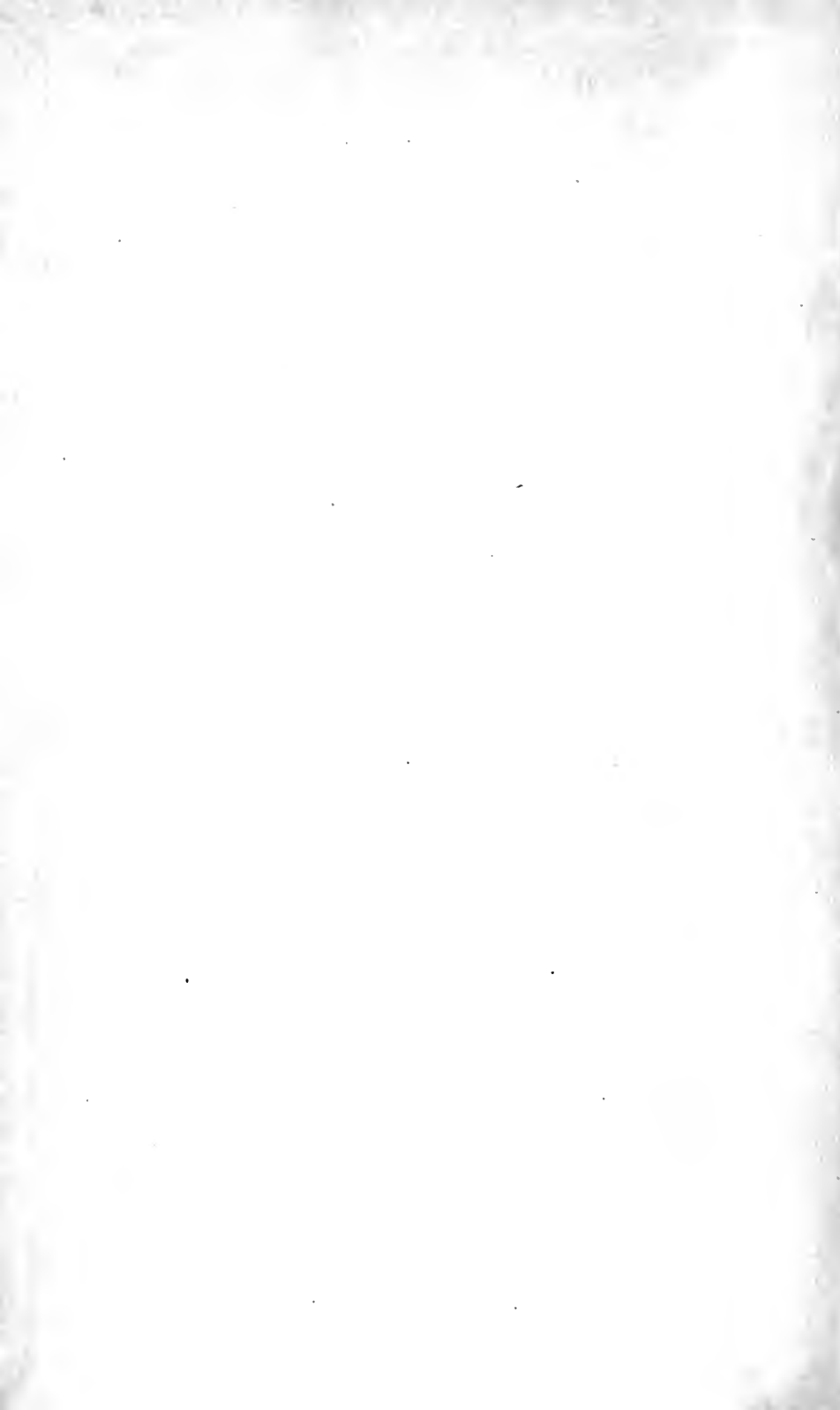


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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

WITH THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE; AND THE ANNUAL ADDRESS, BY FREDERICK
J. TURNER, A. M., ON "THE CHARACTER AND INFLU-
ENCE OF THE FUR TRADE IN WISCONSIN."



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1889.

F
576
W75
1859-
1892
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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICERS — 1889.

President — Hon. John A. Rice, Hartland.

Vice-presidents — Hon. Harlow S. Orton, LL. D., Madison; Hon. James T. Lewis, LL. D., Columbus; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Chauncey C. Britt, Portage; Hon. John H. Rountree, Platteville; Hon. Simeon Mills, Madison; Hon. John F. Potter, East Troy; Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Hon. John T. Kingston, Necedah; Gen. David Atwood, Madison; Hon. Moses M. Strong, Mineral Point; Hon. Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee; Hon. J. J. Guppy, Portage; John E. Burton, Geneva Lake, and Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh.

Honorary Vice-presidents — Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Massachusetts; F. L. Billon, Missouri; Robert Clarke, Ohio; Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., New York; Hon. Leonard J. Farwell, Missouri; William H. Wyman, Ohio; Charles Fairchild, Massachusetts; Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Illinois; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Col. Reuben T. Durrett, Kentucky; Samuel H. Hunt, New Jersey, and Simon Gratz, Pennsylvania.

Honorary Secretary (Emeritus) — Lyman C. Draper, LL. D.

Corresponding Secretary — Reuben G. Thwaites.

Recording Secretary — Elisha Burdick.

Treasurer — Frank F. Proudfit.

Librarian — Daniel S. Durrie.

First Assistant Librarian — Isaac S. Bradley.

Second Assistant Librarian — Isabel Durrie (catalogue department).

Binding Clerk — Emma A. Hawley.

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO.

Hon. William D. Hoard, governor; Hon. Ernst G. Timme, secretary of state, and Hon. Henry B. Harshaw, state treasurer.

CURATORS, ELECTIVE.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1890. — Gen. Lucius Fairchild, J. H. Carpenter, LL. D., Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Prof. William F. Allen, Hon. A. B. Braley,* Maj. Frank W. Oakley, William A. P. Morris, Wayne Ramsay, Alexander H. Main, Maj. Charles G. Mayers, Hon. M. R. Doyon and Prof. William H. Rosenstengel.

* Died January 31, 1889.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1891.—Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D., Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson, Hon. John D. Gurnee, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, Hon. Hiram H. Giles, Prof. John B. Parkinson, Hon. George B. Burrows, Hon. John A. Johnson, President Thomas C. Chamberlin, LL. D., and Prof. John C. Freeman, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1892.—Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Hon. J. C. Gregory, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. Frank A. Flower and Hon. John B. Cassoday.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler Allen, Chapman and Durrie; *ex-officio*, Hoard, Timme and Harshaw.

Finance—Van Slyke, Chapman, Morris, Doyon and Ramsay.

Auditing Accounts—Hastings, Stevens, Mayers, Main and Morris.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Draper, Butler, Atwood and Raymer; *ex-officio*—Timme and Harshaw.

Art Gallery and Cabinet—Hobbins, Thwaites, Delaplaine, Burrows and Flower.

Annual Address for 1890—Thwaites, Butler, Allen, Stevens, Chapman.

Contributions and Endowments—Johnson, Keyes, Burrows, Oakley and Flower.

Literary Exchanges—Durrie, Braley, Freeman, Allen and Rosenstengel.

Natural History—Chamberlin, Parkinson, Stevens, Bunn and Burdick.

Historical Narratives—Orton, Pinney, Giles, Braley and Carpenter.

Nomination of Members—Jackson, Giles, Main, Freeman and Cassody.

Pre-Historic Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Fairchild, Dunning Johnson and Raymer.

Obituaries—Atwood, Jackson, Pinney, Parkinson and Braley.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the library reading rooms of the Society, in the capitol, Thursday evening, January 3, 1889. President Rice occupied the chair.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented the thirty-fifth annual report, which was adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the committee on finance, presented the following report of his committee upon the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the Honorable Historical Society of Wisconsin:—

Your committee on finance have the honor to report that they have this day examined the accounts and securities of the Society, and find that there is now belonging to the binding fund \$17,808.34, which, with one exception (\$300) appear to be well secured on real estate; that the interest due has all been paid, except one item of \$30, due June 16, 1888, and since.

The balance of cash on hand is (in bank).....	\$1,884 61
And in hands of treasurer — cash counted.....	136 23
	<u>\$2,020 84</u>

There has been \$1,449.48 collected for interest, from which deduct expenses vouched for, leaving binding fund

— cash.....	\$1,337 77
Securities on hand.....	17,808 34
A total of.....	<u>\$19,146 11</u>
The total Jan. 5, 1888, was.....	18,086 34
Showing a gain to the binding fund.....	<u>\$1,059 77</u>

For details of items, reference is made to the treasurer's report.
Madison, January 3, 1889.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
C. P. CHAPMAN,
M. R. DOYON,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
Committee on Finance.

*The Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1888.		
Jan. 5.	To balance	\$390 35
1889.		
Jan. 1.	To one-half amount collected by secretary from sale of duplicate books.....	\$134 97
	To one-half amount collected by same from annual membership dues.....	\$107 75
	To one-half amount collected by same from life membership fees.....	30 00
	To donation from Hon. C. E. Estabrook.....	20 00
		<hr/> 292 72
	Balance on hand.....	<hr/> \$688 07
	Securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$17,808 34
	Cash in First National bank.....	1,884 61
	Cash in hands of treasurer.....	136 23
		<hr/> \$19,829 18

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT, *Treasurer.*¹

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:

Vice-President, in place of Hon. M. M. Davis, of Baraboo, deceased—
Hon. David E. Welch, of Baraboo.

Curators for term ending in 1892: Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Hon. J. C. Gregory, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. Frank A. Flower, and Hon. John B. Cassoday.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Members were elected as follows:

Life — Prof. James D. Butler, LL.D., Madison; Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Viroqua; Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., Milwaukee; Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Kilbourn City; Frank F. Starr, Esq., Middletown, Conn.

¹ Accompanying the above report of the treasurer were schedules showing: (1) The expenditures from the general fund; (2) Interest receipts for binding and antiquarian funds; (3) Securities held for the Society, with dates to which interest is paid. These details, together with the favorable reports thereon of the finance and auditing committees, are on file in the office of the corresponding secretary. — R. G. T.

Active—W. N. Merriam.

Corresponding—Prof. Edward B. Thwing, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Boston; Prof. Emil Dapprich, Dr. John M. Dodson and Rev. T. B. Forbush, Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. J. F. Dudley, Eau Claire; Rev. S. S. Burleson, Sussex; Hon. Robert Shiells, Neenah; Hon. Charles Gill and David R. McCord, M. A., Montreal, Canada; Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y.; David H. Grignon, Green Bay; Geo. Francis Thomas, Ashland; Hon. David E. Welch, Baraboo.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

as follows:

ORDERED: That a standing committee of five on the annual address be appointed by the chair at each annual meeting, commencing with the present one; the committee to have full power to select and engage a person to deliver the annual address before the society, said address to be delivered at the annual meeting or at such other time as the committee may deem proper.

ORDERED: That the corresponding secretary be directed to tender the cordial thanks of the society to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, of Green Bay, and Hon. John A. Rice, of Hartland, for their generous loans of valuable paintings to the Society's art gallery.

ORDERED: That the chairman of this meeting appoint at his earliest convenience, a committee of five on legislation; said committee to urge upon the legislature the adoption of the proposed scheme for a Soldiers' Memorial Ball as outlined in the annual report of the executive committee.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS,

by Frederick J. Turner, A. M., of Portage, was then presented to the society by Secretary Thwaites.

The following order was thereupon entered of record:

ORDERED: That the corresponding secretary be directed to tender to Frederick J. Turner, A. M., the cordial thanks of the Society, for his suggestive and scholarly address upon "The Character and Influence of the Fur Trade in Wisconsin;" and to publish the same in connection with the report of this meeting.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was called to order, upon the conclusion of the Society meeting, President Rice in the chair.

The following order was unanimously agreed to:

ORDERED: That there be and hereby is annually appropriated from the income of the binding fund, until further ordered by the committee, the sum of \$850, to be expended by the chairman of the library committee as follows: the sum of \$425 for necessary binding and \$425 for the salary of the binding clerk, the vouchers for such disbursements to be submitted to the auditing committee in the same manner and at the same time as the vouchers for disbursements from the general fund.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The past year has been a thoroughly successful one in the work of the Society; the accessions in all departments have been large and important, the library has been used to an unusual extent, the crowd of visitors to the museum and art gallery has been greater than ever, the correspondence has materially increased, and in many directions your committee is enabled to report a broadening of the Society's operations, a widening of its field of usefulness to the people of the State.

FINANCIAL CONDITION — GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the general fund have been the annual State appropriation of \$5,000; from this was taken the overpayment of the previous year, amounting to \$45.96, leaving the net general fund receipts of the present year, \$4,954.04. The expenditures aggregated \$5,001.74, showing an overpayment of \$47.70 to come out of next year's appropriation. The report of the auditing committee gives the details of these expenditures and the vouchers will be filed with the governor according to law.

THE BINDING FUND.

A year ago it was reported by the treasurer that the amount of cash and securities in the binding fund was \$18,086.34. During the year the receipts into this fund have been \$1,755.52, derived from the following sources:

Life membership fees and annual dues (one-half).....	\$ 137 75
Sale of duplicates (one-half).....	134 96
Interest on loans.....	1,449 48
Donation by Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville.....	33 33
Total	<u>\$1,755 52</u>

This, added to the amount previously in the fund, makes \$19,841.86; but as the sums of \$2.00 for recording mortgages and \$693.75 for necessary binding and the salary of the binding clerk, were taken from the income of the year under

resolutions of January 5 and November 10, 1888, the net addition was \$1,059.77, leaving the present condition of the fund as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$19,146 11
640 acres of land in Coleman county, Texas, appraised at	1,600 00
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	575 00
	<u>\$22,321 11</u>

It is recommended that the sum of \$850 be appropriated out of the income of this fund for 1889, to be expended under the direction of the chairman of the library committee as during the past year, — \$425 for binding and \$425 for the salary of the binding clerk.

In March last, acting under authority granted in a resolution of the committee adopted January 5, and reaffirmed November 10, the chairman of the library committee engaged Miss Emma A. Hawley as binding clerk, at a salary of \$1.25 per day, and she has since been in the employ of the Society in this capacity. Her work has been performed in a highly satisfactory manner; and having become skilled therein, her retention, in the discretion of the library committee, is deemed advisable. Now that the income of the fund admits of a considerable expenditure for binding, it is found that much labor is necessary for the proper arrangement of long accumulated material therefor. As this is a work in which the two regular library assistants cannot engage without encroaching upon their regular duties, which are increasing with the growth of the institution and the demands upon it, the introduction of a binding clerk who can perform this additional labor and often be of general use in the library, has been found a necessity. The income of the fund is amply able to bear this burden, and the expenditure is a legitimate one.

¹ The notes, in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper, \$300; Hon. B. J. Stevens, \$100; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100; Hon. Harlow S. Orton, \$50; James S. Buck, Esq., \$25 — Total, \$575.

ANTIQUARIAN FUND.

The Society, two years ago, established "a separate fund to be known as the antiquarian fund, the income of which, or so much thereof as may be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the State of Wisconsin: the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings or other objects of historic interest." The condition of this fund, at the close of its second year of growth, is as follows:

Balance on hand, Jan. 5, 1888.....	\$390 35
Life membership fees and annual dues — (one-half).....	137 75
Sale of duplicates — (one-half).....	134 97
Donation from Hon. C. E. Estabrook.....	20 00
	<hr/>
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$683 07
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$723 07

It is to be sincerely hoped that this fund will soon take greater strides toward an income-producing stage. The useful purposes to which its income may be applied, are numerous. Opportunities to materially add to the value of our manuscript and antiquarian collections are frequently offered, but the more immediate needs of the library usually prevent our taking advantage of them. The money in the general fund, available for book purchases, is already far too meager for the purpose; and if we are to keep abreast of the times, in these days when of the making of important books of reference there appears to be no end, an enlargement of the annual State appropriation will soon become a vital necessity.

INCREASED SHELVING CAPACITY.

Two years ago, the legislature appropriated \$2,000 for increasing the shelving capacity of the library. This work has been completed within the past year, in as satisfactory

¹ The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$30; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20—Total \$40.

a manner as is possible in the Society's present quarters. The bulk of the newspaper files has now been placed upon the second floor, properly classified and easy of access; while the British Patent Reports, miscellaneous state documents, duplicates and Wisconsin documents carried in stock, have also been moved up stairs to make room for general reference literature in more frequent demand. The present capacity of the library will doubtless accommodate its accessions for the next ten years, at the close of which period we shall again be crowded for space.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

During the year, there have been published Volumes X. and XI. of the Society's Wisconsin Historical Collections,—Vol. X. having been due in 1885, but unavoidably delayed in publication. Vol. XI. practically commenced a new series, which was inaugurated with many changes in typographical appearance and make-up, which the publication committee deem to be decided mechanical improvements.

Nearly all of the volumes in the first series of Collections are now out of print, and cannot be furnished to applicants. In view of the constant popular demand for these publications, which has greatly increased during the past two or three years, a reprint of the series, freshly edited and culled of merely ephemeral matter, would be eminently desirable. Copies of such reprint, if ordered by the legislature, should be placed in each town and school library throughout the state. The school teachers of Wisconsin have lately been generally aroused to the importance of the study of State and local history upon the part of their pupils, and applications for material for such study are almost daily received by the corresponding secretary. But so limited is the edition of even our current publications, and so scarce those of a few years back, that but few of these applicants can be gratified. Thus is the Society missing, to some extent, an admirable opportunity for active assistance in the work of popular education; and this commendable zeal for local historical study among Wisconsin

teachers is running the risk of being cooled for lack of material upon which to feed.

A biographical catalogue of the portrait gallery is in course of preparation, and will doubtless be issued early in the spring, while one or more library class lists will probably be compiled during the year.

CARD CATALOGUE.

The need of a competent card catalogue has long been felt, but the limited clerical force at our command has until recently prevented the inauguration of so formidable an undertaking. The introduction of a binding clerk, however, has to some extent relieved the second assistant librarian, so that the latter has been enabled within the past two months to make a promising commencement upon an author index: while all of the recent accessions are now fully catalogued, by subject and author, on the new plan. Upon the completion of the full author index, which will easily take another year of work, interrupted as it constantly is by other routine duties, the subject catalogue will be taken in hand according to the most approved methods, and proceeded with as rapidly as possible,—an undertaking, however, liable to last through four or five years to come. The cards used, are of the standard “postal-card” size, obtained from the Library Bureau, of Boston.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

The library additions for the year have been 2,664 volumes, of which 1,507 were by purchase and 1,157 by donation, exchange of duplicates and binding of newspaper files and manuscript documents: and 2,380 pamphlets—2,040 of which were donated, 223 purchased, and 117 made from newspaper and magazine clippings deemed worthy of preservation. Thus there has been during the past year an increase of 5,044 books and pamphlets together, against 4,783 in 1887, and an average of 4,638 per annum during the last decade. The present strength of the library is 63,386 volumes and 65,107 pamphlets and documents—a total of 128,493.

The book additions of the year have been of a uniformly high order of merit, and calculated to materially assist in bringing our library well abreast with modern thought and discovery. While no opportunity has been lost to maintain that supremacy in early Americana, through which our institution has gained and must ever maintain its chief fame as a great reference library, the efforts of the year have been devoted in a large degree to modernizing many branches of our collections; to filling gaps and to the equipment of some new departments of study for which a healthy demand has of late years arisen among the patrons of our literary store-house. In the departments of rebellion literature, political economy, social science, the science of government and the fine arts, the library has made considerable strides, although there are none of its departments that have not been materially enriched.

The rarest treasure acquired during the year was a vellum manuscript Book of Hours, worth \$150, and obtained by the Society as the result of a subscription raised by the corresponding secretary among the following members: President John A. Rice, Hartland; Dr. Rasmus B. Anderson, U. S. minister to Denmark; Wm. H. Wyman, Esq., Cincinnati; Howard Morris, Esq., and Samuel Marshall, Esq., Milwaukee; and Hon. John A. Johnson, Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, Gen. Simeon Mills, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Hon. Wm. P. Lyon, Wm. A. P. Morris, Esq., Hon. M. R. Doyon, Maj. F. W. Oakley and Treasurer F. F. Proudfit, of Madison. This interesting relic was written in the latter part of the fourteenth century, is composed of 300 pages of cream-tinted vellum, with three full-page paintings and fourteen full-page arabesques, while birds, flowers and grotesque figures are freely interspersed.

Another notable addition has been Muybridge's monumental work on Animal Locomotion, with one hundred photogravure plates. The experiments in instantaneous photography, of which this publication is the result, cost the University of Pennsylvania \$30,000. Among other particularly valuable book additions are:

Champlin's Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting, 4 vols., quarto.

Hunter's Encyclopædic Dictionary, 12 vols., quarto.

Symond's Renaissance in Italy, 5 vols., 12mo.

Epochs of Ancient History, 22 vols., 16mo.

Transactions of National (English) Association for Promoting Social Science, 14 vols., 8vo.

Modern School of Art, edited by Meynell, folio, illustr.

Pipe Roll Society (English) publications, 8 vols., 8vo.

Hakluyt Society (English) publications, to complete set, 4 vols., 8vo.

Foster's London Marriage Licenses (1521-1869), quarto.

Harleian Society (English) publications, 16 vols., quarto.

Archæologia (English), 12 vols., quarto.

Kingsley's Riverside Natural History, 6 vols., quarto.

British Archæological Association Journal, 9 vols.

Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis (1715-1883), 2 vols., quarto.

London Annual Register (1863-1880), 18 vols., folio.

Pyne's History of Royal Residences of England, 3 vols. royal folio, colored plates.

Carter's Ancient Architecture of England, royal folio.

Hand Books of English Cathedrals, to complete set, 7 vols., 12mo.

Publications of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, 4 vols., folio.

Twenty-two folio and quarto scrap books, made up of clippings from Connecticut and New York papers (1852-1862), illustrative of the War of Secession and Connecticut local history.

We can best realize the strength of the library by citing that of a few of the departments: Bound newspaper files, 5,557; British and American patent reports, 4,852; political science, 2,025; War of Secession, and slavery, 1,810; genealogy and heraldry, 1,138; Shakespearean literature, 895; maps and atlases, 1,055.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

The book acquisitions for the year are classified as follows:

Antiquities and archaeology...	26	History, foreign, (including	
Atlases	5	foreign travel).....	175
Bibliography.....	19	Indians, American.....	8
Biography. American.....	56	Language and philology.....	11
Biography, British.....	39	Law	6
Biography, foreign.....	29	Literature, English and foreign	130
Canada	18	Manuscripts bound, and scrap	
Coin and currency.....	7	books.....	104
Cyclopedias and dictionaries...	41	Magazines and reviews.....	222
Directories.....	6	Medicine	18
Education.....	35	Military science.....	8
Fine arts.....	88	Newspapers, bound.....	317
Genealogy	46	Patents, American	34
Historical and learned societies	72	Patents, British.....	101
History, American general.....	40	Politics and economics.....	155
History, American local.....	72	Religion	87
History, Revolutionary war...	5	Science and philosophy.....	46
History, rebellion and slavery..	84	Secret societies.....	7
History, state histories and documents	192	Travel, American	19
History, U. S. documents and surveys	178	Voyages	5
History, British	132	Miscellaneous	21
			<hr/>
			2,560

MAPS AND ATLASES

have been acquired as follows:

Harrison & Warner's Waukesha Co. atlas. Madison, 1873, quarto.

Mitchell's General atlas. Philadelphia, 1872, quarto.

Colton's Atlas of the World. New York, 1856, folio.

Walling's Hanging Map of Waukesha Co., Wis. 1859.

Harrison's Hanging Map of Milwaukee. 1859. (2 copies.)

War Department Surveys of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers — a series of maps on tracing cloth; also, Charts and Maps of the United States Coast Survey, in sheet form; and Sheet Maps of the Dells of the Wisconsin river, n. d.; City of Chicago, 1853 (2 copies); City of Buffalo, N. Y., 1852; Fremont, Wright Co., Mo., n. d.; Columbus, Ohio, n. d.; Calhoun Co., Mich., n. d.; Jackson Co., Mich., n. d.; Washtenaw Co., Mich., n. d.; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1836; State of Iowa, 1851; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, 1851; portion of Oregon Territory, 1852; North America, 1850; United States and Terri-

tories, 1868; Greece, 1828; Seat of War in the East (Turkey), 1854. A collection presented by Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Maps showing the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States. March 1, 1888. Presented by the department of state, U. S.

Map of the Environs of Chicago, 1888. (2 copies), sheet form. Presented by Rufus Blanchard, Chicago.

A rare old map of the King of Great Britain's dominions in Europe, Africa and America, showing boundaries of the treaty of Utrecht. Sheet form, n. d. Presented by Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D.

Chart showing fluctuations of the water surface, rain fall, areas, tides, &c., of the great lakes (1859-1868). Milwaukee, 1888, folio. Presented by the author, Charles Crossman, Milwaukee.

Sheet maps of Dakota, issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. (two copies), and a souvenir map and guide of and to Chicago (1887), pocket form. Presented by Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Chart of the world, showing distances saved by the inter-oceanic canal of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Sheet, n. d. Presented by L. S. Patrick, Marinette, Wis.

Statistical map of the United States. Prepared under direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, July, 1888; mounted. Presented by the Secretary of the Interior.

Rare wall map of New York and Pennsylvania, dated about 1790. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Green Bay.

Full set of route maps, issued by the U. S. Postoffice Department. Presented by Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, assistant attorney-general for the department.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library:

- African Repository. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Economic Association Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
- American Historical Association Papers. New York.
- American Journal of Archaeology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Bibliographer and Reference List. Buffalo. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)

Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
 Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
 Book Lover. New York. (m.)
 Buchanan's Journal of Man. Boston. (m.)
 Canadian Patent Office Record. Toronto. (m.)
 Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
 Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Civil Service Record. Boston. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Collector. New York. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dial. Chicago. (m.)
 East Anglian: Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Intermédiaire. Paris. (semi-m.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Phila. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Library Notes. Boston. (q.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of Western History. Cleveland. (m.)
 Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington, D. C.
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New Englander. New Haven. (m.)

- New Princeton Review. New York. (bi-m.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (w.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Phila. (q.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
 Polyclinic. Phila. (m.)
 Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
 Presbyterian Review. New York. (q.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
 Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakespeariana. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Unitarian Review. Boston. (m.)
 United States Catholic Historical Magazine. New York. (q.)
 United States Government Publications. Monthly catalogue. Washington.
 United States Patent Office Gazette. Washington. (w.)
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)

NEWSPAPER FILES.

The library is particularly strong in bound newspaper files, having now 5,557 volumes, reaching back to 1750 in an almost unbroken succession of years, while scattering volumes cover the century previous. These newspaper files we regard as of the utmost value, increasing in interest and importance as the years pass by. In this important department, our collections are probably only surpassed in the United States by those in the Library of Congress, at Washington, while we have many treasures which are unique.

Following is a list of early files, nearly complete for each of the years mentioned, in possession of the Society, published previous to and during the American War of the Revolution:

	DATE.
Holland Mercury (Dutch), 112 vols.....	1650-1790
London Public Intelligencer	1656-1665
London Gazette.....	1680, 1694, 1712, 1767-80
London Loyal Protestant	1681-82
Miscellaneous English newspapers.....	1681-1799
Reim's Gazette (French).....	1691-92
London Mercury.....	1691-94, 1713-15
London Gazette (20 nos.).....	1695-1705
London Post Boy & Post Man (10 nos.).....	1696-1707
Paris Gazette (French).....	1696-97
London Rehearsal.....	1704-09
British Apollo, London.....	1709-10
London Examiner.....	1710-11
London Spectator.....	1711
Philadelphia Independent Whig	1720
London Journal.....	1721-27
British Journal, London.....	1722-24
N. E. Courant, Boston	1722, 1727-28, 1730, 1738
True Briton, London	1723-24
Boston Gazette	1724-36, 1741, 1747-49, 1753-60, 1764-90
Edinburgh Courant.....	1727
New England Journal, Boston.....	1727-28, 1730, 1738
Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia.....	1728-29, 1739-40, 1742-47, 1750, 1753-64, 1770-76, 1789-91, 1793.
Pennsylvania Post, Philadelphia.....	1776-77
Pennsylvania Journal, Philadelphia.....	1773-74, 1777, 1785
Pennsylvania Packet, Philadelphia.....	1781-83, 1785-90
Northampton (Eng.) Mercury.....	1730-35
London Country Journal.....	1723-33
London Universal Spectator.....	1730-35
London Grubb Street Journal.....	1730-35
South Carolina Gazette.....	1735, 1753
Boston Evening Post.....	1741, 1750-75
Boston Journal & Advertiser.....	1739-49
Boston Independent Advertiser.....	1749
New York Gazette.....	1749-50
Boston News-Letter... ..	1750-59
London Adventurer.....	1752-54
London World	1753-55
London Monitor.....	1755-57, 1759-62
London Evening Post.....	1758-59
London North Briton.....	1762-63, 1768-70
Maryland Gazette.....	1760, 1763-67
Edinburgh Advertiser.....	1765, 1772-73, 1779

	DATE.
Boston Post Boy & Advertiser.....	1766-67
Boston Chronicle	1768-69, 1776-77
Pennsylvania Chronicle, Philadelphia.....	1768-70
New York Chronicle.....	1769
Middlesex Journal, London.....	1770-72
London Chronicle	1768-73
London Whisperer.....	1770-72
Essex Gazette, Salem.....	1768-73
Pennsylvania Ledger.....	1775
London Crisis.....	1775-76
Gloucester (Eng.) Journal	1775-80
Boston Continental Journal.....	1778-80
Miscellaneous English newspapers.....	1681-1799
Massachusetts Spy, Worcester.....	1772-74

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

Our department of Wisconsin newspapers is of particular and immediate value, for there is no part of Wisconsin history, since the formation of the Territory, upon which they do not throw light; and the writing of the annals of the State or of any community is impossible without a continual reference to the pages of the public journals. They are often sought, as well, as evidence in cases before the supreme court; are frequently of value as reference, to state officials and members of the legislature; and, as our files are the only full ones in existence, of certain papers, editors themselves have not seldom had occasion to examine them in the library or write to the secretary for data contained in early issues. Thus it is important not only to the State administration, to historical students and to the general public, but to the publishers themselves, that there be thus preserved here in a place of comparative safety, full files of their journals. It is due to the enterprise and generosity of the editors and publishers of the commonwealth that we are enabled to make this splendid showing of Wisconsin papers, and to them we cordially tender a renewal of the Society's thanks.

Following is a list of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Adams Co.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.
- Ashland Co.—Ashland Press; Glidden Pioneer; Hurley Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.
- Barron Co.—Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Barron Co. Independent.
- Bayfield Co.—Bayfield Press.
- Brown Co.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay State Gazette.
- Buffalo Co.—Alma Journal; Fountain City Republikaner; Mondovi Herald.
- Burnett Co.—Grantsburg Sentinel.
- Calumet Co.—Chilton Times.
- Chippewa Co.—Chippewa Falls Herald; Chippewa Falls Times.
- Clark Co.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press.
- Columbia Co.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City, Mirror Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Herald-Advertiser; Portage Democrat; Portage, State Register; Poynette Press; Rio Reporter.
- Crawford Co.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove Journal.
- Dane Co.—Madison News-Advertiser; Madison Ægis; Madison Bot-schafter; Madison Democrat, d.; Madison Evening News, d.; Madison, Our Church Work, m.; Madison Prohibitionist; Madison Staats-Zeitung; Madison State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, Midland School Journal, m.; Madison Vikingen; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Sun Prairie Countryman.
- Dodge Co.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.
- Door Co.—Sturgeon Bay Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Independent.
- Douglas Co.—Superior Times; West Superior Wave; West Superior Sen-tinel.
- Dunn Co.—Menomonie News; Menomonie Times.
- Eau Claire Co.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Free Press; Eau Claire News.
- Florence Co.—Florence Mining News.
- Fond du Lac Co.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Fond du Lac Reporter; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.
- Forest Co.—Crandon Leaves; Crandon Republican.
- Grant Co.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montfort Monitor; Platteville Democrat; Platteville Witness; Cassville Index.
- Green Co.—Albany Journal; Albany Vindicator; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.
- Green Lake Co.—Berlin Journal; Berlin Courant; Princeton Republic.
- Iowa Co.—Dodgeville Rural Eye; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.
- Jackson Co.—Black River Falls Banner; Merrilan Leader.

Jefferson Co.—Fort Atkinson Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin Chief, m.; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

Juneau Co.—Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Mauston Sun; Necedah Republican.

Kenosha Co.—Kenosha Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union.

Kewaunee Co.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise.

La Crosse Co.—La Crosse Chronicle; La Crosse Nord-Stern; La Crosse News; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

La Fayette Co.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Local; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

Langlade Co.—Antigo News Item.

Lincoln Co.—Merrill Advocate; Merrill News; Merrill Anzeiger.

Manitowoc Co.—Manitowoc Nord-western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Times; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers Chronicle.

Marathon Co.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

Marinette Co.—Marinette Eagle.

Marquette Co.—Montello Express.

Milwaukee Co.—Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung; Banner und Volksfreund; Milwaukee Columbia; Milwaukee Fortschritt der Zeit; Milwaukee Germania; Milwaukee Herald; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Masonic Tidings, m.; Milwaukee Seebote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; Milwaukee U. S. Miller, m.; Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, d.; Milwaukee Yenowine's News; Western Good Templar.

Monroe Co.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Tomah Journal.

Oconto Co.—Oconto Reporter.

Outagamie Co.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun.

Ozaukee Co.—Cedarburg News; Port Washington Star.

Pepin Co.—Durand Courier.

Pierce Co.—Prescott Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.

Polk Co.—Osceola Press.

Portage Co.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

Price Co.—Phillips Times.

Racine Co.—Burlington Free Press; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Times, d.; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

Richland Co.—Richland Center Republican and Observer; Richland Center Rustic.

Rock Co.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Gazette, d.; Janesville Recorder; Janesville Sun; Milton Telephone.

St. Croix Co.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond Republican.

Sauk Co.—Baraboo Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Prairie du Sac News Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City Pioneer and Wisconsin.

Sawyer Co.—Hayward North Wisconsin News.

Shawano Co.—Shawano Advocate.

Sheboygan Co.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls News.

Taylor Co.—Medford Star and News.

Trempealeau Co.—Arcadia Republican and Leader.

Vernon Co.—De Soto Chronicle; Viroqua Censor.

Walworth County.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; White-water Register.

Washington Co.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat.

Waukesha Co.—Oconomowoc Free Press; Waukesha Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

Waupaca Co.—New London Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca Republican.

Waushara Co.—Plainfield Sun; Wautoma Argus.

Winnebago Co.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Northwestern; Oshkosh Wisconsin Telegraph.

Wood Co.—Centralia Enterprise; Grand Rapids Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

Daily.—Chicago Times, Chicago Tribune, New York Times; New York Tribune; New York World; St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press.

Weekly.—Chicago Standard; Chicago Northwestern Lumberman; Chicago Skandinavien; New York, The Voice; New York; Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's; Washington, D. C., National Tribune; Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herald; Davenport, Iowa, Churchman; Washington, D. C., National Republican.

MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS.

In June last, the corresponding secretary visited Green Bay, Fort Howard, Depere, Kaukauna, and Buttes des Morts, in continuance of his search of the year before for old letter-books, diaries, memoranda, fur-trade accounts and letters, illustrative of early Wisconsin history. The expedition was rich in results and it may now be safely stated that but little valuable material of this character now remains ungarnered in those communities. These manuscript collections of the past two years have, together with some

previous acquisitions, been carefully mended, mounted and chronologically arranged by the binding clerk and handsomely bound in about one hundred stout folio volumes: in which are gathered nearly 15,000 papers, mainly covering the last decade or two of the eighteenth and the first third of the nineteenth centuries. The history of Wisconsin for that half century is largely contained within these unique volumes, which will prove a mine of wealth to original explorers in this interesting field.

While at Depere, the secretary was so fortunate as to obtain a valuable narrative of early times from the lips of Alexis Clairemont, an old Fox River pilot and mail carrier, then in his 81st year. Clairemont arrived in Green Bay in 1820, when a boy of twelve; and accompanied Maj. Twiggs to the Fox-Wisconsin portage, when the latter established the first garrison at Fort Winnebago. He afterwards, for several years off and on, ran the Fox river from Portage to Green Bay as captain of a Durham boat. During the Black Hawk war he was in the militia enlisted to defend Fort Howard. He was a pedestrian mail carrier for many years, first between Green Bay and Chicago, making the round trip each month; then between Green Bay and Portage, a week being the time allowed for the round trip; and lastly between Green Bay and L'Anse, Mich. In 1840, he was a chainman, under Capt. Thomas J. Cram, on the government survey of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan; and later acted as pilot for a party of government engineers up the Menomonee and down the Ontonagon rivers, by the way of Lac Vieux Desert portage. Clairemont led a long and adventurous life in the early wilds of Wisconsin, and, having a fair memory, was enabled to give the secretary an interesting resumé of his career.

Information regarding the early movements of Wisconsin Indian tribes and the location and characteristics of a number of notable aborigines was obtained in several interviews with the late Andrew J. Vieau, of Fort Howard, who also gave valuable assistance in the secretary's search for early documents. Mr. Vieau died October 30 last, aged 70 years. He was a son of Jacques Vieau, who established

trading posts at Kewaunee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Milwaukee in 1795 and was himself an early fur trader at and about Milwaukee. He was an earnest and useful friend of the Society, and his Narrative, obtained by the secretary in 1887 and published in Vol. XI. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, is an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The following is the list of the autograph and manuscript collections of the year, from the official record:

Old manuscript letters and documents illustrative of early Wisconsin and New-York history, from Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Green Bay.

Also, from the same, an autograph copy of the original treaty on parchment, made at Green Bay, Territory of Michigan, August 18, 1821, between chiefs representing an association of the Six Nations or tribes of Indians of New York and the Regis, Stockbridge and Munsie nations on the one part and the Menomonies and Winnebago nations residing near Green Bay, on the other part, for the possession of certain lands running from near the rapids of the Fox river to the rapids of the Winnebago lake, etc., for the consideration of \$1,500 in goods. The treaty is signed by the chiefs and witnessed and approved by James Madison, president.

Manuscript letters of Louis Grignon to John Lawe, October, 1819; and family papers of the Louis Grignon family, including his fur trade account book, from Charles de Langlade Grignon, Fort Howard.

The manuscript assessment roll of Brown county, 1824; the tax roll for 1826, and the poll list for members of congress, in 1825; also, the commissions of Robert Irwin, Jr., as clerk of Brown county court, captain, coroner, major, colonel, sheriff and court commissioner, 1818-1847; and of John V. Suydam as judge of probate, July 4, 1845; also, autograph letters of Major General John Pope in 1864, Gen. J. B. McPherson in 1863, Rufus Choate, Charles Durkee, Ex-Governor Edward Salomon, Gen. Henry Dodge, William H. Seward, Cyrus W. Field, Hiram Barney, ex-Governor L. J. Farwell, William C. Bryant, Louis Agassiz, Millard Fillmore, and many others; and autograph signatures of Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson and sundry members of congress; and nine letters addressed to Col. David Jones, of Green Bay, from various parties, in 1843. All from Mrs. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay.

A package of fur-trade accounts and miscellaneous papers of various dates, from Louis Grignon, Green Bay.

A package of documents, letters, accounts, Indian deed of 1794, bills of exchange and miscellaneous papers of Col. George Boyd, Indian agent at Green Bay,—1818 et seq.—from Col. James M. Boyd, Kaukauna.

A package of accounts, letters and miscellaneous papers (1813-1849) of Louis Grignon and family, and a fur-trade account book of 1823, from Mrs. Frank S. Brunette, Green Bay.

Valuable manuscripts; two letters of Col. R. McDougal, relating to war matters, 1814, and a memoranda of events at commencement of establishment of Green Bay, made by the late Peter B. Grignon, from David H. Grignon, Green Bay.

A manuscript biographical sketch of Alexander Grignon, from the late Andrew J. Vieau, Sr., Fort Howard.

A large and valuable collection of miscellaneous letters, bills, fur trade account books and documents (1800-1855), from Louis B. Porlier, Butte des Morts.

Private letters of Matt. H. Carpenter, from Washington, D. C., to his wife at Milwaukee, no date; and from Jeremiah S. Black to Matt. H. Carpenter, no date. Presented by Hon. Frank H. Flower, Madison.

An account-book kept in the general store of Joseph Kershaw at Camden, S. C., from November 22, 1774 to May 1, 1775. He was a grandfather of Maj.-Gen. Kershaw of the Confederate army. From Dr. J. A. Mack, Madison.

Manuscript interview with Michael Hearteau, Green Bay, from F. B. Phelps, Green Bay.

The commissions of Gen. John B. Terry, of Mineral Point, December 22, 1850, as colonel of Wisconsin militia, and as brigadier general of militia, March 1, 1858; and his appointment, July 29, 1863, as enrolling officer. Deposited by W. R. Spooner, New York city.

A copy of Father Bonnecamp's Journal, translated for the Society by Mrs. Marian Longfellow Morris, Boston, Mass., from Francis Parkman's papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms, by Mr. Parkman's especial permission.

WISCONSIN AUTHORS.

The alcove devoted to the literary productions of our own State is fast growing in interest, and attracts much attention from all visitors—being in a measure, a permanent exposition of the products of Wisconsin intellect. It is hoped that during the coming year, the few authors who are not yet represented may be induced to contribute toward the completeness of this unique and interesting display.

Following is a tabulated list of the year's receipts in this department:¹

	Books.	Pamph's.
Anna C. Scanlan.....	1	
L. Kessinger.....	1	
Marian Manville.....	1	
Consul W. Butterfield.....	1	
S. S. Luce.....	3	
Reuben G. Thwaites.....	2	
C. R. Burdick.....	2	
Mary E. Warren.....	1	2
Mrs. F. C. Campbell.....	1	
A. O. Wright.....	4	
Mrs. M. A. Abbey.....	1	
Jane E. Beadle.....		1
Charles King, U. S. A.....	3	
J. H. Greene.....	1	
Thos. M. Nichol.....	1	
Total.....	23	3

LITERARY EXCHANGES.

The usual exchange of duplicate publications with other libraries has been carried on during the year with a reasonable degree of success. This feature of our work, however, is capable, we think, of much greater extension, and to this end we invite the co-operation of our friends. The following contributions for exchange purposes have been received since our last report:

Fifty copies of Vol. 2, Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, from Adj. General Chandler P. Chapman.

One hundred copies of annual report and transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society for the years 1887 and 1888, from the State.

Fifty copies report of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, from the State.

Twenty-five copies of the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society of Wisconsin for 1887, from the State.

Fifty copies of Hon. M. M. Jackson's paper on Daniel Webster, read before the Madison Literary Club, 1885, from Judge Jackson.

Fifty copies of Thwaites's Historical Sketch of the Public Schools of Madison, from Prof. William H. Beach, superintendent.

¹ Also included in the list of donations hereafter given.

Ten copies report of Madison City schools for 1887, from Prof. William H. Beach, superintendent.

Ten copies annual report of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, 1887-88, from William J. Langson, secretary.

Twenty copies of catalogue of Officers and Students of the University of Wisconsin, 1887-88, from Pres. T. C. Chamberlin.

Forty copies of Report of Agricultural Experimental Station of University of Wisconsin, 1888, from Prof. W. A. Henry, director.

Fifteen copies of Eden's *The Sword and Gun: History of 37th Wisconsin Volunteers*, from Gen. David Atwood.

Four copies of Volume 2, *Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers*, from Hon. James Conklin.

Four Directories of the University of Wisconsin, 1888-89, from Pres. T. C. Chamberlin.

Twelve Bulletins of Farmers' Institutes, No. 2, 1888, from Hon. W. H. Morrison, superintendent.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.		2
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston.		11
American Colonization society, Washington, D. C.		3
American Congregational association, Boston, Mass.		1
American Geographical society, New York city.		1
American Home Missionary society, New York city.		8
American Museum of Natural History, New York city.		1
American Philosophical society, Philadelphia, Pa.		8
Amherst, Mass., college.		3
Andover, Mass., Theological seminary.		1
Archæological Institute of America, Boston, Mass.		6
Astor library, New York city.	1	1
Birchard library, Fremont, O.		1
Boston, Mass., Associated charities.		1
Boston Athenæum.	5	
Boston city auditor.	1	
Boston city hospital.	1	
Boston city messenger.	2	
Boston public library.		5
Bostonian society.		1
Brooklyn, N. Y., library.		2
Buffalo, N. Y., library.	2	1
California Bureau of Labor statistics.	2	
California Historical society, San Francisco.	1	
California, Historical Society of Southern, Los Angeles.		1
California university, Berkeley.		5
Canada Geological and Natural History survey.	2	
Canadian Institute, Toronto.		1
Cayuga Co., N. Y., Historical society, Auburn.	1	
Charleston, S. C., Calhoun Monument association.		1
Chicago board of education.	2	
Chicago board of trade.	1	
Chicago board of public works.	1	
Chicago Historical society.	3	
Chicago Orphan asylum.		15
Chicago public library.		8
Chicago United Hebrew Relief association.		4
Colorado bureau of statistics.	1	
Colorado superintendent of insurance.	1	
Columbia college, New York city.	3	4
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, New Haven.		1
Connecticut bureau of statistics.	3	
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.		3
Costa Rica Museo nacional, San Jose.	1	2
Dante society, Boston, Mass.		6
Dauphin Co., Pa., Historical society, Harrisburg, Pa.		1
Delaware Historical society, Wilmington, Del.	1	
Detroit, Mich., public library.		1

¹ These acknowledgments include duplicates, which, however, are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. ....	.....	2
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	26
Georgia Historical society, Savannah, Ga. ....	.....	1
Great Britain Patent office, London, Eng.	99	.....
Harvard Law School association, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	2
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	4	11
Illinois Bureau of labor statistics. ....	.....	1
Iowa State Historical society, Iowa City ....	.....	2
Janesville, Wis., city hospital. ....	.....	1
Kansas bureau of labor statistics.	7	.....
Kansas Historical society, Topeka.	19	8
Lake Forest, Ill., university. ....	.....	2
Lamoni, Iowa, Herald & Hope Publishing company. ....	.....	9
Long Island Historical society, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass., city library. ....	.....	1
Maine bureau of statistics.	2	.....
Manchester, Eng., central co-operative board.	2	86
Manchester, Eng., Literary and Philosophical society.	2	.....
Manitoba Historical and Scientific society, Winnipeg. ....	.....	1
Marblehead, Mass., public library. ....	.....	10
Marietta, Ohio, college. ....	.....	8
Marquette college, Milwaukee. ....	.....	7
Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst. ....	.....	2
Massachusetts bureau of statistics.	2	.....
Massachusetts Historical society, Boston.	3	.....
Massachusetts Horticultural society. ....	.....	2
Massachusetts secretary of commonwealth.	1	.....
Massachusetts state library, Boston.	5	.....
Massachusetts state Lunatic hospital, Northampton. ....	.....	1
Michigan Bureau of labor statistics.	2	.....
Michigan State library, Lansing.	12	6
Michigan university, Ann Arbor.	1	5
Milwaukee, Wis., chamber of commerce.	1	1
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. ....	.....	158
Milwaukee Industrial Exposition association. ....	.....	6
Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western railroad. ....	.....	2
Milwaukee public museum. ....	.....	1
Milwaukee public library. ....	.....	4
Minnesota Historical society, St. Paul.	2	.....
Missouri bureau of labor statistics.	2	.....
Mitchell library, Glasgow, Scotland. ....	.....	1
New England Historical Genealogical society, Boston. ....	.....	3
New England Society of New York, New York city. ....	.....	1
New Hampshire State library, Concord.	5	.....
New Haven Colony Historical society, New Haven, Conn.	1	2
New York factory inspectors.	1	.....
New York Historical society, New York city.	1	2
New York state reformatory, Elmira. ....	.....	6
Newberry library, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	1
Niagara, N. Y., commissioners of state reservation at. ....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
North Carolina Bureau of statistics	1	.....
Nova Scotia Historical society, Halifax .....	.....	1
Nuremberg Naturhistorischen Gesellschaft, Nuremberg, Germany	1	.....
Omaha, Neb., public library .....	.....	1
Ohio Archaeological and Historical society, Columbus	1	.....
Ohio State geologist	1	.....
Peabody Institute, Baltimore .....	.....	1
Pennsylvania bureau of statistics	1	.....
Pennsylvania Geological survey	2	.....
Pennsylvania Historical society, Philadelphia	2	.....
Pennsylvania university, Philadelphia	1	.....
Pennsylvania Women's Medical college, Philadelphia .....	.....	1
Philadelphia Library company, Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Providence, R. I., Athenæum .....	.....	51
Providence, R. I., public library .....	.....	1
Rhode Island Bureau of statistics	1	.....
Rhode Island Historical society, Providence .....	.....	1
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, National museum	1	.....
River Falls, Wis., State Normal school .....	.....	1
St. Louis, Mo., public library	47	41
San Francisco, Cal., public library	2	1
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.	4	2
Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians	1	.....
Tennessee Historical society, Nashville .....	.....	1
Toronto, Canada, public library .....	.....	11
United States board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels	1	3
United States bureau of education	3	2
United States bureau of ethnology .....	.....	4
United States chief of engineers	7	.....
United States chief of ordnance	1	.....
United States coast survey	1	1
United States commissioner of agriculture	1	1
United States commissioner of indian affairs	2	.....
United States commissioner of labor	1	1
United States commissioner of navigation	1	.....
United States commissioner of pensions .....	.....	1
United States comptroller of the currency	2	.....
United States department of interior	100	2
United States department of state	1	16
United States department of treasury	1	2
United States director of the mint	10	.....
United States fish commission	1	.....
United States geological survey	2	.....
United States patent office	33	.....
United States secretary of state .....	.....	1
United States signal office	34	50
United States surgeon general	1	.....
Vermont, University of Burlington	2	41
Virginia Historical society, Richmond	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continue I.

Societies, Institutions and Officials.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Western Reserve Historical society, Cleveland, O.	1	4
Wisconsin adjutant general.....	2	.....
Wisconsin Central railroad.....	.....	3
Wisconsin Natural History society.....	.....	4
Wisconsin, State of.....	10	.....
Wisconsin state board of charities.....	3	2
Wisconsin state library.....	65	112
Wisconsin state treasurer.....	2	.....
Wisconsin state university.....	1	1
Worcester, Mass., Society of Antiquity.....	1	.....
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	1	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

PERSONS.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Abbey, Mrs. M. A., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Abbott, Charles F., Madison.....	1	.....
Allen, Prof. Wm. F., Madison.....	24	67
Anderson, John, & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	5	.....
Anderson, Prof. R. B., Madison.....	1	.....
Andrews, Byron, New York.....	2	217
Andrews, F. D., Vineland, N. J.....	.....	4
Appleton, D., & Co., New York.....	1	.....
Atwood, Gen. David, Madison.....	1	69
Ayer, J. C., & Co., Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Baine, Jas., Toronto, Canada.....	.....	1
Baird, Mrs. E. T., Green Bay.....	1	.....
Barnes, Geo. W., San Diego, Cal.....	.....	1
Beach, Prof. Wm. H., Madison.....	.....	1
Bell, Hon. C. H., Exeter, N. H.....	2	3
Benedict, S. G., Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	.....
Berry, R. D., & Cory, C., Selma, Ala.....	2	10
Bland, T. A., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Bodenius, Dr. F. H., Madison.....	.....	2
Bonney, C. C., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	20
Bouldin, Powhattan, Danville, Va.....	.....	1
Bourke, Capt. J. G., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Boston, Mass.....	1	5
Bradley, I. S., Madison.....	4	50
Brandenburg, O. D., Madison.....	.....	87
Brierly, John, Pawtucket, R. I.....	.....	1
Brown, Dr. John Crombie, Haddington, Scotland.....	1	2
Brunette, Mrs. F. S., Green Bay.....	1	1
Bryant, Gen. E. E., Washington, D. C.....	2	17
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	.....
Buck, J. S. Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Burdick, Rev. C. R., Omro.....	2	.....
Butler, Prof. J. D., Madison.....	.....	40
Butterfield, C. W., Omaha, Neb.....	4	27
Cameron, Hon. Angus, La Crosse.....	3	.....
Campbell, Florence M., Door Creek.....	1	.....
Carpenter, A. V. H., Milwaukee.....	.....	5
Carpenter, S. D., Corinth, Mo.....	.....	1
Chamberlin, Pres. T. C., Madison.....	.....	2
Chaney, Henry A., Detroit, Mich.....	.....	1
Chapman, Gen. C. P., Madison.....	1	16
Cheever, Hon. D. G., Clinton.....	.....	2
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati, O.....	2	.....
Coe, Hon. E. D., Whitewater.....	.....	63
Collan, D. N., Kansasville.....	.....	1
Collet, Oscar W., St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	2
Collie, Rev. J., Delavan.....	.....	2
Comstock, Prof. Geo. C., Madison.....	.....	1
Conover, F. K., Madison.....	.....	7

¹ These acknowledgments include duplicates, which however, are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Conover, Mrs. Sarah F., Madison.....		1
Cowan, Dr. Frank, Greensburg, Pa.....		1
Crooker, Rev. J. H., Madison.....	4	60
Crunden, F. M., St. Louis, Mo.....		1
Darling, Gen. C. W., Utica, N. Y.....	1	4
Davidson, Rev. J. N., Stoughton.....		1
Davies, Mrs. J. E., Madison.....		1
Davis, Frank M., Madison.....		1
Dawes, Maj. E. C., Cincinnati, O.....		4
Dawes, Hon. R. R., Marietta, O.....		1
Dawson Bros., Montreal, Canada.....	1	
Dean, John Ward, Boston, Mass.....	1	7
Deane, Ll., Washington, D. C.....		1
De Peyster, Gen. J. W., New York city.....		3
Dodd, Dr. B. L., Orange, N. J.....	1	
Dodson, Dr. J. M., Chicago.....		1
Dow, Chas. C., Portage.....		1
Draper, Dr. L. C., Madison.....	2	19
Driscoll, C. J., Denver, Colo.....	1	
Dunning, Philo, Madison.....	2	40
Durrett, Col. R. T., Louisville, Ky.....	2	
Durrie, D. S., Madison.....		13
Earle, Pliny, Northampton, Mass.....	1	
Eldridge, Edwin C., Milwaukee.....		2
Eliot, Pres. C. W., Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Ellsworth, C. S., Sparta.....		5
Estabrook, Hon. C. E., Manitowoc.....		5
Flower, Hon. F. A., Madison.....	19	10
Foster, Hon. Geo. E., Ottawa, Canada.....	1	
Foster, Joseph, London, Eng.....	1	
Frame, Rev. W. R., Stevens Point.....		1
Giles, Hon. H. H., Madison.....		5
Gompers, Sam'l, New York city.....		1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....		2
Green, Dr. S. A., Boston.....	5	48
Green, Sam'l S., Worcester, Mass.....		1
Green, Capt. J. H., Medina, O.....		1
Gregory, Hon. J. C., Madison.....		7
Grignon, Chas. DeL., Fort Howard.....	2	
Griswold, W. M., Washington, D. C.....		1
Hackett, Frank W., Washington, D. C.....	1	
Hart, W. Fairburn, Leeds, Eng.....		1
Hayes, Rev. Dr. Chas. W., Westfield, N. Y.....		1
Heim, J. B., Madison.....		1
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville.....	6	
Henry, Prof. W. A., Madison.....	1	11
Henshaw, Harriet E., Leicester, Mass.....	4	
Hewson, T. M., St. Paul, Minn.....		1
Hinsdale, Prof. B. A., Cleveland, O.....		2

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Hinton, J. W. Milwaukee		3
Hoar, Hon. Geo. F., Boston.....		1
Hoe, Richard, Oshkosh	1	
Hornbeck, E. A., National City, Cal.....		4
Hubbell, J. B. Washington, D. C.....		2
Hudson, Prof. H. P., Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	
Hunt, S. H., Newton, New Jersey.....	3	1
Hunt, Samuel S., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	20	
Hutchins, Hon. E. R., Des Moines, Iowa.....		1
Huxley, H. E., Neenah,		1
Jackson, Hon. H. R., Atlanta, Ga.....		1
Johnson, Hon. John, Milwaukee.....		1
Jones, Rev. A. E., Montreal, Canada.....		5
Jones, Col. C. C., Augusta, Ga.....		2
Kean, R. G. H., Lynchburg, Va.....		2
Kelton, Capt. D. H., Quincy, Mich.....	2	1
Kennan, K. K., Milwaukee.....		5
Kessinger, L., Alma.....	1	
Kimball, John, Concord, N. H.....	1	
King, Col. Charles, Milwaukee.....	2	6
Kingston, Hon. John T., Necedah.....		1
La Follette, Hon. R. M., Madison.....		24
Lapham, Julia A., Oconomowoc.....	8	2
Lapham, William B., Augusta, Maine.....		1
Leavitt, G. A., & Co., New York city.....	2	
Lewis, T. H., St. Paul, Minn.....		7
Libbie, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.....	1	
Long, S. M., Madison		1
Luce, S. S., Galesville.....	3	
Lynde, Mrs. Wm. P., Milwaukee.....	3	11
McCord, David R., Montreal, Canada.....		1
Macfie, R. A., Dreghorn, Scotland.....	3	
Mack, Dr. J. A., Madison.....	1	
Mackenzie, Capt. A., Washington, D. C.		1
Magdeburg, Capt. F. H., Milwaukee.....		1
Mallet, Edmund, Washington, D. C. . .		15
Manchester, Rev. A., Providence, R. I.....		1
Manville, Marion, La Crosse.....	1	
Marsh, Col. L. B., Boston, Mass.....	1	
Martin, Charles J., Minneapolis, Minn.....		1
Mather, Edmund, Harrisburg, Penn.....		1
Mather, Fred, New York.....		1
Mead, E. D., Boston, Mass.....		7
Miller, Dr. L. D. W., Newton, N. J.....		20
Mills, Gen. Simeon, Madison.....		10
Morehead, Mrs. L. M., Columbus, Ohio.....	1	
Morrison, Prof. W. H., Madison.....	1	
Mott, Henry, Montreal, Canada.....		1
Muhl, Wm., New Orleans, La.....		1
Neill, Rev. Dr. E. D., St. Paul, Minn.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Persons.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Newson, T. M., St. Paul, Minn.		1
Nowell, Hon. W. A., Milwaukee.		23
Osborn, Hon. Jos. H., Oshkosh.	1	150
Osborne, C. A., and Blaisdell, J. A., Beloit.	1	
Otis, E. R., & Co., Superior.		1
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.		8
Parkhurst, S. G., Madison.		1
Parkman, Francis, Boston.	2	
Patrick, Lewis S., Washington, D. C.		116
Paul, E. J., Milwaukee.	5	
Perry, Rt. Rev. W. S., Davenport, Iowa.		1
Peyton, J. L., Staunton, Va.	1	
Phillips, Col. T. L., Madison.		1
Powderly, Hon. T. V., Scranton, Pa.	4	8
Prime, Rev. Dr. E. D. G., New York.	1	
Putney, Hon. F. H., Waukesha.		4
Rand, H. H., Washington, D. C.	20	52
Raymer, Hon. Geo., Madison.	1	
Reed, E. R., Madison.		14
Reid, Dr. G. P. L., Marion, Ala.		4
Richmond, T. C., Madison.		84
Rider, Sidney S., Providence, R. I.		1
Roberts, Rev. Dr. Wm. H., Cincinnati.	1	
Robinson, Mrs. C. D., Green Bay.	1	
Roe, Franklin P., Worcester, Mass.		1
Roeseler, J. S., Madison.		2
Rollins, John R., Lawrence, Mass.		2
Rosenstengel, Prof. W. H., Madison.	1	1
Rublee, Hon. Horace, Milwaukee.	29	316
Salisbury, Prof. Albert, Whitewater.		2
Salter, Rev. Dr. Wm., Burlington, Iowa.		1
Scanlan, Anna C., Mount Ida.	1	
Shaw, Henry, St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Sheldon, Hon. Geo., Deerfield, Mass.		2
Shiells, Hon. Robert, Neenah.	2	2
Shipman, Col. S. V., Chicago, Ill.		1
Skinner, E. W., Sioux City, Iowa.		1
Slaughter, Rev. Dr. Philip, Mitchell's Station, Va.		2
Smith, Geo. Plumer, Philadelphia, Pa.		2
Speed, Walter, Chetek.	1	
Spencer, Prof. R. C., Milwaukee.		5
Spooner, Roger C., Madison.		19
Stebbins, G. B., Detroit, Mich.	3	
Stephenson, Hon. Isaac, Marinette.	2	7
Stirling, Wm. T., Mt. Stirling.	1	
Stoll, Anton, St. Nazianz P. O.		1
Stone, Mina, Madison.		8
Stone, W. L., Jersey City, N. J.		2
Sulte, Benj., Ottawa, Canada.	1	1
Sutherland, Hon. James, Janesville.	1	

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

PERSONS.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Thayer, Hon. J. B., Madison.....	1	1
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Stamford, Conn.....	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	3	57
Tichenor, Hon. Vernon, Waukesha.....	.....	2
Trelease, Prof Wm., St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	1
Turner, Frederick J., Portage.....	.....	6
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F., Crawfordsville, Ind.....	.....	8
Van Slyke, Rev. D. O., Trempealeau.....	.....	1
Vieau, A. J., Fort Howard.....	.....	1
Vilas, Dr. Chas. H., Chicago, Ill.....	26	9
Warner, Thos., Cohocton, N. Y.....	1	1
Warren, Mrs. Mary E., Fox Lake.....	1	2
Weeks, Prof. Stephen B., Chapel Hill, N. C.....	.....	22
Whitford, Hon. W. C., Milton.....	.....	5
Williams, Hon. J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1
Winchell, Prof. N. H., Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	3
Wines, Rev. Fred H., Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Winslow, Rev. Dr. W. C., Boston Mass.....	.....	1
Woodman, Cyrus, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	8
Wright, Hon. A. O., Madison.....	4	4
Wyman, Wm. H., Cincinnati, O.....	9	45
Newspaper publishers, their files.....	315	.....
Unknown.....	1	9

GIVERS OF UNBOUND SERIALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

	Complete vols.	Numbers.
C. W. Butterfield.....	.....	6
George G. Matthews.....	15	.....
Dr. L. D. W. Miller.....	13	.....
Hon. J. C. Gregory.....	.....	96
Hon. John A. Rice.....	.....	39
Prof. S. B. Weeks.....	1	.....
Rev. J. H. Crooker.....	15	106
Miss Julia A. Lapham.....	3	.....
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.....	.....	45
Byron Andrews.....	4	.....
Rev. O. P. Bestor.....	1	.....
Prof. J. D. Butler.....	.....	16

THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the number of persons who use the library intelligently, is steadily growing. Aside from specialists representing various sections of this and neighboring states, who come to freely draw from our stores—and of these there have been a goodly number during the past year—the students of the State University find the library of increasing practical importance in their work, furnishing a means for mental equipment quite unequalled elsewhere in the west. A year ago we announced that an arrangement had been made by which university students engaged in the study of American history, were to have especial facilities for the consultation of our newspaper and map files, in the line of certain branches of original work contemplated by the professor of history. This privilege was taken advantage of by many during the year, and an advanced class engaged in the topical study of the War of Secession, was given a room convenient to these files, in which to hold its semi-weekly sessions. Thus is the library widening its field of usefulness, and becoming more and more identified with the higher educational interests of the commonwealth.

THE ART GALLERY.

It is estimated that between 35,000 and 40,000 different persons were in the Society's art gallery and museum during 1888. There is probably no free public exhibition hall in Wisconsin annually inspected by so many persons,—certainly none whose visitors came from such widely scattered communities. Not only was nearly, if not quite, every county in this state represented, but there were thousands from neighboring states, as well as many hundreds of general tourists. With 158 oil and crayon portraits upon the walls, many of them of rare excellence; with a world-famous collection of pre-historic copper implements; a fine showing of stone tools and utensils; an exhibit of Indian dress and weapons that is worthy of especial notice; a large and growing collection of instructive and suggestive

relics of the War of Secession, and a miscellaneous historical museum which would be creditable anywhere, it is unfortunate that the quarters assigned to this attractive display are so illy furnished, so lacking in ventilation and so inadequately warmed in the winter season. The most popular show place in Wisconsin is little better than a barn, being still in the crude, unfinished state in which it unfortunately came from the contractors, with inadequate makeshift accommodations for both visitors and exhibits. The hope is strong, however, that a separate building may yet be erected for the proper and permanent housing of the State's treasures committed to our charge, and the present unfortunate condition of affairs become but a memory.

Within the past month, the art gallery has been temporarily enriched by the loan of two valuable paintings. The first, is "The Sleeping Ariadne," by the late John Vanderlyn, one of the most eminent of the early artists of America. This original work has been for more than a half century past the property of Mrs. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, who has kindly consented to place it upon exhibition for a few months in our gallery, where it may be seen and admired by thousands of Wisconsin's citizens. The second, is a superb copy by Pinto, a celebrated Mexican artist, of Murillo's "St. John the Baptist", the original of which hangs in the National Gallery, in the City of Mexico. Pinto's copy is owned by Hon. John A. Rice, of Hartland, the president of this Society, who purchased it in Mexico a few years ago. It is to be sincerely hoped that these loans may prove but a forerunner of others, and that many of the beautiful and costly works of art which have of late years drifted into our State, may find their way into our gallery, from time to time, on similar terms. Such loans would do much to educate popular taste in the fine arts, and would be evidence of a generous public spirit on the part of the owners.

Our collection of oil and crayon portraits now numbers 157. Of the ten received during 1888, two were to replace less meritorious works which had long been upon the walls,

leaving seven as the net increase. Others have been promised in the near future.

Following is a detailed record of the year's acquisitions to the art gallery:

Oil portrait of the late Gen. John B. Terry of Mineral Point, painted by Brooks and Stephenson in 1856. Gilt frame. Left in the gallery until the residuary legatees direct otherwise, through W. R. Spooner, New York. Gen. Terry was a captain in the Black Hawk war, and a member of the territorial council of Wisconsin in 1839. He was born in Cossackie, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1796, and died at Mineral Point, January 11, 1874.

Oil portrait of Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D. Prof. James R. Stuart, artist. Heavy gilt frame. Presented by Dr. Butler.

Oil portrait of the late Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., pioneer P. E. bishop of the Northwest. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart. Heavy gilt frame. Presented by the clergy and laity of the P. E. Diocese of Wisconsin.

Oil portrait of the late Hon. Richard Henry Magoon, by William Ver Bryck, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by his son, Hon. Henry S. Magoon, to replace a portrait by Laussier, 1874. Mr. Magoon was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1808; removed in 1827 to La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and engaged in lead smelting. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, 1832, and died at Darlington, July 28, 1875, aged 77 years.

Oil portrait of the late Hon. S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Painted at Rome by Antonio Mancini. Gilt frame. Presented by Mrs. Merrill.

Oil portrait of Hon. Jonathan Bowman, of Kilbourn City. Painted by Conrad Heyd. Gilt frame. Presented by Mr. Bowman's family.

Oil portrait of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart. Gilt frame. Presented by the governor.

Oil portrait of the Hon. William Pitt Lynde of Milwaukee. William Ver Bryck, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by Mrs. Lynde.

Oil portrait of Hon. Daniel Wells, jr., of Milwaukee. Conrad Heid, artist. Gilt frame. Presented by Mr. Wells, to replace a former portrait by the same artist.

Fine crayon portrait of Hon. Edward D. Holton of Milwaukee. H. Broich, artist. Carved frame. Presented by Mr. Holton.

Life size plaster bust of Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson, United States minister resident at Copenhagen, Denmark. Carl Smidt, of Copenhagen, artist.

Life-size plaster bust of Gen. John A. Logan. Presented by General Lucius Fairchild.

Three large photographic views of the supposed ruins of Perrot's wintering post, near Trempealeau, from Hon. B. F. Heuston, Winona, Minn., also, from the same, two fine cabinet photographs of prehistoric rock carvings near Mount Trempealeau.

Photograph of Rev. T. J. Lewis of Paoli, Dane county, Wis. Presented by himself.

Proof engraving of the Princess Pocahontas, wife of John Rolfe of Virginia, 1618. Purchased.

Photographic map of the seat of war (Confederate), Augusta, Ga., 1861; pocket form. Presented by Dr. J. A. Mack.

Photograph of Cornelius O'Leary, who died near Elkton, Dak., Oct. 11, 1883, aged 114 years; taken in 1887. He was born in County Kerry, April 22, 1774. Presented by P. H. Maloney, Elkton, Dakota.

Small photograph of Queenstown Heights, Canada (war of 1812). From Hon. J. P. Merritt, St. Catherines, Ont.

Photograph of a monster yucca plant, as growing near Pomona, Cal. From O. Wilcox, Pomona, Cal.

Two stereoscopic pictures of excavations made one mile above Trempealeau village, the supposed site of Perrot's fort, 1685-86. Purchased.

Photograph of Gen. U. S. Grant and Li Hung Chang, taken at Tientsin, China, during the visit of General Grant at the Yamen of the distinguished and progressive Chinese statesman. Gilt frame. Presented by Hon. Charles Seymour, U. S. consul, Canton.

Photograph, 11 by 14 inches, of the monument of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, at Gettysburg. Presented by Hon. Henry B. Harshaw.

Photographs of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th ward school-houses and high school, of Neenah, Wis. From Hon. Robert Shiells, Neenah.

Photograph (7 by 8 inches) of National Exchange Bank and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance building, Milwaukee. W. A. Armstrong, artist. From Reuben G. Thwaites.

Lithograph of Gen. John A. Logan, and steel medallion portraits of officers in War of Secession. Sheet form. From Byron Andrews, New York.

A large engraving of group of army and naval officers,--large sheet, 1884; also, an engraved group of portraits of commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; also, a photo-etching of Munkacsy's painting of "Christ before Pilate," and of "Christ's entering Jerusalem." Presented by Byron Andrews, New York.

Artist-proof copy of portrait of Hon. John C. Black. From Isaac Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.

Photograph of Augustin Grignon's trading-post at Kaukauna, Wis., taken in 1883. This post was erected about 1820, and is one of the oldest buildings in the state. Presented by Mrs. Mary E. Grignon, Kaukauna.

Cabinet photograph of Rev. S. F. Smith, of Newton, Mass., author of the celebrated hymn, "America," now in his 79th year; also, a copy of the poem in the author's hand-writing, with the affidavit of Mr. Smith, made at Newton, Mass., July 19, 1888. Presented by Rev. S. S. Burlison, of Sussex, Wis.

THE MUSEUM.

Antiquities, Natural History and Curios.

A collection of articles found in the ruins—supposed to be those of Nicholas Perrot's wintering post, in 1685-1686—unearthed in 1888 near the village of Trempealeau on the upper Mississippi river, consisting of a pike, made from a gun barrel; miscellaneous pieces of wrought iron; blacksmith's slag; Indian pottery; buffalo horns, and other relics. The slag appears to be the result of crude reductions of the floating iron ore found in the neighboring bluffs. Presented by G. H. Squier and Antoine Grignon, of Trempealeau, Wis., and B. F. Hueston, of Winona, Minn.

Iron wedge, three and a half inches long, found in the same place by C. R. McGilvray, of Trempealeau, and presented by him to G. S. Luce, of La Crosse, and by him to Marshall Conant, of that place, who presents it to the Society.

Buckskin pouch, embroidered with porcupine quills, used by the elder De Langlade for carrying his fur-trade papers, and said to have been made by one of his Pawnee slaves. Presented by Charles de Langlade Grignon, Ft. Howard.

A Menomonee Indian cradle, from Mrs. Frank S. Brunette, Green Bay.

A small wooden cross, made and used by Jean l'Ecuyer, an old-time trader at Portage, from Louis Grignon, Green Bay.

Iron ladle for smelting lead, used in Jacob Frank's fur-trade warehouse, and supposed to date from the time of De Langlade. Presented by the late Andrew J. Vieau, Sr., Fort Howard.

Skull found in a mound near De Soto, from Wm. T. McConnell, Viroqua.

A small cabinet of the minerals and ores of Colorado, from Dr. Charles H. Vilas, Chicago.

A collection of fulgurites—fused or vitrified tubes formed by the passage of lightning through sand,—from Walter Tillman, La Crosse.

Lime stone fossil from the tunnel on the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad, near Belleville, from William Morehead, Belleville.

Specimens of iron, graphite, kolin, manganese, silver, gold, baryta and ochre, from mines at Emerson, Bartow, Ga., from S. G. Parkhurst, Madison.

A horse shoe from Antwerp, Belgium, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, and a burro shoe $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, from the Rocky Mountains, from Geo. W. Stoner, Fresno City, California.

A large specimen of iron found in the town of Highland, Iowa county, from Jacob Bremer, Muscoda.

A section of yucca plant, from near Pomona, Cal., from O. Wilcox, Pomona.

Coins, Currency and Medals.

Two Confederate States bills, \$20 each, dated February 17, 1864, from T. B. Wilkinson, Montgomery, Ala.

A \$100 Confederate bill, dated October 18, 1862 (interest two cents per day), also a Confederate \$50 note, dated Feb. 17, 1864, from J. L. Nickey, Spring Green.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., \$1 certificate, dated Town Creek, Md., May 25, 1838, from A. Coolidge, Windsor, Wis.

Iron Brigade badge, re-union of 1882 at Milwaukee, from S. M. Long.

Silver medal of Lieut. General T. J. Jackson, framed in tin, taken from the house of Col. Morris of the Confederate army, four miles from Richmond, Va., by H. C. Gosling, Co. C., 19th Wis. vols. Presented by Col. J. W. Hinkley, Sparta.

A collection of 273 American and foreign copper coins, and 30 silver coins, received by exchange.

Bills of the German bank ("wild cat") of Wooster, Ohio, nominal value, \$62; also a \$3 bill of the Erie & Kalamazoo Rail Road bank, Adrian, Mich. also six \$100 bills of the La Fayette bank, Cincinnati (counterfeit), from A. A. Pardee, Madison.

Silver medal commemorating the 22d annual encampment of the G. A. R., at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1888; a similar memento of the Marietta, Ohio, centennial (1788-1888); a bronze medal commemorating the 22d annual encampment of the G. A. R., department of Ohio, at Toledo, 1888; copper medal or token inscribed "Napoleon iii Empereur, Eugenie, Imperatrice Mariés le 30th Janvier, 1855 à Notre Dame;" a similar memento of William IV., crowned September 8, 1831, with this motto: "By trampling on liberty, I lost the reins;" a similar token inscribed "The Princess Charlotte" with this motto: "Brittania mourns her princess dear, died Nov. 8, 1811, aged 21,"—all of them presented by Byron Andrews, New York.

Miscellaneous silver and copper coins, American and foreign, from David Vaughn, La Crosse; John Hoffman, Madison; John Buckley, Milwaukee; P. Boyd, Madison; J. W. Doherty, Kaunauna; P. A. Locke, Belleville; L. Kleeber, Reedsburg; Miss M. Fenton, Utica, N. Y.; C. C. Wason, Black River Falls; Charles de Langlade Grignon, Green Bay; F. Anchter, Lancaster; G. J. Johnson, Deerfield; F. H. Turner, Galena, Ill.; W. S. Hansing, Galena, Ill.; Albert Otto, Lake, Ill., and James M. Hutchinson, St. Paul, Minn.

Unsigned bills of the Bank of Green Bay, denominations \$1, \$2 and \$3, no date, from D. H. Grignon, Green Bay.

A bill for nine pence, issued by authority of general assembly of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777, from Rev. S. S. Burleson, Sussex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A copy of the "Weekly Junior Gazette," published at Franklin, parish of St. Mary, La., dated Feb. 26, 1863. Printed on wall paper. From Wm. Muhl, New Orleans.

A copy of "The Oriental Newspaper," published at San Francisco, dated Feb. 18, 1887. From Dr. Charles H. Vilas, Chicago.

Boycott notices against the Milwaukee brewers. Two broadsides. From James C. Moore, Janesville.

Wood carving: knife with finely engraved handle. From John O. Ruston, Stoughton.

The ten-pound cannon ball which killed Myron H. Gardiner, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin infantry, July 18, 1861, at Blackburn's Ford, Va. He was the first Wisconsin soldier killed in the late rebellion, who had enlisted for three years. Presented by his sister, Mrs. Thomas Simpson, Arcadia.

A copy of the "Vera Cruz American Eagle," small newspaper, dated June 7, 1847 (Mexican War). From Mrs. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay.

Two Central Railroad car tickets, taken from the body of a rebel soldier killed at Holling Springs by Capt. W. H. Bolton, 1862, and a Jenny Lind concert ticket, Rochester, N. Y., 1851. All from Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Copies of the "Dell Rapids Exponent, Dakota," April 2d and 3d, 1881, printed on wall paper, during the blizzard at that time. From Mrs. Emma Knight, Monticello, Wis.

Early plats of the towns of Winnebago Rapids, Two Rivers and a part of Wisconsin, no dates: of town 18, range 23, pen drawing; copies of the "Tapasaye," published by Dakota Mission, Santee Agency, Nebraska, and a Russian newspaper. All from Mrs. E. T. Baird, Green Bay.

One of the original lottery tickets issued under authority of act of Indiana territorial legislature, September 17, 1807, for the benefit of Vincennes University and for procuring a library, bearing the signatures of William Henry Harrison, territorial governor and four others. Presented by Tennessee Historical society, July, 1880.

Miss Eliza Dibble's teacher's certificate, dated Chili, Monroe county, Wis., April 10, 1841, from Charles I. King, Madison.

An envelope, stamped "Henry Clay for 1849," issued by the Henry Clay club in New York city, in the presidential campaign of 1849, and used by disaffected Whigs who were opposed to the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Presented by Hon. Levi Alden, of Madison.

Indictment by grand jury of Wayne county, Ohio, against R. Bentley for concealing the assets of the German bank, dated Wooster, Ohio, 1843; also, tax-sale receipts of lands in Wooster, Ohio, to Eugene Pardee, 1837; and a certificate of membership of E. Pardee in the Wooster Co. Library association, 1858; all from A. A. Pardee, Madison.

A Winnebago Indian's begging letter,—printed,—from Reuben G. Thwaites.

Pen and ink map of Camp Curtis, Sulphur Springs, Mo., prepared for Col. R. C. Murphy by Otis Renick in 1862, and picked up by Col. Sam. Ryan, of Appleton, Wis., that year, and now presented to the Society by him.

Scarabeus found near the great pyramid, Egypt, from James M. Hutchinson, St. Paul, Minn.

FOREIGN GROUPS, IN WISCONSIN.

In co-operation with the Historical Department of the State University, the corresponding secretary has been endeavoring to obtain statistics and other facts in relation to foreign groups in the State of Wisconsin. The subject of investigation is, primarily, organized immigration—whether under the authority of the native government, or by private enterprise, or at the suggestion of the agents of railway companies, or of the State commissioners. Considerable groups of foreign nationality, even if not strictly organized, are also subjects of study.

Circulars have been freely sent out, and while the number of replies is as yet not large, enough information has been elicited to satisfy us that an exceedingly interesting and fruitful field has been entered upon. There are peculiar obstacles to overcome in an investigation of this character, especially when it is attempted to conduct it by correspondence alone. Many of those who are the best able to give information exhibit a singular suspicion of our motives in questioning them, and can only be successfully approached through third parties; and in some of the most interesting groups, the knowledge of English is confined to comparatively few members. While it is expected that the winter's work in this direction will reveal many significant facts, yet only a preliminary report can be made as the result of the present method. Personal visitation and the gathering of information upon the spot, with the intelligent aid of the leaders of the several communities, will be necessary before the completion of an economic study which is unique in character and, we trust, of value and interest to the general public not only in Wisconsin but elsewhere.

NEW LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN.

The organization of new public libraries within the State is always a source of great satisfaction as marking the intellectual advancement of our people. Such literary store-houses have recently been opened, with great success, at La Crosse and Ashland. They commence life in commodious and well-fitted quarters, the result of liberal bequests, and have a promising future before them. At Tomahawk, the citizens have subscribed to a library fund, which is yielding good results. The Society has done what it could towards encouraging these ventures by the proffer of such of its publications as are still in print, together with some sets of public documents which it has in stock.

From the state superintendent of public instruction, it is learned that the new law for the establishment of district school libraries is working as well as could be expected. Of the 1,000, more or less, districts in the state, about 300 have thus far purchased books under authority of the statute, and the number is gradually on the increase. While the district libraries can seldom, in the nature of things, attain any considerable size, they are nevertheless helpful factors in awakening public interest in books and reading in rural communities. It is unfortunate that the editions of the Wisconsin Historical Collections are so small as to make it impossible for us to supply these neighborhood libraries with a class of books which would be heartily appreciated by parents, teachers and pupils alike, and greatly enlarge the Society's capacity for helpfulness in the cause of popular education.

A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE SOCIETY.

In its issue for Friday, Dec. 7, 1888, The Milwaukee Sentinel contained the following editorial article:

PROPOSED STATE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In the last legislature, Senator Pond, of Marquette county, introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for erecting suitable monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg, to commemorate the courage and sacrifices of the Wisconsin soldiers who participated in gaining the great

and fruitful victory achieved there a quarter of a century ago. The requirements of that law have since been carried into execution, as those report who have since visited Gettysburg, in a manner entirely satisfactory and creditable to the state.

At the coming session of the legislature it is understood that Senator Pond proposes to attempt passing a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument, within the State, to commemorate the services of Wisconsin soldiers in the war for the defense of the union. Some of the other States have already begun or completed such work, and it is eminently fitting that an enduring memorial should be raised, testifying to the estimation and the honor in which the services and the patriotism of the men who gave or risked their lives for the maintenance of free government, are held by the State. No braver or more patriotic men fought in the armies of the republic than the soldiers who went from Wisconsin.

The Sentinel fully approves of the idea of erecting such a memorial. It would suggest, however, whether it would not be well to consider the propriety of giving it some other form than that of a mere monument. Pyramids and obelisks and monumental shafts were first devised in the ages when historic records were unknown. They were designed to commemorate men or events that without them were likely to be forgotten. They have been continued by the force of custom. But in building to commemorate and honor our soldiers, can we not contrive to give the memorial some form which will be equally or more efficacious to that end, and at the same time serve useful and noble purposes, making it thus doubly worthy?

Why not for example, instead of rearing a towering shaft of granite, construct a memorial building dedicated to the heroes of the war, and make it the home of the State Historical Society? That Society has now the largest and most valuable collection of books and manuscripts west of the Alleghanies. Its collections are in the State capitol, a building not as secure against fire as it should be, and where its quarters are already too narrow. Suppose it were decided to adopt this suggestion. The building erected should be fire-proof, of honest, solid workmanship throughout. It should be of a simple and noble style of architecture. Its façade should bear a proper inscription significant of its origin. The first floor might be devoted to a hall with walls decorated, like the entrance hall of the memorial building at Harvard, with inscriptions in memory of the gallant men who died under the flag of their country in its defense. Here, too, portraits of men like Washburn, Heg, Paine, Haskell, Fairchild, Rusk, Allen, Cobb, Bragg, Hobart and other distinguished soldiers might be placed. These doubtless would, for the most part, be contributed by friends. In this building would be deposited and conserved the old battle flags, the official records of the war, and all the souvenirs available associated with Wisconsin's part in it, while the upper floors would be occupied with the collections of the State Historical Society. What more appropriate monument could be erected than such a one?

Doubtless a building of this kind would cost more than the conventional monument. But what of that? Would it not be a more worthy memorial? Is not the State amply able to build it? In all probability the war tax paid to the general government will be refunded to the state. It amounts to nearly \$500,000. Would it not be an appropriate use to make, say of \$300,000 of that sum, to expend it upon this memorial building? This suggestion is thrown out for consideration and discussion. The Sentinel will be glad to receive expressions of opinion respecting it.

This proposition of The Sentinel to expend a portion of Wisconsin's direct war tax, in case it is refunded, in the erection of a building worthily commemorating the valor of of Wisconsin's heroes in the late War of Secession, and to make that building the home of this Society, should and doubtless will commend itself to every patriotic and public spirited citizen of the commonwealth. It is gratifying to be able to record that a large number of Wisconsin newspapers and public men have already declared themselves in favor of the project.

That such a structure would be more enduring, more useful and interesting to the general public, more instructive to youth as an object lesson in history, a far grander memorial to our veterans than any shaft of stone or statue of bronze, will surely be conceded by all. Devoting the war tax to such a purpose would be an eminently appropriate tribute in itself and enhance the romantic interest attaching to the scheme, while the placing of the Society with its almost unparalleled collection of Rebellion literature and its fine museum of war relics, in charge of such an historic pile would be peculiarly fitting.

Then, again, as has already been urged in this report, the Society is in urgent need of new quarters. It is housed in a wing of the capitol not in any particular adapted to the purposes of a great library and museum. The property which it has accumulated with untold labor and holds in sacred trust for the State, is worth nearly half a million dollars in the open market to-day; while a considerable portion of its book treasures, could, if destroyed, never be replaced at any price. The capitol is so constructed and planned that a fire successfully started in one quarter of the building, would very likely gut it entirely, and the Society's col-

lections would have to go with the rest. With so great a variety of offices in the building, and carpenter and paint shops in the basement, with much inflammable material necessarily carried in stock, the danger from fire is great. Even were the capitol tolerably well built, experience everywhere proves that libraries are safest when in buildings by themselves, where special care and watchfulness can be exercised by those in charge. A sense of common business prudence would seem to dictate an improvement in the quarters of these inestimable treasures of the State: the placing of them where they would be subjected to the minimum of danger.

The library of the Society, which has been designated by competent judges as the most important reference library west of the Alleghanies, and which has been justly placed among the dozen great historical libraries of the world, is growing so fast that in a few years—ten at furthest—it will be so crowded for space that enlarged quarters will be an absolute necessity. The present capitol cannot, architects say, be enlarged without marring its symmetry. Again, the several departments and bureaus of the State government need more and more space as the years go by, such is the growing business of our commonwealth; while there is a continually increasing legislative demand for committee and clerical rooms. Thus in a very few years from now, it seems probable that all of the room now used by the Society will be in active demand by the administrative and legislative branches. By the time the Society outgrows its present quarters, the State will be in imperative need of them for other purposes.

Taking everything into consideration, it would seem that this is a most fitting time to push the proposed measure, thus paying a noble tribute to our gallant soldiers and within their monument properly housing the State Historical Society, in whose keeping are the annals and relics of Wisconsin worthies and Wisconsin deeds.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES, Corres. Sec.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF THE FUR
TRADE IN WISCONSIN.

BY FREDERICK J. TURNER.

[Annual address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, January 3, 1889.]

Over two hundred and fifty years have passed since Jean Nicolet, agent of the great fur trader Samuel de Champlain, paddled his birch canoe up Fox river, and thus led the way in the movement of white men into Wisconsin, whereby its primitive inhabitants have been superseded, and the wilderness transformed into a civilized commonwealth. But it is only the last fifty years of this period that has peopled Wisconsin with an agricultural and manufacturing community. For two hundred years Wisconsin's all-important interest was the fur trade, and she was inhabited by the Indian and the Frenchman. This traffic stimulated exploration, by making it profitable; transformed Indian society politically and economically; brought the Indian into complete dependence on the trader; and paved the way for the peaceful agricultural settlement of the State. In Kentucky the entrance of agricultural settlers was facilitated by the fact that the pioneers found there no permanent Indian settlements.¹ When Sevier and Robertson crossed the mountains into Tennessee, they held their ground by hard fighting against the Cherokees.² Wisconsin was the home of numerous and warlike tribes, and yet when her first agricultural settlers arrived they met with almost no resistance, for the Winnebago and the Black Hawk episodes cannot be called wars. What is the secret of this peaceful entrance of the farmer into the State? The explanation lies largely in the fact that the trader had here been given time to complete his work as the unconscious missionary of civilization. To these two centuries I ask your attention, therefore, from their interest as the French period of Wisconsin, and as casting light on the contact of savagery and civilization in the Northwest.

¹ Shaler's *Kentucky*, p. 45.² Phelan's *Tennessee*.

The exploitation of the Indian is generally dismissed with the convenient explanatory phrase, "The onward march of civilization." But how did it march? Who were the scouts and skirmishers in this advance, and what did they accomplish? The peaceful contact of savagery and civilization deserves more careful attention than it has ever received. This commercial mingling of primitive and enlightened peoples, is a part of the process of development that meets us in all ages and lands. We can see it in the trading posts that adventurous Phœnicia planted by the pillars of Hercules and among the barbarians of the Orient; and we can see it to-day in the European factories among the savages of the Dark Continent. We should err if we considered that the traffic in beaver skins did not exist until after the discovery of America.¹ As long ago as about 900 A. D., the Welsh code of Hywel Dda valued the beaver at 120 pence. In the twelfth century the laws of both Scotland and England imposed an export duty on beaver skins. The Jesuits who in the seventeenth century incurred the hostility of Canadian officials because they traded with the savages for beaver skins,² had predecessors in the monks upon whom, in 1182, the bull of Pope Lucius III. bestowed the property of beavers within their bounds. Numerous cities of England and the continent, whose names are derived from the word beaver, testify to the former importance in Europe of this animal, the trade in which has, in America, induced such important steps of exploration and occupation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

While it is in the Northwest of America that the fur trade has been of especial importance, it must not be forgotten that this Indian traffic forms a neglected chapter in the history of each region of the continent. This trade drew the Dutch up the Hudson, the Connecticut, and the Mohawk; and influenced the Swedes upon the Delaware. It played an important part in bringing about Bacon's rebellion in Virginia. Even New England had its fur traders. The Ply-

¹ *Canadian Journal*, 1859, p. 359.

² Parkman, *Old Régime*, 328.

mouth records show that it attracted men to the wilderness; and when the Pequod war endangered it, the governor and his assistants were duly required to advise how the "trade may be upholden for the good of the whole colony."¹ It was Oldham, a Puritan trader, whose posts fixed the site of the earliest settlements on the Connecticut. The fur trade caused the earliest intercourse between St. Louis and New Mexico, and deserves study in connection with the causes of the acquisition of our southwestern territory. In short, this trade may be regarded as the force that caused the first detailed explorations through the wilderness, opened up the waterways, and led to the earliest outlying establishments in this country.

PRIMITIVE INTER-TRIBAL RELATIONS.

Let us now enquire whether there was any basis for this traffic, in the inter-tribal intercourse before the arrival of the white trader. In a contribution to the Smithsonian Report of 1872, Mr. Charles Rau adduces evidence derived from articles found in the Ohio mounds, to show that inter-tribal commerce existed among the builders of these mounds.² In historic times there is not the slightest doubt that wide inter-tribal intercourse existed. Were positive evidence lacking, their institutions would disclose the fact. Differences in language were obviated by the sign language, a fixed system of communication, intelligible certainly to all the western tribes.³ The peace pipe was widely used for settling disputes, strengthening alliances,

¹ *Plymouth Records*, I., 62; cf. I., 50, 54, 119; II., 10. The character of the trade is indicated in this passage: "Whereas, the trade is not now carried on by any man, and there may be some small things some tymes had of the Indians in the plantacons wthin the goument, and that an auncient act doth restrain all psons without the consent of such as haue the trade to trade or traffic with the Indians or natiues, it is thought meet by the Court, that if any inhabitants within the patent trade for corne, beades, veneson, or sometymes for a beaver skine, hee shall not be reputed nor taken to be a transgressor of the said acte."—*Plym. Rec.*, II., 4.

² *Smiths. Rep.*, 1872, pp. 348-394.

³ Mallery: *Bureau of Ethnology*, I., 324; Clark's *Indian Sign Language*.

and speaking to strangers.¹ Wampum belts served both as money and as symbols in the ratification of treaties. The custom of winter truces,² called among the Chippeways by a term signifying "to enter one another's lodges," is a most important indication of the method by which the rigor of primitive inter-tribal hostility was mitigated. It was not uncommon during these seasons of peace, for a member of one tribe to adopt a member of the other as his brother, a tie which was respected even when the truce expired. But it is not necessary to depend on this kind of evidence; the earliest travelers give ample testimony to the existence of inter-tribal intercourse and commerce among the Indians before the advent of the white trader.³ On this foundation the trader built up that forest commerce that gave unity to the explorations of the Northwest, and sent its lines of trade along the remarkable chains of lakes and rivers that lead

¹ Shea's *Discovery of the Mississippi*, p. 34.

² These existed between the Chippeways (Algonquin) and the Sioux (Dakota). They were not regular, but the fact that they existed affords a possible explanation of one step in the evolution of inter-tribal intercourse in primitive society. See *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 267.

³ The historians of De Soto's expedition mention wandering Indian merchants who sold salt to the inland tribes.

In 1609, an Algonquin brought to Champlain, at Quebec, a piece of copper one foot long which he said came from a tributary of the Great Lakes.—*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 164.

In 1632, Capt. Fleet visiting the Anacostans on the shore of the Potomac near Washington, found that they traded with Canada Indians, and he saw there two axes of the same pattern as those brought to Quebec in 1629 by Kyrcke.—Fleet's "Journal" in Neill's *Founders of Maryland*.

Marquette relates that the Illinois bought fire-arms of the Indians who traded directly with the French, and that they went to the south and west to carry off slaves, whom they sold at a high price to other nations for goods.—Shea's *Discovery* etc., 32.

The Indians of Cape Flattery served as middle men between the Columbia-river and the coast tribes south of Cape Flattery, and the Indians north as far as Nootka.—*Smiths. Contrib.*, XVI., No. 8, p. 30.

J. D. Butler in *Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Lets.*, V., cites Menendez as asserting in 1565 that buffalo skins had been brought down the Potomac and thence in canoes along shore to the French about the St. Lawrence, at the rate of 3,000 per year.

to the heart of the continent and give access to the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific, and the Arctic ocean.

NORTHWESTERN RIVER SYSTEMS, IN THEIR RELATION TO THE
FUR TRADE.

The importance of physical conditions is nowhere more apparent than in the exploration of the Northwest, and we cannot properly appreciate Wisconsin's relation to the history of the time without first considering her situation as regards the lake and river systems of North America.

When the daring Breton sailors, steering their fishing smacks almost in the wake of Cabot, began to fish in the St. Lawrence gulf, and to traffic with the natives of the main land for peltries, the problem of how the interior of North America was to be explored was solved. The water system composed of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is the key to the continent. The early explorations in a wilderness must be by water courses — they are nature's highways. The St. Lawrence leads to the Great Lakes; the headwaters of the tributaries of these lakes lie so near the headwaters of the rivers that join the Mississippi that canoes can be portaged from the one to the other. The Mississippi affords passage to the Gulf of Mexico; or by the Missouri to the passes of the Rocky Mountains, where rise the headwaters of the Columbia, which brings the voyageur to the Pacific. But if the explorer follows Lake Superior to the present boundary line between Minnesota and Canada, and takes the chain of lakes and rivers extending from Pigeon river to Rainy lake, and Lake of the Woods, he will be led to the Winnipeg river, and to the lake of the same name. From this, by streams and portages, he may reach Hudson bay; or he may go by way of Elk river and Lake Athabasca to Slave river and Slave lake, which will take him to Mackenzie river and to the Arctic sea. But Lake Athabasca also receives the waters of Peace river, from which one may pass to the highlands near the Pacific where rise the northern branches of the Columbia. And from the lakes of Canada there are still other routes to the Oregon country. At a later day these two routes to the

Columbia became an important factor in bringing British and Americans into conflict over that territory.

In these water systems Wisconsin was the link that joined the Great Lakes and the Mississippi; and along her northern shore the first explorers passed to the Pigeon river, or as it was called later, the Grand Portage route, along the boundary line between Minnesota and Canada, into the heart of Canada.

It was possible to reach the Mississippi from the Great Lakes by the following principal routes:¹

1. By the Miami river from the west end of Lake Erie to the Wabash; thence to the Ohio and the Mississippi.

2. By the St. Joseph's river to the Wabash; thence to the Ohio.

3. By the St. Joseph's river to the Kankakee, and thence to the Illinois and the Mississippi.

4. By the Chicago river to the Illinois.

5. By Green bay, Fox river, and the Wisconsin river.

6. By the Bois Brulé river to the St. Croix river.

Of these routes, the first two were not at first available, owing to the hostility of the Iroquois.

Of all the colonies that fell to the English, New York alone had a water system that favored communication with the interior. The Hudson river and Lake Champlain tap the St. Lawrence; and the Mohawk river, with the lakes beyond it, opens the way to Lake Ontario. This was the seat of power of the great Iroquois confederacy. The Dutch, and, later, the English, secured the trade of these Indians, as the French gained that of the enemies of the Iroquois, namely the Hurons. Herein lay a most important factor in the struggles between France and England—as we shall see farther on.

Prevented thus by the Iroquois from reaching the Northwest by way of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, the French ascended the Ottawa, reached Lake Nipissing, and passed by way of Georgian bay to the islands of Lake Huron. As late as the nineteenth century this was the common route.

¹Consult *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 224 n. 1; and *Margry*, V.

Here two ways opened before their canoes. The straits of Michillimackinac permitted them to enter Lake Michigan, and from this led the two routes to the Mississippi: one by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin; and the other by way of the the lake to the Chicago river. But if the trader chose to go from the Huron Islands through Sault St. Marie into Lake Superior, the necessities of his frail craft required him to hug the shore, and the rumors of copper mines induced the first traders to take the south shore, and here the lakes of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota afford connecting links between the streams that seek Lake Superior and those that seek the Mississippi,¹ a fact which made northern Wisconsin even more important in this epoch than the southern portion of the State.

Thus much physical geography is necessary to enable us to see how the river courses of the Northwest permitted a complete exploration of the country, and that in these courses Wisconsin held a commanding situation. But these rivers are not only *permitted* exploration; they also *furnished a motive* to exploration by the fact that their valleys teemed with fur-bearing animals. This is the main fact in connection with Northwestern exploration. The hope of a route to China was always influential, as was also the search for mines, but the practical inducement to exploration was the profitable trade with the Indians for beaver and buffaloes, and the wild life that accompanied it. So powerful was the combined influence of these far-stretching rivers, and the "hardy, adventurous, lawless, fascinating fur trade," that the scanty population of Canada was irresistably drawn from agricultural settlements into the interminable recesses of the continent; and herein is a leading explanation of the lack of permanent French influence in America.

WISCONSIN INDIANS.

"All that relates to the Indian tribes of Wisconsin," says Dr. Shea, "their antiquities, their ethnology, their history, is deeply interesting from the fact that it is the area of the

¹ See Doty's enumeration, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 202.

first meeting of the Algonic and Dakota tribes. Here clans of both these wide-spread families met and mingled at a very early period; here they first met in battle and mutually checked each other's advance."

On the theme of the origin and early location of these tribes, whose number and diversity make Wisconsin's Indian history peculiar, there is opportunity for much investigation and discussion. But a few general conclusions are all I shall venture here, and these chiefly as to the location of Wisconsin's Indian peoples at the time of the first explorers, in order that we may follow their subsequent wanderings.¹

The Winnebagoes attracted the attention of the French even before they were visited. They were located about Green bay. Their later location at the entrance of Lake Winnebago was unoccupied, at least in the time of Allouez, because of the hostility of the Sioux. Early authorities represented them as numbering about one hundred warriors.²

The Pottawattomies we find in 1641 at Sault St. Marie,³ whither they had just fled from their enemies. Their proper home was probably about the southeastern shore and islands of Green bay, where as early as 1670 they were again located. Of their numbers in Wisconsin at this time we can say but little. Allouez, at Chequamegon bay, was visited by 300 of their warriors, and he mentions some of their Green bay villages, one of which had 300 souls.⁴

The Menomonees were found chiefly on the river that bears their name, and the western tributaries of Green bay

¹ On these early locations, consult the authorities cited by Shea in *Wis. Hist. Colls*, III., 125 et seq., and by Brunson in his criticism on Shea, *Id.*, IV., 223. See also Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest in 1634*; and *Mag. West. Hist.*, V., 468, 630; and *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V.

² Some early estimates were as follows: 1640, "Great numbers" (*Margry*, I., 48); 1718, 80 to 100 warriors (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889); 1728, 60 or 80 warriors (*Margry*, VI., 553); 1736, 90 warriors (*Chaurignerie*, cited in Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 282); 1761, 150 warriors (Gorrell, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32).

³ *Margry*, I., 46.

⁴ *Jes. Rels.*, 1667, 1670.

seem to have been their territory. On the estimates of early authorities we may say that they had about 100 warriors.¹

The Sauks and Foxes were closely allied tribes. The Sauks were found by Allouez² four leagues³ up the Fox from its mouth, and the Foxes at a place reached by a four days ascent of the Wolf river from its mouth. Later we find them at the confluence of the Wolf and the Fox. According to their early visitors these two tribes must have had about 700 warriors.⁴ The Miamis and Mascoutins were located about a league from the Fox river, probably within the limits of what is now Green Lake county,⁵ and four leagues away were their friends the Kickapoos. In 1670 the Miamis and Mascoutins were estimated at 800 warriors, and this may have included the Kickapoos.

The Sioux held possession of the Upper Mississippi, and in Wisconsin hunted on its northeastern tributaries. Their villages were in later times all on the west of the Mississippi, and of their early numbers no estimate can be given.

The Chippeways were along the southern shore of Lake Superior. Their numbers also are in doubt, but they were very considerable.

In northwestern Wisconsin, with Chequamegon bay as their rendezvous, were the Ottawas and Hurons⁶ who had fled here to escape the Iroquois. In 1670, they were back again to their homes at Mackinaw and the Huron Islands. In 1666, however, as Allouez tells us, they were situated at the bottom of this beautiful bay, planting their Indian corn and leading a stationary life. "They are there," he says,

¹ 1718, estimated at 80 to 100 warriors (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889); 1762, estimated at 150 warriors (Gorrell in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32.)

² *Jes. Rel.*, 1670.

³ A French league.

⁴ 1670, Foxes estimated at 400 warriors (*Jes. Rel.*, 1670); 1718, Sauks 100 or 120, Foxes 500 warriors (2 *Penn. Archives*, VI., 54); 1728, Foxes 200 warriors (*Margry*, V.); 1762, Sauks and Foxes, 700 warriors (Gorrell, *Wis. Hist. Colls.* I., 32). This, it must be observed, was after the Fox wars.

⁵ *Jes. Rel.*, 1670. Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest*.

⁶ On these Indians consult besides authorities already cited, Shea's *Discovery* etc., lx.; *Jes. Rel.*: *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 168-170, 175; Radisson's *Voyages*; *Margry*, IV., 586-598.

“to the number of eight hundred men bearing arms, but collected from seven different nations who dwell in peace with each other thus mingled together.”¹ And the Jesuit Relations of 1670 add that the Illinois “come here from time to time in great numbers as merchants to procure hatchets, cooking utensils, guns, and other things of which they stand in need.” Here, too, came Pottawattomies, as we have seen, and Sauks.

At the mouth of Fox river² we find another mixed village of Pottawattomies, Sauks, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, and at a later period Milwaukee was the site of a similar heterogeneous community.

The key to this strange inter-mingling of peoples in Wisconsin, presenting in the Indian population that variety which we see to-day in her white population, is the position of Wisconsin between the Iroquois of the Great Lakes, and the Sioux of the Mississippi. Leaving out the Hurons, the tribes of Wisconsin were with two exceptions, of the Algie stock. The exceptions are the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, who belong to the Dakota family. Now, of these Wisconsin tribes, it is probable that the Sauks and Foxes, the Pottawattomies, the Hurons and Ottawas, and perhaps the Mascoutins, were all driven into Wisconsin by the attacks of the Iroquois. This war-like nation even made incursions as far as the home of the Mascoutins on Fox river. On the other side of the State were the Sioux, “the Iroquois of the West,” as the missionaries call them, who had once claimed all the region and whose invasions, Allouez says, rendered Lake Winnebago uninhabited. There was therefore a pressure on both sides of Wisconsin which tended to mass together these divergent tribes. And the Green bay and Fox and Wisconsin route was the line of least resistance to these early fugitives. In this movement we have two facts that are not devoid of significance in institutional history: first, the welding together of separate tribes, as the Sauks and Foxes, and the Miamis, Mascoutins and Kickapoos; and

¹ *Jes. Rels.*, 1666-7.

² *Jes. Rel.*, 1670.

second, a commingling of detached families from various tribes at peculiarly favored localities.

Having thus pointed out Wisconsin's commanding situation between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and her position as the home of heterogeneous Indian tribes chiefly of Algie stock, wedged in between the Iroquois and the Sioux, I desire, without attempting a narration of events, to call attention to the character and significance of the Wisconsin fur trade at three distinctive periods. This trade was the leading interest in Wisconsin from the arrival of Nicolet in 1634, down to about 1834, when new elements entered fully into the region. This date I select, because at that time Astor retired from the American Fur Company, land offices were opened at Green Bay and Mineral Point, and the port of Milwaukee received an influx of settlers to the lands made known by the so-called Black Hawk war. These two centuries may be divided into three periods:

1. The French, 1634 to 1763.
2. The English, 1763 to 1816.
3. The American, 1816 to 1834.

From my point of view, however, the entire 200 years may be regarded as the French period of Wisconsin.

FRENCH EXPLORATION IN WISCONSIN.

Reports of the Wisconsin Indians had reached the French before Nicolet's famous exploration up the Fox.¹ His mission was to make peace with the Winnebagoes and the Hurons,² in the interests of the fur trade. Herein we find a most important fact regarding these early traders. Their efforts to keep the tribes with whom they traded, at peace with one another, and allied with the French against the enemies of the latter, meet us continually.³ Without peace

¹ Bibliography in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

² *Margry*, I., 50.

³ For example: Radisson and Grosseilliers frequently made peace by threatening hostile tribes with their displeasure.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 90.

In 1679, Du Lhut at the site of old Fort William held a conference with the Assiniboines and other northern tribes and persuaded them to be at peace, and intermarry with the Sioux.—*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 182.

among the Northwestern tribes it would be dangerous for the trader to go among them; moreover, the inter-tribal trade was, at this period, of much importance. The intendant Du Chesneau, writing in 1681, says of the Ottawas (under this term including also the Petun Hurons, and the Chippeways): "Through them we obtain beaver; and although they, for the most part, do not hunt, and have but a small portion of peltry in their country, they go in search of it to the most distant places and exchange for it our merchandise which they procure at Montreal." Among the tribes enumerated as dealing with the Ottawas are, the Sioux, Sauks, Pottawattomies, Winnebagoes, Menomonees and Mascoutins—all Wisconsin Indians at this time. He adds, "Some of these tribes occasionally come down to Montreal, but usually they do not do so in very great numbers because they are too far distant, are not expert at managing canoes, and because the other Indians intimidate them, in order to be the carriers of their merchandise and to profit thereby."¹

After Nicolet, the next important traders to visit the Northwestern Indians in their own homes, were Radisson and Grosseilliers.² These traders, in 1660, returned to Quebec with 300 Algonquins, and sixty canoes loaded with furs valued at 200,000 livres, after a voyage in which they visited, among other tribes, the Pottawattomies, Mascoutins, Sioux and Hurons, in Wisconsin. Secretary Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, after a careful study of their travels, agrees with the editor of Radisson's *Voyages*, that in this voyage they, first of all French explorers, reached the Mississippi.³ Later, they had a post at Chequamegon bay,⁴ and even ascended the Pigeon river, thus opening the Grand Portage route to the heart of Canada. To conclude their wonderful exploits, becoming dissatisfied at their treatment by the French authorities, they induced England

¹ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 160. See also *Margry*, VI., 3.

² On these traders consult: Radisson's *Voyages* (Prince Soc. Pubs.); *Margry*, I., 53-55, 83; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., XI.; *Mag. West. Hist.*, V., 60, 438-724; *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 168-173.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 66-7, 70.

⁴ In the vicinity of Ashland, Wis.

to enter the Hudson Bay trade, and gave the impetus that led to the organization of the Hudson Bay Company.

Fortunately, Radisson's *Voyages* gives us the completest early account of Wisconsin trade. Of his visit to the Ottawas he says:

“We weare wellcomed & made of saying that we weare the Gods and devils of the earth; that we should founnish them, & that they would bring us to their ennemy to destroy them. We tould them [we] were very well content. We persuaded them first to come peaceably, not to distroy them presently, and if they would not condescend then would wee throw away the hatchett and make use of our thunders. We sent ambassadors to them wth guifts. That nation called Pontonatemick¹ wthout more adoe comes and meets us with the rest, and peace was concluded.”² “The savages,” he writes, “love knives better than we serve God, which should make us blush for shame.” In another place, “We went away free from any burden whilst those poore miserable thought themselves happy to carry our Equipage for the hope that they had that we should give them a brasse ring, or an awle, or an needle.” We find them using this influence in various places to make peace between hostile tribes, whom they threatened with punishment.³ Such supernatural beings as these Frenchmen seemed to be, could not conduct a plain trade. We find that this early commerce was carried on under the fiction of an exchange of presents. For example, Radisson says: “We gave them severall gifts and received many. They bestowed upon us above 300 robs of castors out of wch we brought not five to the ffrench being far in the country.”⁴ Among the articles used by Radisson in this trade were: kettles, hatchets, knives, graters, awls, needles, tin looking-glasses, little bells, ivory combs, vermillion, sword blades, necklaces and bracelets. The sale of guns and blankets was at this time excep-

¹ Pottawattomies, in the region of Green Bay.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 67-8.

³ *Id.*, XI., 90.

⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 92.

tional, nor does it appear that Radisson carried brandy in this voyage.¹

Here we have the characteristic features of these early explorations:

1. They generally were induced and almost always rendered profitable by the fur trade.²

2. He was regarded as a quasi-supernatural being by the Indians. He alone could furnish the coveted iron implements, the trinkets that tickled the savage's fancy, and the guns that gave such increased power over the enemy and the game. In the course of a few years the Indian passed from the implements of the age of stone to those of the age of iron, and even to the high stage of this age exhibited in the possession of fire-arms. In this transition stage the influence of the trader was all-powerful. The pre-eminence of the individual Indian who owned a gun made all the warriors of the tribe eager to possess like power. The tribe thus armed so placed their enemies at a

¹ Radisson's *Voyages*, 200, 217, 219.

² La Hontan says: "For you must know that Canada subsists only upon the trade of Skins or Furs, three-fourths of which come from the People that live around the Great Lakes."—La Hontan, I., 53 (London ed., 1703).

The Intendant Talon writes in 1671: "The voyage which the said Sieur de Saint Lussou has made to discover the Sea of the South and the copper mine will not cost the king anything. I make no account of it in my statements, because having made presents to the savages of the countries of which he took possession he has reciprocally received from them in beaver that which replaces his outlay."—*Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 175. Observe that this was the formal expedition whereby France took possession of the Northwest.

In 1669, Patoulet writes to Colbert concerning La Salle's voyage to explore a passage to Japan: "The enterprise is difficult and dangerous, but the good thing about it is that the King will be at no expense for this pretended discovery." *Margry*, I., 81.

The king's instructions to Governor De la Barre in 1682 say that, "Several inhabitants of Canada, excited by the hope of the profit to be realized from the trade with the Indians for furs, have undertaken at various periods, discoveries in the countries of the Nadoussioux, the river Mississipy, and other parts of America."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 167.

On the cost of such expeditions, see documents in *Margry*, I., 293-296; VI., 503-507.

disadvantage that they too must have like weapons or lose their homes.¹ No wonder that La Salle was able to say: "The savages take better care of us French than of their own children. From us only can they get guns and goods."² This was the power that France used to support her in the struggle with England for the Northwest.

3. The trader used his influence to promote peace between the Northwestern Indians, and alliance with France.

More and more the young men of Canada continued to visit the savages at their villages. By 1660 they had come to form a distinct class³ known as *coureurs de bois*, wood-rangers, who, despite the laws against it, pushed from Mackinaw into the wilderness. The governors of New France are accused of winking at this illegal traffic, which soon grew to such proportions that the Intendant Du Chesneau reported that 800 men out of a population of 10,000 souls had vanished from sight into the wilderness. In 1680 he writes: "There is not a family of any condition and quality whatever that has not children, brothers, uncles, and nephews among them."⁴ Wisconsin was a favorite resort of these adventurers. By the time of the arrival of the Jesuits the *coureurs de bois* had made themselves entirely at home upon our lakes. They had preceded Allouez at Chequamegon bay, and when he established his mission at Green bay he came at the invitation of the Pottawattomies, who wished him to "mollify some young Frenchmen who were among them for the purpose of trading and who threatened and ill-treated them."⁵ He found fur traders before him on the

¹ For example, see *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 427.

² *Margry*, II., 284. On the power possessed by the French through this trade, consult also D'Iberville's plan for locating Wisconsin Indians on the Illinois by changing their trading posts, see *Margry*, IV., 586-598.

³ Sulte in *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Lets.*, V., 141.

⁴ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 140, 152; *Margry*, VI., 3; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 414 et seq.; Parkman's *Old Régime*, 310-315.

⁵ *Jes. Rel.*, 1670. Dablon says that the minds of the savages were much soured against the French who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities.—*Id.*

Fox and on the Wolf. In short, the Jesuits followed in the trader's steps, and received his protection,¹ and their first missions were on the sites of his trading posts.

Du Lhut was the leader of the *coureurs de bois*. He is the trader who, coming from Lake Superior by the Bois Brulé and St. Croix route, had met and protected Father Hennepin on the upper Mississippi. Of him it is said that he had made a general combination of all the young men of Canada to follow him into the woods.² He, as well as the *coureurs de bois* in general, was accused of taking furs to the English. Some certainly did so; and this was not only because the French market was not open to their illicit traffic, but also because English prices were twice those of the French.³

It became evident that the French authorities could not keep the traders from the woods, so in 1681 the government decided to issue annual licenses⁴ to twenty-five canoes, each bearing three men, to trade with the Indians. Messengers were dispatched to Green bay and to the south shore of Lake Superior to announce amnesty to the *coureurs de bois*.⁵

FRENCH POSTS IN WISCONSIN.

In this same period, the English under Dongan were endeavoring to obtain the Northwestern trade, using the Iroquois as middlemen.⁶ The French occupation of the Northwest now begins to assume a different character. Stockade trading posts were established at such key points as a strait, a portage, a river-mouth, or an important lake, where also there was likely to be an Indian village.

In 1685 we find the great trader, Nicholas Perrot,⁷ sent to have chief command at Green bay. In the following winter

¹ For example, see *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 184.

² Parkman's *Old Régime*, 310.

³ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 408. Butler, in *Trans. Wis. Acad. Sc., Arts and Lets.*, V., 118.

⁴ For an account of these licenses and the profits, cf. *La Hontan*, I., 53, London, 1703), and *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 159.

⁵ *Margry*, VI., 45.

⁶ *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 340.

⁷ *Id.*, IV., 190.

he traded near Trempealeau, and by the next year Fort Saint Antoine was established on the Wisconsin side of Lake Pepin. Both this and Fort St. Nicholas, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Wisconsin,¹ were dependencies of Green Bay. Du Lhut probably established Fort St. Croix at the portage between the Bois Brulé river and the St. Croix river.² La Salle, who had the buffalo trade,³ says that he started a post on the Wisconsin, and complains that Du Lhut trespassed on his grounds.⁴ In 1695 Le Sueur built a fort on the largest island above Lake Pepin, and we find him asking the command of Chequamegon among other places.⁵

These posts were supported by the profits of Indian commerce⁶ and were designed to keep the Northwestern tribes at peace,⁷ and to prevent English and Iroquois influence

¹ There is a dispute about the location of this fort; consult *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., and *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1888, p. 92.

² *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of Amer.*, IV., 186.

³ "But if they go by way of the Ouisconsin, where for the present the chase of the buffalo is carried on, and where I have commenced an establishment, they will ruin the trade of which alone I am laying the foundation, on account of the great number of buffaloes which are taken there every year, almost beyond belief."—La Salle in 1682 (*Margry*, II., 254).

Cf. Dablon (*Jes. Rel.*, 1670,) who writes concerning the Fox river country: "This is all a prairie country, spread, according to our knowledge, for more than 300 leagues around, besides that which we do not know; which richly feeds wild cows that one meets with pretty often in droves of four or five hundred beasts, readily furnishing by their numbers food for entire villages, who for this reason are not obliged to separate by families during the hunting season, as the savages of other countries do. It is also among these rich pastures where are found buffaloes, which they call 'Piskiou,' which much resemble our bulls in size and strength." He ate buffalo meat while here; cf. also, Radisson's *Voyages* and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IX., 292.

⁴ *Margry*, II., 254.

⁵ *Margry*, VI., 60.

⁶ Consult French Mss., 3d series, VI., Parl. Library, Ottawa, cited in *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 422.; Id., V., 425. In 1731 M. La Ronde having constructed at his own expense a bark of forty tons on Lake Superior, received the post of La Pointe de Chagouamigon as a gratuity to defray his expenses. See also the story of Verendrye's posts, in Parkman's article in *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1887, and *Margry*, VI.

⁷ Perrot had been ordered to oppose all wars of the savages—Tailhan's

from gaining the fur trade.¹ No one who does not comprehend this relation of the French and the Iroquois regarding the fur trade of Wisconsin, the Illinois country, and the Upper Mississippi, can understand the Iroquois wars² of the French governors, De la Barre, Denonville, and Frontenac, or the full significance of the French and Indian war. As early as 1666 Talon had proposed that the king should purchase New York, "whereby he would have two entrances to Canada, and by which he would give to the French all the peltries of the north, of which the English share the profit by the communication which they have with the Iroquois by Manhattan and Orange."

In 1685 traders sent by the English from Albany reached Mackinaw, and the Iroquois influence reached well into the Northwest. Shortly before the close of the seventeenth century, the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos passed south to the tributaries of the Illinois river, and the Pottawotomies³ about Green Bay moved southward along Lake Michigan. In 1692-3 the Foxes and Mascoutins are represented as plundering the French traders, on the pretext that they were carrying arms to their enemies, the Sioux, and Le Sueur was sent to maintain peace between the

Perrot, 327. In 1718 Saint Pierre was sent to establish a post at La Pointe de Chaguanigon to restrain the Chippeways from attacking the Foxes. He also attempted to make peace between the Chippeways and the Sioux, allies of the Foxes — *Margry*, VI., 507-509. In 1749 the younger Marin was sent to the same post to make peace, and in two years he made the place fit for commerce (*commerçables*). He made peace among several other tribes whose wars endangered the Illinois colonies — *Margry*, VI., 653-4.

¹ On the pecuniary value of this trade consult authorities cited by Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 398; Morgan's *American Beaver*, 243, 246. Servent, in *Paris Ex. univ.*, 1867 — *Rapports* VI., 117, 123.

² Consult Shea's *Charlevoix*, IV., 16: "The English, indeed, as already remarked, from that time shared with the French in the fur trade; and this was the chief motive of their fomenting war between us and the Iroquois, inasmuch as they could get no good furs which come from the Northern districts except by means of these Indians, who could scarcely effect a reconciliation with us without precluding them from this precious mine."

³ Consult Butterfield's citations in *Mag. West. Hist.*, Feb., March, 1887, in articles on Milwaukee.

Chippeways and the Sioux, in order that the St. Croix route might still be open to the traders on the Mississippi.¹ In 1695 we are informed that the Foxes were expecting to negotiate with the Iroquois, the fear of the Sioux having compelled them to disperse themselves for a season. It was about this time probably that the Mascoutins and Kickapoos left their village on the Fox. In 1702 D'Iberville speaks of them as on the rivers which flow into the Illinois and the Mississippi, and proposes a most significant scheme for re-locating the Indians.² in this region by *changing the trading posts* so as to cause the Indians to occupy the tributaries of the Ohio. The Illinois were to be brought to the Ohio, the Mascoutins and Kickapoos were to take the country thus vacated, to which also were to be added the Miamis, including a band of one hundred hunters of the tribe then "at Wisconsin on the Mississippi."

Whatever the cause, certain it is, that contemporaneous with the southward advance of the Mascoutins and their friends, the Foxes became demonstrative against the French. St. Cosme³ was unable in 1699 to proceed by way of the Fox river, because the Foxes plundered traders. This and the Wisconsin river formed the natural and easy highway to the Mississippi.⁴ Just at the time when we might have looked for permanent French settlement in Wisconsin, the Fox river was closed by this series of Indian wars that lasted off and on for nearly half a century.⁵

¹ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 570, 619, 621.

² *Margry*, IV., 597.

³ *Shea's Early Voyages* etc., 49.

⁴ La Hontan, I., 105.

⁵ The leading events of this period were as follows:

1712, the Foxes at the instigation of Iroquois, besiege Detroit (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 78). 1716, Louvigny compels them to peace by a siege of their village. 1718, we find mention of French at the Bay, i. e., Green Bay (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889). 1718, Saint Pierre is sent to La Pointe de Chagouamigon to restrain the Chippeways from making war against the Foxes and to make peace between the Chippeways and the Sioux, with whom the Foxes were allied (*Margry*, VI., 507). 1725, Father Chardon, missionary at the Bay, says that the Foxes refuse to let the French pass to the Sioux, fearing to lose the

These Fox wars were originally urged on by the Iroquois, who doubtless promised them English trade in place of French. They had two important results:

1. They fostered that movement of trade which at this period began to turn northwestward along the Pigeon river route into central Canada in search of the Sea of the West; and they may have helped to turn settlement into the Illinois country.

trade which they themselves make with this tribe, with whom they are allied, against the French in the Illinois country (*Id.*, VI., 543). 1726, De Lignery's treaty with the Foxes, Sauks, and Winnebagoes (*Mag. West. Hist.* Nov., 1887, p. 18) permitted peaceful passage in 1727 to the company formed to trade with the Sioux at the west side of Lake Pepin (*Margry*, VI., 553). 1728, De Lignery puts the Foxes to flight but burns Ft. St. Francis at Green Bay (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 87--95). In the same year Ft. Beauharnois, on Lake Pepin, is evacuated by all but a boy (*Mag. West. Hist.* Nov., 1887, p. 20). In 1730, Marin, commanding among the Menomonees, repels the Foxes (*Id.*, 22), and later in this year Sieur de Villiers vanquishes the tribe, (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 107). 1731, the trading company which occupied the post on the west of Lake Pepin, re-forms (*Margry*, VI., 563). 1731, La Ronde is granted the post of La Pointe de Chagouamigon (*vide ante*). 1733, Sieur Coulon de Villiers (son of Sieur de Villiers) repulses the Sauks and Foxes who had attacked the Bay. They flee to below the Wisconsin, (*Margry*, VI., 570). 1735, De Noyelle makes an unsuccessful campaign against the Foxes. 1735, Legardeur Saint Pierre commands at Lake Pepin, which he evacuates in 1737, having previously heard of the massacre of the Verendrye party at the Lake of the Woods, through messengers from La Pointe de Chagouamigon (*Margry*, VI., 575-580). 1742, the French distribute presents to the Sauks and Foxes (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 121). 1749, Marin, the younger, is stationed for two years at La Pointe de Chagouamigon. 1752, he commands at Lake Pepin. 1754, he returns to Quebec. 1755, he is detailed to the Department of "La Baye" (*Margry*, VI., 653-4). 1753, Saint Pierre, who once commanded at Lake Pepin, receives Washington at the fort on the River au Boeufs, bearing the demands of the Governor of Virginia. 1754, Coulon de Villiers, of Fox War fame, defeats Washington at Fort Necessity (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 119). 1756, Marin, "commandant at *The Bay* with sixty Indians of his post," takes part with Villiers in operations about Oswego, as in the operation following at Fort William Henry, Fort Edward and Fort Ticonderoga (*Id.*, V., 117). In this year also, Hertel de Beaubassin probably left his post at La Pointe de Chagouamigon, to fight the English (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, X., 424). 1758, we find mention that the Menomonees have killed eleven Canadians at the Bay, and pillaged a store house, but missed the commandant (*N. Y. Col. Doss.*, X., 855.)

2. They caused a re-adjustment of the Indian map of Wisconsin. The Mascoutins and the Pottawatomies had already moved southward. Now the Foxes, driven from their river, passed first to Prairie du Chien, and then down the Mississippi. The Sauks went at first to the Wisconsin, near Sauk Prairie, and then joined the Foxes. The Winnebagoes gradually extended themselves along the Fox and Wisconsin. The Chippeways,¹ freed from their fear of the Foxes, to whom the Wolf and the Wisconsin had given access to the northern portion of the state, now passed south to Lac du Flambeau,² to the headwaters of the Wisconsin, and to Lac Court Oreilles.³

During the wars, trade still continued with Green Bay, La Pointe de Chagouamigon,⁴ and Lake Pepin,⁵ as the sites of the leading posts. In 1754, Green Bay, then garrisoned by an officer, a sergeant, and four soldiers, required for the Indian trade of its department thirteen canoes of goods annually, costing about 7,000 livres each, making a total of nearly \$18,000.⁶ Bougainville asserts that Marin, the commandant of the department of the Bay, was associated in trade with the governor and the intendant and that his part netted him annually 15,000 francs. But the value of the traffic is, for our purpose, less important than the fact that the traders who operated in the region were leaders in the French and Indian war, and that they held the Northwestern tribes in alliance and took them with them to the battles of that struggle which settled the destiny of North America; that the man who received Washington bearing the English demands that the French should evacuate the Ohio

¹ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 190-1.

² Oneida county.

³ Sawyer county.

⁴ Near Ashland.

⁵ Minnesota side; consult E. D. Neill's article in *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1887. The articles forming the Lake Pepin Company in 1727, limited the bounds of their trade as follows: "Likewise they may go only in the hunting grounds of the Sioux, without being permitted to trade at the Wisconsin, nor at the portage by which they should go to resort to the Sioux, which will serve as a boundary to both."—*Margry*, VI., 548.

⁶ *Canadian Archives*, 1886, clxxii.

valley, was Saint Pierre, the trader-commandant from Lake Pepin; that the man who defeated Washington at Fort Necessity was Coulon de Villiers, who once commanded at the trading post of Green Bay; that the man who led the French troops to the defeat of Braddock was Beaujeau, De Lignery's lieutenant in the Fox wars;¹ that the officer who commanded the Indians and was largely responsible for the success of this same famous ambuscade was Chas. de Langlade, the first permanent settler of Wisconsin;² and that Wisconsin Indians—Foxes, Sauks, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and probably Chippeways, were found fighting together with the French in this war,³—these are facts that clearly indicate the character of the period and point out the relation of Wisconsin to the great events of the time.

In concluding this sketch of the official French period of Wisconsin trade, we may quote from Governor La Jonquiere's letter to the French colonial minister in 1751. concerning De Repentigny's fort at Sault St. Marie, as showing the kind of occupancy by which France held the Northwest.⁴ The governor writes:

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 115.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 143.

³ *Id.*, V., 117.

⁴ See E. D. Neill in *Mag. West. Hist.*, VII., No. 1, p. 17, and *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 434-436. De Repentigny's grandmother was the daughter of Nicolet. His father had in 1718, been commandant of La Pointe, and his brother, who at one time commanded at Lake Pepin, was that officer, who at his post near Erie Pa., in 1753, received Washington. In 1750, De Repentigny was granted the port of Sault St. Marie, which had been deserted in 1689, at the outbreak of Frontenac's war. The condition of the grant was, that he should erect at his own expense, a fort which should interrupt the Indian trade which England was drawing to her establishment at the site of Oswego, N. Y. It was further stipulated that he should cultivate the soil and raise stock for the supply of the Lake Superior traders. De Repentigny was in the battle of Lake George in 1755; next year he formed a partnership with De Langy to continue his fur trade; in 1758 he was back at Mackinaw standing godfather for a child of Langlade there; and in the next year he was fighting with Montcalm at the Heights of Abraham. Such was the intimate connection of the Northwestern trader with the events in the East.

"He arrived too late last year at the Sault St. Marie to fortify himself well; however, he secured himself in a sort of fort large enough to receive the traders of Missilimakinac.

* * * * * He employed his hired men during the whole winter in cutting 1,100 pickets of fifteen feet for his fort, with the doublings, and the timber necessary for the construction of three houses, one of them thirty feet long by twenty wide, and two others twenty-five feet long and the same width as the first. His fort is entirely furnished with the exception of a redoubt of oak, which he is to have made twelve feet square, and which shall reach the same distance above the gate of the fort. His fort is 110 feet square.

"As for the cultivation of the lands, the Sieur de Repentigny has a bull, two bullocks, three cows, two heifers, one horse and a mare from Missilimakinac. * * * He has engaged a Frenchman who married at Sault Ste. Marie an Indian woman to take a farm; they have cleared it and sowed it, and without a frost they will gather 30 to 35 sacks of corn. The said Sieur de Repentigny so much feels it his duty to devote himself to the cultivation of these lands that he has already entered into a bargain for two slaves¹ whom he will employ to take care of the corn that he will gather upon these lands."

At the close of the French official occupation of Wisconsin we find some beginnings of settlement. About the middle of the century, Augustin de Langlade had made Green Bay his trading post. After Pontiac's war,² Charles de Langlade³ made the place his permanent residence, and a little settlement grew up. At Prairie du Chien traders annually met the Indians, and at this time there may have been there a stockaded trading post, but no official fort,⁴ and no permanent settlement until the close of the Revolutionary war. Chequamegon bay, as we have seen, was deserted⁵ at the outbreak of the French war.

¹ Indians. Cf. *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III., 256; VII., 153, 177, 179.

² Henry's *Travels*, ch. x.

³ See Memoir in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII.

⁴ On this question consult *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., 54, 292, 307, 321, and *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov. 1888, p. 92.

⁵ Cf. Henry's *Travels*.

There may have been a regular trading post at Milwaukee in this period, but the first trader recorded is not until 1762.¹ Doubtless wintering posts existed at other points in Wisconsin.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

Immediately upon the fall of Montreal, England hastened to avail herself of these fields of trade for which she had so long intrigued. Among the western posts, she occupied Green Bay, and with the garrison came traders. But the fort was abandoned on the outbreak of Pontiac's war.² This war was due to the revolt of the Indians of the Northwest against the transfer of authority, and was fostered by the French traders.³ It concerned Wisconsin but slightly, and at its close we find Green Bay a little trading community along the Fox, where a few families lived comfortably⁴ under the *quasi* patriarchal rule of Langlade.⁵ In 1765 trade was re-established at Chequamegon Bay by an English trader named Henry, and here he found the Chipeways dressed in deerskins, the wars having deprived them of a trader.

England's attitude toward the Northwest in general, may be judged by a report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in 1772, where it is said:

"The great object of colonization upon the continent of North America has been to improve and extend the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom. It does appear to us that the extension of the fur trade depends entirely upon the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their hunting grounds, and that all colonization does in its nature and must in its consequence operate to the prejudice of that branch of commerce. Let the savages enjoy

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 35.

² Parkman's *Pontiac*, I., 185. On the next few years, consult *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VI., 635, 690, 788, 872, 974.

³ Gorrell's *Journal*, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 26.

⁴ Carver's *Travels*.

⁵ Porlier papers in Wisconsin Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society; also "Grignon's Recollections," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III.

their deserts in quiet. Were they driven from their forests the peltry trade would decrease."¹ And Shelburne, the prime minister, afterwards defended the cession of the Northwest to America in the treaty of 1783, on the ground that the fur trade of the region was not of sufficient importance to warrant continuing the war. It was on the value of Northwestern trading posts that this part of the great debate in parliament turned.²

With such a policy it is not strange that the British succeeded fully to the influence of France in the fur trade, and for the most part were able to carry with them the Wisconsin Indians, both in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. It is not the purpose of this paper to relate how in the Revolution Charles de Langlade again led the savages to the support of the power that ruled in Canada, nor how the British trader Dickson repeated this policy in the war of 1812.³ The same forces that made Wisconsin Indians favorable to the French enlisted them on the side of Great Britain, and these forces were not alone the influence acquired by the intermarriage of the traders with the Indians, but more especially the economic pressure which they brought to bear.

When Great Britain evacuated the western posts according to the provisions of the treaty of 1794, the British traders were permitted free intercourse with the savages, as before. Thus it happened that American dominion in Wisconsin was merely nominal down to the close of the war of 1812.

THE NORTHWEST COMPANY.

The most striking feature of the English period was the formation and operations of the Northwest Company.⁴

¹ Sparks's *Franklin*, IV., 303-323.

² See the speeches of Lord North, Walsingham and Shelburne in Almon's *Parl. Register*, XXVIII., 67-8; and *Hansard*, XXIII., 332, 409.

³ Consult the documents collected on these wars, in the *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

⁴ On this company see: Mackenzie's *Voyages*; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 378-616. and citations; Hunt's *Merch. Mag.*, III., 185; Irving's *Astoria*; Ross's *The Fur Hunters of the Far West*; Harmon's *Journal*; *Report on the Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 61 et seq.

In 1766 a few Scotch merchants had re-opened the fur trade, using Mackinaw as the base of operations and employing French voyageurs. The Northwest Company, formed in 1783, was fully organized in 1787, with the design of contesting the field with the Hudson Bay Company. Goods were brought from England to Montreal, the headquarters of the Company, and thence from the four emporiums, Detroit, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Grand Portage,¹ they were scattered through the great Northwest, even to the Pacific ocean.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century vessels² began to take part in this commerce; a portion of the goods were sent from Montreal in boats to Kingston, thence in vessels to Niagara, thence overland to Lake Erie, to be re-shipped in vessels to Mackinaw and to Sault Ste. Marie, where another transfer was made to a Lake Superior vessel. These ships were of about ninety-five tons burden, and made four or five trips a season. But in the year 1800, the primitive mode of trade was not materially changed. From the traffic along the main artery of commerce between Grand Portage and Montreal may be learned the kind of trade that flowed along such branches as that between the island of Mackinaw and the Wisconsin posts. Had we been living in the summer of 1800 at La Chine rapids near Montreal, we might have seen the curious sight of a squadron of Northwestern trading canoes leaving for the Grand Portage.³

The boatmen, or "engagés," having spent their season's gains in carousal, have packed their blanket capotes and are ready for the wilderness again. They are a picturesque crowd in their gaudy turbans, or hats adorned with plumes and tinsel, their brilliant handkerchiefs tied sailor-fashion about swarthy necks, their calico shirts, and

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 123-125.

² Mackenzie's *Voyages*, XXXIX. Harmon's *Journal*, 36. In the fall of 1784, Haldimand granted permission to the Northwest Company to build a small vessel at Detroit, to be employed next year on Lake Superior.—*Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 72.

³ Besides the authorities cited above, see "Anderson's Narrative," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IX., 137-206.

their flaming worsted belts, which gird the waist and serve to hold the knife and the tobacco pouch. Rough trousers, leggins, and cowhide shoes, or gaily-worked moccasins complete the costume. The birch-bark canoe¹ which they are loading is worthy our attention and respect, for it is the New World Argo that, in search of another golden fleece, has carried French and English exploration through the great water systems of the continent. The trading canoe measures forty feet in length, with a depth of three, and a width of five. It will float four tons of freight, and yet is carried by four men over difficult portages.

Its crew of eight men is engaged at a salary of from five to eight hundred livres, about \$100 to \$160 per annum, with a yearly outfit of coarse clothing and a daily food allowance of a quart of hulled corn, or peas, seasoned with two ounces of tallow.²

¹ On the birch canoe, see *Margry*, III., 239 (LaSalle); McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 319; Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 68.

² An estimate of the cost of an expedition in 1717 is given in *Margry*, VI., 506. At that time the wages of a good voyageur for a year, amounted to about \$50. Provisions for the two months' trip from Montreal to Mackinaw cost about \$1.00 per month per man. Indian corn for a year cost \$16; lard, \$10; *eau de vie*, \$1.30; tobacco, 25 cents. It cost, therefore, less than \$90 to support a voyageur for one year's trip into the woods.

Gov. Ninian Edwards, writing at the time of the American Fur Company (*post*), says: "The whole expense of transporting eight thousand weight of goods from Montreal to the Mississippi, wintering with the Indians, and returning with a load of furs and peltries in the succeeding season, including the cost of provisions and portages and the hire of five engagés for the whole time does not exceed five hundred and twenty-five dollars, much of which is usually paid to those engagés when in the Indian country, in goods at an exorbitant price."—*American State Papers*, VI., 65.

The following is a translation from a typical printed engagement, one of scores in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the written portions in brackets:

"Before a Notary residing at the post of Michilimackinac, Undersigned; Was Present [Joseph Lamarqueritte] who has voluntarily engaged and doth bind himself by these Presents to M[onsieur Louis Grignon] here present and accepting, at [his] first requisition to set off from this Post [in the capacity of Winterer] in one of [his] Canoes or Bateaux to make the

The experienced voyageurs who spend the winters¹ in the woods are called *hivernans*, or winterers, or sometimes *hommes du nord*; while the inexperienced, those who simply make the trip from Montreal to the outlying depots and return, are contemptuously dubbed *mangeurs de lard*,² "pork-eaters," because their pampered appetites demand peas and pork, rather than hulled corn and tallow. Two of the crew, one at the bow and the other at the stern, being especially skilled in the craft of handling the paddle in the rapids, receive higher wages than the rest. Into the canoe

Voyage [going as well as returning] and to winter for [two years at the Bay.]

"And to have due and fitting care on the route and while at the said [place] of the Merchandise, Provisions, Peltries, Utensils and of everything necessary for the Voyage; to serve, obey and execute faithfully all that the said Sieur [Bourgeois] or any other person representing him to whom he may transport the present Engagement, commands him lawfully and honestly; to do [his] profit, to avoid anything to his damage, and to inform him of it if it come to his knowledge, and generally to do all that a good [Winterer] ought and is obliged to do; without power to make any particular trade, to absent himself, or to quit the said service, under pain of these Ordinances, and of loss of wages. This engagement is therefore made, for the sum of [Eight Hundred] livres or shillings, ancient currency of Quebec, that he promises [and] binds himself to deliver and pay to the said [Winterer one month] after his return to this Post, and at his departure [an Equipment each year of 2 Shirts, 1 Blanket of 3 point, 1 Carot of Tobacco, 1 Cloth Blanket, 1 Leather Shirt, 1 Pair of Leather Breeches, 5 Pairs of Leather Shoes, and Six Pounds of Soap.]

"For thus, etc., promising, etc., binding, etc., renouncing, etc.

"Done and passed at the said [Michilimackinac] in the year eighteen hundred [Seven] the [twenty-fourth] of [July before] twelve o'clock; & have signed with the exception of the said [Winterer] who, having declared himself unable to do so, has made his ordinary mark after the engagement was read to him.

his
"JOSEPH X LAMARQUERITTE. [SEAL]
mark.

"SAM^L. ABBOTT,
Not. Pub."

LOUIS GRIGNON. [SEAL]

Endorsed—"Engagement of Joseph Lamarqueritte to Louis Grignon."

¹ Often the engagement was for five years, and the voyageur might be transferred from one master to another, as the master chose.

² On the genesis of these classes, see *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 152 (1681).

is first placed the heavy freight, shot, axes, powder; next the dry goods, and crowning all, filling the canoe to overflowing, come the provisions—pork, peas or corn, and sea biscuits, sewed in canvass sacks.

The lading is completed, the voyageur has hung his votive offerings in the chapel of Saint Anne, patron saint of voyageurs, and so, amid the tearful farewells and embraces of assembled friends, relatives, and sweethearts, while the air resounds with fiddles, songs and Indian yelps, the bourgeois' gives the word, the paddles strike the waters of the St. Lawrence, and the fleet of thirty canoes glides away on its six weeks' journey to Grand Portage. There is the Ottawa to be ascended, the rapids to be run, the portages where the canoe must be emptied and where each voyageur must bear his two packs of ninety pounds apiece, and there are the *decharges*, where the canoe is merely lightened and where the voyageurs, now on the land, now into the rushing waters, drag it forward till the rapids are passed. There is no stopping to dry, but on, until the time for the hasty meal, or the evening camp fire underneath the pines. Every two miles there is a stop for a three minutes' smoke, or "pipe," and when a portage is made it is reckoned in "pauses," by which is meant the number of times the men must stop to rest. Whenever a burial cross appears, or a stream is left or entered, the voyageurs remove their hats, and make the sign of the cross while one of their number says a short prayer; and again the paddles beat time to some rollicking song.¹

Dans mon chemin, j'ai rencontré
Trois cavalières, bien montées;
L'on, lon, laridon daine,
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

Trois cavalières, bien montées,
L'un à cheval, et l'autre à pied;
L'on, lon, laridon daine,
Lon, ton, laridon dai.

¹ Master.

² For Canadian boat songs see Hunt's *Merch. Mag.*, III., 189; Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau Bun*; Bela Hubbard's *Memorials of a Half-Century*.

Arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, the fleet was often doubled by new comers, so that sometimes sixty canoes swept their way along the north shore, the paddles marking sixty strokes a minute, while the rocks gave back the echoes of Canadian songs rolling out from five hundred lusty throats right royally. And so they drew up at Grand Portage, near the present northeast boundary of Minnesota, now a sleepy, squalid little village, but then the general rendezvous where sometimes over a thousand men met; for, at this time, the company had fifty clerks, seventy interpreters, eighteen hundred and twenty canoe men, and thirty-five guides. It sent annually to Montreal 106,000 beaver-skins, to say nothing of other peltries. When the proprietors from Montreal met the proprietors from the northern posts, and with their clerks gathered at the banquet in their large log hall to the number of a hundred, the walls hung with spoils of the chase, the rough tables groaning beneath their weight of venison, fish, bread, salt pork, butter, peas, corn, potatoes, tea, milk, wine and *eau de vie*, while, outside, the motley crowd of engagés feasted on hulled corn and melted fat,—was it not a truly baronial scene! Clerks and engagés of this company, or its rival, the Hudson Bay Company, might winter one season in Wisconsin, and the next in the remote north. For example, I have found the engagement of Amable Grignon, the Green Bay trader, who wintered in 1818 at Lac qui Parle in Minnesota, the next year at Lake Athabasca, and the third in the hyperborean regions of Great Slave Lake. In this engagement he figures as Amable Grignon, *of the Parish of Green Bay, Upper Canada*, and he receives the munificent salary of \$400 “and found in tobacco and shoes and two dogs,” besides “the usual equipment given to clerks.”¹

¹ Nothing could more clearly show the attitude of Wisconsin traders toward the Canadian authorities and the Northwestern wilds, than this document, which brings into a line Upper Canada, “the parish of Green Bay,” and the Hudson Bay Company’s territories about Great Slave Lake!

“I, Amable Grignon of the Parish of Green Bay, Upper Canada, now residing in the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the Hudson Bay Company to serve them in the

How widespread and how strong was the influence of these traders upon the savages may be easily imagined, and this commercial control was strengthened by the annual presents made to the Indians by the British at their posts. At a time when our relations with Great Britain were growing strained, such a power in the Northwest was a very

capacity of a clerk for the term of one year, commencing from the expiration of my last contract in May, 1819, after the rate of two thousand livres or shilings of the province of Lower Canada with the usual equipment given to Clerks, and found in Tobacco and shoes and two doges and harness, but the doges to return to the Hudson Bay Company after the expiration of this contract (if the doges are a live at that time), and in consideration of which I hereby bind and oblige myself to do everything for the said Company and their representatives, that I may be ordered to do or that may appear to me to be necessary or expedient, and during the said term I will not upon any pretense whatever, carry on any trade with the servants of the company, or Indians, separate and apart from the interest of the said Company, and if I Amable Grignon, should make any breach or default of this agreement, it shall in that case be in the opinion of the said Company to discharge me the said Amable Grignon, from the present agreement without being liable to any damages therefore.

"In witness where of I have set my hand & seal this first day of may, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

"Done at Great Slave Lake 1st May, 1819.

his
AMABLE x GRIGNON,
mark.

"AULAY M'AULEY."

Endorsed—"Engagement of Amable Grignon with the H. H. Bay Company, 2000 livres."

April 9, 1819, Duncan Graham, a Minnesota trader, writes to Louis Grignon, from Lac qui Parle, Minn., that the latter's brother, Amable, wintered with him last year, and that he engaged for another year; but upon arriving at the north end of Lake Winnepeg, the rendezvous of the Hudson Bay Company all over the Northwest, where every one was obliged to report the character of all those under them, the governor was so pleased with Graham's account of Amable Grignon, that he wished him to go to Athabasca; 'he tormented me so much that I was obliged to Consent. He is gone only for this year. I shall see him in about six weeks, & he will either return home or pass another winter for me near the colony.'—(Fur Trade Mss., 1819, in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society). The engagement shows that he continued with the Hudson Bay Company this next year and went to Great Slave Lake. He afterwards had a post on the Wisconsin, some fifteen miles below Grand Rapids. For another case of this sort, see *La Ronde*, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII, 346.

serious menace. But now came an American who had what the Germans call a "*bahn-brechende Idee*,"—a path-making idea, indeed!—for John Jacob Astor proposed to consolidate the fur trade of the United States, planting an establishment in the contested territory at the mouth of the Columbia, and linking it with Mackinaw by way of the Missouri through a series of trading posts. In 1809, Astor secured a charter from the State of New York, incorporating the American Fur Company,¹ and next year two expéditions of his Pacific Fur Company set forth for the Columbia, the one by way of Cape Horn and the other overland by way of the Missouri. Had we lived at Green Bay in that year we should have seen the daring band under Hunt and Crooks that shot their canoes past the little farms along the mouth of the Fox, bound for the Pacific ocean.

In 1811, Astor bought a half interest in the Mackinaw Company, the rival of the Northwest Company, and the one that had especial power in these regions; and this new organization he called the Southwest Company. But the war of 1812 came. Astoria, the Pacific post, fell into the hands of the Northwest Company, while the Southwest Company's trade was ruined.

In this war there was hardly a Wisconsin trader who had not a British commission, and Great Britain held the State. In the negotiations over the treaty of Ghent, England demanded that the greater part of the Northwest, including Wisconsin, be made Indian country under her protection. But this was not to be, and so the traders with many oaths at the Yankees, and many fears for their future, awaited the first entrance into Wisconsin of American influence as a practical fact.

AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

Although the Green Bay court of justice, such as it was, had been administered under American commissions since

¹ On this company consult Irving's *Astoria*; Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., ch. xvi.; II., chs. vii-x.; *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XIII., 269; Franchère's *Narrative*; Ross's *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon, or Columbia River*, (1849).

1803, when Reaume dispensed a rude equity under a commission of Justice of the Peace, from Governor Harrison,¹ neither Green Bay nor the rest of Wisconsin had any proper appreciation of its American connections until the close of this war. But now occurred five significant events:

1. Astor's company was re-organized, as the American Fur Company, with headquarters at Mackinaw Island.

2. The United States enacted in 1816² that neither foreign fur traders, nor capital for that trade, should be admitted to this country. This was designed to terminate English influence among the tribes, and it fostered Astor's company. The law was so interpreted as not to exclude British (that is, generally French) interpreters and boatmen, who were essential to the company; but this interpretation enabled British subjects to evade the law and trade on their own account by having their invoices made out to some Yankee clerk, while they themselves passed the agents in the guise of interpreters.³ In this way a number of Yankees, like the Warrens⁴ of La Pointe, came to the State.

3. In the year 1816 United State garrisons were sent to Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, and thus from Fort Howard and Fort Crawford the stars and stripes announced a new dispensation.

4. The schooner Washington⁵ which brought the troops to Green Bay was the first sailing vessel to enter those waters since the days of La Salle's Griffen, and the herald of many to follow:

5. In 1815 the United States provided for government

¹ Reaume's petition in Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society.

² *U. S. Statutes at Large*, III., 332. Cf. laws in 1802, 1822.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 103.

⁴ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 9. The Warren brothers who came to Wisconsin in 1818 were descendants of the Pilgrims, and related to Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill; they came from Berkshire, Mass., and marrying the half-breed daughters of Michael Cadotte of La Pointe, succeeded to his trade.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 103; III., 281.

trading posts¹ at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, designed to secure the adhesion of the Indians by furnishing them with cheap goods. But they are interesting only for the intention thus expressed, for their influence never amounted to anything, and they soon failed.

A new era had begun for Wisconsin. On the Great Lakes, the canoe and the Mackinaw boat were giving way before the schooner; on the streams, the Yankee began to push his trade by the side of the British and the French, and soon Astor's company had a monopoly of the commerce of the region. But as yet Wisconsin was essentially French, and fortunately it is just here, when we should like to know what kind of a life was circulating on Wisconsin rivers, and through Wisconsin woods, before the axe of the agricultural pioneer had begun in good earnest to subjugate the wilds, that the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection of fur-traders' correspondence and account books, supplemented by the reports of Indian agents, and the narratives of early travelers, will render possible a description of the Wisconsin of 1820; but this is a task which I shall not attempt with any degree of fullness.

¹ *Amer. State Papers*, VI., Ind. Aff., II., 203; *Indian Treaties*, 399 et seq.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 269; *Washington Gazette*, 1821-2, articles by Crooks under signature, "Backwoodsman," and speech of Tracy in House of Rep., Feb. 23, 1821, reported in this paper March 17, 1821. The policy of government trading posts was adopted in 1796 after the British evacuation of our posts, and was designed to diminish British influence by selling to the savages at cost. The law was re-enacted in 1802, 1803, 1806, 1815, and the system came to an end in 1822. The causes of its failure were the facts that the private traders went with the savages to their hunting grounds, while the government post was fixed; the private traders gave credit, and the government did not; the private trader understood the Indians, was generally related to them by marriage, and was energetic; the government trader was a salaried agent not trained to the work; the private trader sold whiskey and the government did not; the private trader's goods were better than the government's; and, finally, the system did not effect its object, for the Indian had been used to receiving presents from the British government, and he lost his respect for a government that entered into trade.

WISCONSIN TRADE IN 1820.

Understanding the kind and amount of commerce carried on among Wisconsin Indians at this time, the reader will understand the trade as it had been in its essential features for a hundred years. The goods brought into the wilderness may be learned by an invoice made in 1821, to Jas. Kinzie, *via* Chicago, for the trade at "Milliwaki."¹ The outfit

¹ Published in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI. Compare the articles used by Radisson, *ante*. For La Salle's estimate of amount and kind of goods needed for a post, and the profits thereon, see *Penna. Archives*, 2d series, VI., 18-19. Brandy was an important item, one beaver selling for a pint. For goods and cost in 1728, see a bill quoted by E. D. Neill, on p. 20, *Mag. West. Hist.*, Nov., 1887. In the *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, II., 46, is given the following table of Minnesota prices in 1836, which gives approximately those for Wisconsin. The change of unit to muskrat skins, is noteworthy:

<i>St. Louis Prices.</i>		<i>Minn. Prices.</i>	<i>Nett Gain.</i>
Three pt. blanket	= \$3 25	60 rat skins at 20 cents = \$12 00	\$8 75
1½ yds Stroud	= 2 37	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 63
1 N. W. gun	= 6 50	100 rat skins at 20 cents = 20 00	13 50
1 lb. lead	= 06	2 rat skins at 20 cents = 40	34
1 lb. powder	= 28	10 rat skins at 20 cents = 2 00	1 72
1 tin kettle	= 2 50	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 50
1 knife	= 20	4 rat skins at 20 cents = 80	60
1 lb. tobacco	= 12	8 rat skins at 20 cents = 1 60	1 38
1 looking glass	= 04	4 rat skins at 20 cents = 80	76
1½ yd. scarlet cloth	= 3 00	60 rat skins at 20 cents = 12 00	9 00

See also the table of prices in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 42 et seq.

The original unit of trade was the beaver skin, allowed at about one and a half pounds per skin, though it often weighed two. In 1635 the Dutch paid \$2.25 a pelt (Morgan's *Amer. Beaver*, 243-4). In 1681 the French paid four livres, ten sous per pound for the best beaver (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 155). In 1639, at Albany, one beaver purchased eight pounds of powder, or forty pounds of lead, or one red blanket, or six pairs of stockings, or four shirts; and two beavers bought a gun (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 408). In 1733 a beaver sold for five or six shillings per pound in London (Bancroft's *Northwest Coast*, I., 458). In 1765 a beaver was worth per pound two shillings, sixpence, "Mackinaw currency," or six livres, or one dollar. A stroud blanket was worth ten beaver skins, a white blanket eight; a pound of powder, two beaver skins; a pound of shot or ball, one; a gun, twenty; an axe of one pound weight, two (Henry's *Travels*, 192). In 1820 the beaver skin, or "plus,"

amounted to about \$4,000. Of this sum \$1,360 went for coarse cloths, scarlet, blue, white, and yellow strouds.

The sum of \$850 was devoted to blankets, costing from about \$3 to \$8 a pair; next in amount comes the sum expended for jewelry, \$564, laid out in rings, mock garnets, beads, brooches, crosses, armbands, wristbands, ear-wheels, and ear-bobs; 2,400 pairs of ear-bobs being necessary to satisfy the vanity of Milwaukee and its suburbs. In addition to these adornments \$110 was expended for wampum; and twelve pounds of vermilion paint went to complete the Pottawattamie toilette. With the \$70 worth of shawls, handkerchiefs, ribbons, garterings, and so on; the sleigh bells, jewsharps, looking glasses, and combs; the \$55.50 worth of knives, scalping knives and scissors; the 400 pounds of gunpowder costing \$250; the 112 pounds of shot costing \$22.40; the kettles worth \$109; hoes, \$12, and plug tobacco, \$150; the cup of Indian happiness should have been complete. But the invoice omits an important portion of the stock, for one month later this trader was detected in selling large quantities of whisky to the Indians "at and near Milwalky, of Lake Michigan, in consequence of which the Indian agent at Green Bay directed him to close his concerns at Milwalky in sixty days and then leave the place."¹

or "skin," was estimated at \$2.00, but this was by the pound, for a large, prime beaver was worth \$4.00 (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 205). Andrew J. Vieau, an old Wisconsin trader, writes me that the term "plus" was used for one dollar, in his time, when very few beavers were marketed here.

¹ *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Aff., II., 360. The amount of liquor taken to the woods was very great. The French Jesuits had protested against its use in vain (Parkman's *Old Régime*); the United States prohibited it to no purpose. It was an indispensable part of a trader's outfit. Robert Stuart, agent of the American Fur Company at Mackinaw, once wrote to John Lawe, one of the leading traders at Green Bay, that the 56 bbls. of whisky which he sends is "enough to last two years and half drown all the Indians he deals with." There is an order from Solomon Juneau to a Green Bay trader, for some whisky of poor quality and well watered. See also *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 282; McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 169, 299-301; McKenney's *Memoirs*, I., 19-21. Andrew J. Vieau says that it was the custom to give five or six gallons of "grog" — one-fourth water — to the hunter when he paid his credits; he thinks that only about one-eighth or one-ninth part of the whole sales was in whisky.

These goods shipped from Mackinaw at first by canoes or batteaux¹ and later by vessel to a leading post, were there re-divided² and sent to the various trading posts. The Indians returning from the hunting grounds to their villages in the spring,³ set the squaws to making maple sugar,⁴ planting corn, watermelons, potatoes, squashes, etc.; and some little hunting was carried on; the summer was given over to enjoyment, and in the early period, to wars; in autumn they collected their wild rice, or their corn, and again were ready to start for the hunting grounds, sometimes 300 miles distant. At this juncture the trader arrived upon the scene with his goods, without which no family could subsist, much less collect any quantity of furs.⁵ These were bought on credit by the hunter, since he could not go on the hunt for the furs, whereby he paid for his supplies, without having goods and ammunition advanced for the purpose. This system of credits,⁶ dating back to the French period had

¹ A light boat sometimes called a "Mackinaw boat," about 32 feet long, by 6½ to 15 feet wide amidships, and sharp at the ends.

² See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II., 108.

³ *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., 263.

⁴ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII., 220, 286; III., 235; McKenney's *Tour*, 194. Sometimes a family made 1,500 lbs. in a season.

⁵ Lewis Cass in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 1.

⁶ See D'Iberville's plan for re-locating Indian tribes by denying them credit at certain posts. — *Margry*, IV., 597.

In 1765, after the French and Indian war, at Chequamegon Bay (Ashland), the Chippeways assured Henry, a British trader, that unless he advanced them goods on credit "their wives and children would perish; for that there were neither ammunition nor clothing left among them." He distributed goods worth 3,000 beaver-skins. — Henry's *Travels*, 195-6.

During English dominion, in consequence of a murder committed by them, trade was temporarily withdrawn from some of the Dakotas of the Upper Mississippi. By this the bands were reduced to sufferings which they could not well endure. They had no ammunition, no traps, no blankets. For the whole long dreary winter they were the sport of cold and famine. They hardly survived; and in the spring a party started to Montreal to make restitution, and Wabasha, the chief, offered himself in place of the murderer, and asked for relief for his people. — Neill's *Hist. Minn.*, 225-6.

"Every hunter consumes about 8 pounds of powder and 20 pounds of lead at his two hunting seasons in the year. Therefore, unless the traders,

become systematized so that books were kept, with each Indian's account. The amount to which the hunter was trusted was between \$40 and \$50, at cost prices, upon which the trader expected a gain of about 100 per cent., so that the average annual value of furs brought in by each hunter to pay his credits should have been between \$80 and \$100.¹ The amount of the credit varied with the reputation of the hunter for honesty and ability in the chase.² Sometimes he was trusted to the amount of \$300. It is to be noted that the dollar with which the trader credited the hunter for his furs represented to the former a dollar and a half. If one-half the credits were paid in the spring the trader thought that he had done a fair business. The importance of this credit system can hardly be over estimated

whenever trade may be carried on with them again, have sufficient to enable the Indians to hunt as formerly, there can be no trade with them."—1763, *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VII., 543.

Mr. Chouteau, the well known St. Louis trader, says in 1816: "The credits are actually indispensable, because the hunting grounds being further than they formerly were, and Indians being obliged to go more than 300 miles from their villages to hunt, if they have not a sufficient quantity of furs to buy their winter goods they miss their hunt."—*Amer. State Papers*, Indian Affairs, II. See also 329, 333, 344-5, *ante*.

¹Schoolcraft, 1831, estimates that \$48.34 in goods and provisions in cost prices is the average annual supply of each hunter, or \$6.90 to each soul. The substantial accuracy of this is sustained by my data. See *Sen. Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 45; *State Papers*, No. 7, 18th Cong., 1st ses., I; *State Papers*, No. 54, 18th Cong., 2d ses., III; Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 599; Invoice Book, Amer. Fur Co., for 1820, 1821; Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society.

²The following is a typical account, taken from the books of Jacques Porlier, of Green Bay, in the year 1823: The Indian Michel bought on credit in the fall: \$16 worth of cloth; a trap, \$1.00; two and a half yards of cotton, \$3.12½; three measures of powder, \$1.50; lead, \$1.00; a bottle of whiskey, 50 cents, and some other articles, such as a gun worm, making in all a bill of about \$25. This he paid in full by bringing in eighty-five muskrats, worth nearly \$20; a fox \$1.00, and a mocock of maple sugar, worth \$4.00.

Among the Chippeways each family or group, had a particular stream or region where it exclusively hunted and trapped. From fifty to a hundred beavers were not uncommonly taken each season in the later period of the Northern Wisconsin trade.—Morgan's *Amer. Beaver*, 243.

in considering the influence of the fur trade upon the Indians of Wisconsin, and especially in rendering them dependent upon the earlier settlements of the State. When the American Fur Company gained control they succeeded in systematizing the matter so that there was little competition between the traders of their company, and while some private dealers cut into their trade it was the general principle that certain regions and certain Indians were controlled by particular traders, so that the industrial activities of Wisconsin were systematic and uniform to a striking degree. But with the sale of their lands, and the receipt of annuities, there came a change. The Indians had now some money of their own, whiskey was extensively employed in trade, and the traffic became less systematic and profitable. The trader levied tribute on these annuities. "There is no less than near \$420,000 of claims against the Winnebagoes," writes a Green Bay trader at Prairie du Chien, in 1838, "so that if they are all just, the dividend will be but very small for each claimant, as there is only \$150,000 to pay that."¹ The importance of the credit system being understood, we turn again to the operations of the trader.

Sometimes the trader followed the Indians to their hunting grounds. From time to time he sent his engagés, commonly five or six in number, to the various places where the hunting bands were to be found. to collect furs on the debts and to sell goods to those who had not received too large credits, and to the customers of rival traders; this was called "running a deouine."² The main wintering post had lesser ones depending upon it. When Jacques Vieau, in 1795, went to Milwaukee to trade with the Pottawattomies, he left what he called "jackknife posts"³ along the lake shore at Kewaunee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc. When his winter trade was over, giving instructions to his

¹ Lawe to Vieau, in Wis. Fur Trade Mss. in possession of Wisconsin Historical Society. See also, *U. S. Indian Treaties*, and *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, V., 236.

² *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Aff., II., 66.

³ See Vieau's Narrative in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.

clerk at Milwaukee to plant potatoes and corn and buy summer furs, he packed his peltries¹ and returned in May to Mackinaw, picking up his "jackknife posts" on the way, and again in August he returned to trade.

This is a typical case. By this custom of following the Indians to their hunting grounds, and establishing "jackknife posts," it can readily be seen that Wisconsin was thoroughly explored by the trader.

The kind and amount of furs brought in may be judged by the fact that in 1836, after the best days of the trade, a single Green Bay firm, Porlier and Grignon, shipped to the American Fur Company about 3,600 deer skins, 6,000 muskrats, 150 bears, 850 raccoons, besides beavers, otters, fishers, martens, lynxes, foxes, wolves, badgers, skunks, etc., amounting to over \$6,000.

None of these traders became wealthy; Astor's company absorbed the profits. It required its clerks, or factors, to pay an advance of 81½ per cent. on the sterling cost of the blankets, strouds and other English goods, to cover the cost of importation and the expense of transportation from New York to Mackinaw. Articles purchased in New York were charged with 15½ per cent. advance for transportation, and each class of purchasers was charged with 33½ per cent. advance, as profit on the aggregate amount.²

By this time the influence of the fur trader had so developed mining in the region of Dubuque, Iowa; Galena, Ill., and Southwestern Wisconsin, as to cause an influx of American miners, and here began a new element of progress for Wisconsin. The knowledge of these mines was possessed by the early French explorers, and as the use of fire-arms spread, they were worked more and more by Indians, under the stimulus of the trader. In 1810 Nicholas Boilvin, United States Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, reported that the Indians about the lead mines had mostly

¹ A pack of furs weighed between 90 and 100 pounds, the choicest furs inside. A pack contained 10 buffaloes, or 600 muskrats, or 80 raccoons, or 80 beavers, or 60 otters, or 120 fishers, or 450 mink, or 14 bears, or 120 red foxes.—*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, 1852, I., 48.

² Schoolcraft in *Senate Docs.*, No. 90, 22d Cong., 1st ses., II., 43.

abandoned the chase and turned their attention to the manufacture of lead, which they sold to fur traders. In 1825 there were at least 100 white miners in the entire lead region,¹ and by 1829 they numbered in the thousands.

Wisconsin was evidently ready to enter on her new era, and we may now see what was the actual result of the two centuries of fur trade. In 1820 there were in Wisconsin but two settlements worthy of the name: Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. The former, chiefly limited to the stretch of five miles up Fox river from its mouth, consisted of about sixty houses, with a population of perhaps 500 souls,² besides which was the garrison. In the main, it was a community of French and half-breed voyageurs. The ten or twelve leading traders took with them a good share of the men to the wintering grounds. A few of these leading traders were men of education and sent their children to the Canadian schools. About this time some American traders arrived; but for the most part it was a typical French settlement; the people, gay, shiftless, often prone to the cup,³ but withal hearty and hospitable, and on the best of terms with their Indian friends and relatives. For the past quarter of a century the prevailing house had been of logs, plastered with mud, and thatched with bark. The farms were the ribbon-like cotes⁴ common to Canadian settlements, from one and one-half to eight arpents⁵ wide and running back eighty arpents from the river. As a rule, only about two or three acres of this were cultivated.⁶ The mode of tillage was very primitive. A stick fastened across the oxen's horns made the yoke, by which was drawn the plow, a ponderous implement with its beam of fourteen

¹ See *House Ex. Docs.*, 19th Cong., 2d ses., II., No. 7.

² Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 369; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 386; X., 136, 279.

³ J. B. Jacobs, the former schoolmaster, writes in 1823: "I got drunk to drop the school, as I could not make a Livlyhood on one Gallon Pease, 15 lbs. Pork per Month."

⁴ For a plan of the settlement see *Amer. State Papers*, Public Lands, V. 56. See also Scharf's *St. Louis*, ch. xiii; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., 136-140.

⁵ An arpent was 192 feet, 6 inches, English measure.

⁶ On French cultivation read *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, VII. 218; IV., 161.

feet, and its wheels, one twice the size of the other. Agriculture did not attract the Frenchman.

Green Bay controlled the trade with the Menomonees,¹ and the Wisconsin river Winnebagoes. The trade with the former was largely in the hands of John Lawe,² an English Jew, who operated in the interest of the American Fur Company, and whose posts reached the villages along the Menomonee, Peshtigo, and Oconto rivers flowing into Green bay, and up the Wolf,—all of which rose in the lake region of Forest and Oneida counties. The Menomonees³ numbered at least 400 hunters, and claimed the region west to the Black river, south along the lake shore to Milwaukee, and north to the Chippeways.⁴ Augustus Grignon, with his permanent home at Grand Kakalin, twenty miles above the mouth of the Fox, dealt also with the Menomonees. The regular wintering ground of Jacques Porlier was at Portage. Other members of the Grignon family had posts up the Wisconsin,⁵ among the Winnebagoes. Of the Winnebagoes there were perhaps 500 or 600 hunters in Wisconsin.⁶ Their grounds embraced Lake Winnebago, Fox river, Wisconsin river nearly to Stevens Point, and the head waters of Rock river, including Lake Koshkonong and the Four Lake country.⁷ In the northwest the tribe hunted to Black river, overlapping the Menomonee claim.

In 1821 the American Fur Company sent to Green Bay traders goods to the amount of nearly \$15,000, not including independent traders.

¹ The Folle Avoinnes, or Wild Rice Indians.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, X., index.

³ Dana's *Geographical Sketches*, etc.; Forsythe Papers, 1814, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI.; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 889.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32; III, 134; IV., 242; II., 131; *Jes. Rels.*, 1669.

⁴ *Indian Treaties*, 363 *et seq.* (1825).

⁵ *E. g.*, Grignon's post, 16 miles below Grand Rapids.

⁶ Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 282; Schoolcraft's *Travels*; Forsythe Mss., 1814; Dana's *Geographical Sketches*; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, I., 32; II., 177; III., 137; VII., 356; Hall and McKenney's *Indian Biography*, IV., 38.

⁷ The lakes about Madison. There was a village between Second and Third lakes.

Since 1793 Portage had been the abode of a few French families, who besides trading, transported goods in carts from river to river, at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.¹ Supplies were brought from Green Bay.

Prairie du Chien wore the shabby look of all the old French towns along the Mississippi. Counting in Fort Crawford, there were eighty buildings, containing about five hundred settlers, and the garrison of nearly one hundred. Its population was very like that of Green Bay, except that there may have been a larger proportion of unmixed French blood derived from the Illinois settlements. The farms were the narrow fields running back from the river, and there had been a common field where the inhabitants cut hay. As early as the war of 1812 it had a well developed agricultural production, as may be seen from the fact that its people sold 80,000 wt. of flour, worth eight or ten dollars a hundred weight. There was also a considerable trade in lead. The leading fur trader was Joseph Rollette, agent of the American Fur Company, who traded from the Dubuque mines to a point above the Falls of St. Anthony, up the St. Peter's² to its source, and on the lower Wisconsin and the upper part of Rock river.³ In 1821 his outfit amounted to about \$25,000.⁴ An American named James H. Lockwood⁵ was his rival.

Something like one hundred Sioux hunters were located in villages on the west bank of the Mississippi near the sites of St. Paul, Winona and Red Wing, and they claimed territory in Wisconsin up to the falls of the Black, Chippewa, Red Cedar and St. Croix rivers.⁶ Some Winnebagoes also lived along the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien.

Milwaukee and the shore of Lake Michigan was reached

¹ Francis Roy, who married Thérèse, daughter of Jean Ecuyer, was thus engaged at this period.

² The Minnesota.

³ Forsythe papers.

⁴ Amer. Fur Co. Invoice Book for 1821-2.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II., 98, 112 et seq.

⁶ *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty, 1825; Schoolcraft's *Travels*; Pike's *Journal*.

sometimes directly from Mackinaw, sometimes from Green Bay by way of Sturgeon Bay portage, and sometimes by way of Chicago. Milwaukee was the Wisconsin depot for the Pottawattomie trade. Both these Indians and the Menomonees were found along the shore, and Milwaukee itself was a mixed village, but was taken as the northern boundary of the Pottawattamie country. From here the trader could pass by portages to the headwaters of the Fox river of the Illinois, one of the leading habitats of the tribe. They had also villages at Waukesha, Pewaukee, Muckwanago, etc. Probably not over 200 Pottawattomie¹ hunters were settled in Wisconsin. A few Chippewas lived at intervals along the shore north of Milwaukee. At this time the place was but a trading post where two or three traders regularly wintered. Solomon Juneau, who in 1818 came as clerk for Jacques Vieau (who also had a post at Racine), remained here and was the leading trader when American settlement began at Milwaukee; he thus became known as its founder.

Along the shore of Lake Superior four rivers flowing from the south led the way to the heart of the Chippewa² region. The lakes, now comprised in the State Park, could be reached either by the Ontonagon, or by the Montreal river, and these lakes lay at the sources of the Wisconsin, Chippewa and Menomonee rivers. Lac du Flambeau was here the American Fur Company's leading post, whence goods were sent to the Chippewa villages on Tomahawk and Trout lakes, and the headwaters of the Wisconsin and Montreal rivers. Bad river gave access to

¹ On the various locations of the Pottawattomies consult *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty of 1825; Smith's *Hist. Wis.*, I., 178 et seq.; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III., 136; *Jes. Rels.*, 1640, 1670; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, IX., 153, 161, 887; Shea's *Discovery of the Mississippi*, 70-73; *Mag. West. Hist.*, February, 1887, 469 et seq.

² On the Chippewa trails, posts, etc., consult Doty in *Wis. Hist. Colls.* VII., 202. On location and numbers of this tribe, consult Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., 599; *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V.; McKenney's *Tour to the Lakes*, 376; Schoolcraft's *Discovery of the Sources of the Miss.*, 121; Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs*, 214; *Indian Treaties*, Prairie du Chien treaty, 1825; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, IV., 231; Henry's *Travels*, 198.

the Namekagon fork of the St. Croix river, and to Lac Court Oreilles,¹ the site of another leading establishment with dependent posts at Lac Chetac, Rice Lake and at other points. The Bois Brulé river gave the voyageur access to Upper Lake St. Croix, and the St. Croix river, and was the easiest Lake Superior route to the Mississippi. For all of this trade La Pointe² was once the depot. "La Pointe de Chequamegon" had been occupied off and on by traders since the days of Radisson and Grosseilliers. In 1784 three traders were located there,³ and about the same time Michel Cadotte⁴ was trading on the St. Croix. At the close of the eighteenth century he made his permanent home at La Pointe, a term then applied to Madelaine Island, and having married the daughter of a leading Chippewa chief he acquired the trade of the surrounding region. This passed to the Warrens, previously mentioned, who became agents of the American Fur Company. La Pointe in 1820⁵ was composed of a dwelling of logs stockaded after the usual manner of trading houses and outbuildings. There was some cultivated land and a few horses and cattle. The Chippeways in Wisconsin, numbering about 600 hunters, were divided by the American Fur Company into three departments of trade: the Folle Avoine, or St. Croix, the Lac Court Oreilles, and the Lac du Flambeau. Besides these was the Fond du Lac department in Minnesota. In 1821 the American Fur Company sent goods to the Wisconsin Chippeways to the amount of over \$11,000. The Indian agents' reports show that goods to the value of about \$19,000 went to these posts in 1822.

At this period it may be estimated that between \$60,000

¹ Lake of the "Short Ears," Ottawa lake, as early as 1765 held by the Chippeways.

² Located on Madelaine Island, one of the Apostle Islands, formerly called Michael's Island. In Franquelin's map of 1683 it is put down as St. Michael's Island. Marquette's mission was on the main land.

³ Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, III., Perrault's *Narrative*.

⁴ For an account of this pioneer of Northern Wisconsin consult *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, V., index.

⁵ Schoolcraft's *Travels*, 192.

and \$75,000 worth of goods was brought annually to Wisconsin for the Indian trade. An average outfit for a single clerk at a main post was between \$1,500 and \$2,000, and for the dependent posts, between \$100 and \$500. There were probably not over 2,000 Indian hunters in the State, and the total Indian population did not much exceed 10,000. These Indians, as will be seen by comparison with early estimates, had increased their population since the visits of the French explorers.

Among the places which before 1834 were either main posts or dependent ("jack-knife") posts were: Green Bay, Peshtigo, Oconto, Menomonee, Kaukauna, Butte des Morts, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Grignon's post on the Wisconsin (about fifteen miles below Grand Rapids), Du Bay's post (twelve miles above Stevens Point), Portage, Baraboo, Marquette, head of the Lemonweir, Milwaukee, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Sheboygan, Racine, Prairie du Chien, Cassville, mouth of the Kickapoo, Koshkonong, Four Lakes (Madison), Trempealeau, Black River Falls, Chippewa Falls, La Crosse, Eau Claire, Shullsburg, Gratiot's Grove, La Pointe, Rice Lake, Lac Chetac, Lac Court Oreilles, Lower Red Cedar Lake, Namekagon Lake, Lac du Flambeau, Trout Lake, Tomahawk Lake, Post Lake, St. Croix Falls, Hudson.

The influence of the trade during the French and English periods has been sufficiently pointed out. A few points as to the results of the American period may be noted in conclusion. As the list of posts already given sufficiently indicates, the traders, selecting commanding points for their posts, fixed the sites of our leading cities. The Indian village became the trading post, the trading post became the city. The trails became our early roads.¹ The portages

¹On the evolution of the road see Vieau's Narrative, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 230.— "The path between Green Bay and Milwaukee was originally an Indian trail, and very crooked; but the whites would straighten it by cutting across lots each winter with their jumpers, wearing bare streaks through the thin covering, to be followed in the summer by foot and horseback travel along the shortened path."

On the location of trails, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI., 229-230, 400-403; VII., 202; and the trading routes mentioned *ante*.

marked out the locations for canals, at Portage and Sturgeon Bay; while the Milwaukee and Rock River portages inspired the project of the canal of that name, which had an influence on the early occupation of the State. The trader often put his trading house at a river rapids, where the Indian had to portage his canoe, and thus he found the location of our water powers. In a word, the fur trade closed its mission by becoming the path finder for agricultural and manufacturing civilization.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

WITH THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE AND THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

NELSON DEWEY, by SILAS U. PINNEY

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, by DAVID B. FRANKENBURGER

ARTHUR B. BRALEY, by ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

MORTIMER M. JACKSON, by DAVID ATWOOD

DAVID ATWOOD, by REUBEN G. THWAITES



MADISON, WISCONSIN

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1890

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HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.	REV. JOSEPH HENRY CROOKER.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1893.

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WAYNE RAMSAY.	PROF. ALBERT O. WRIGHT.

* To whom communications may be addressed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-president, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library — Thwaites, Butler, Chapman, Durrie and Turner; *ex officio* — Hoard, Timme and Harshaw.

Finance — Van Slyke, Chapman, Morris, Doyon and Ramsay.

Auditing Accounts — Hastings, Stevens, Mayers, Main and Morris.

Printing and Publication — Thwaites, Draper, Butler, Raymer and Turner; *ex officio* — Timme and Harshaw.

Art Gallery and Cabinet — Hobbins, Thwaites, Durrie, Delaplaine and Burrows.

Biennial Address for 1891 — Thwaites, Stevens, Chapman, Crooker, Chamberlin.

Contributions and Endowments — Durrie, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley and Wright.

Literary Exchanges — Thwaites, Durrie, Freeman, Rosenstengel, and Mc Atee.

Natural History — Chamberlin, Parkinson, Bunn, Burdick and Dunning.

Historical Narratives — Orton, Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory and Anderson.

Nomination of Members — Keyes, Giles, Main, Cassoday and Proudfit.

Pre-Historic Antiquities and Indian History — Butler, Fairchild, Dunning, Johnson and Raymer.

Obituaries — Pinney, Parkinson, Draper, Hastings and Johnson.

LIBRARY SERVICE—1890.

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REUBEN G. THWAITES, Corresponding Secretary* . . . MADISON.

LIBRARIAN.

DANIEL S. DURRIE* MADISON.

FIRST ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC S. BRADLEY. MADISON.

SECOND ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY, Cataloguer MADISON.

BINDING CLERK.

EMMA A. HAWLEY MADISON.

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ANNIE A. NUNNS MADISON.

JANITORS.

JOHN C. BUTLER (library) MADISON.

STEPHEN M. LONG (portrait gallery and museum) . . . LA VALLE.

LIBRARY OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12; Afternoon, 1:30 to 5:30.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

*To whom communications may be addressed.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in room 27, south wing of the capitol, Thursday evening, January 2, 1890. Vice President Mills occupied the chair.

Secretary Thwaites read letters of regret from the president, Hon. John A. Rice, Hartland, and several other members living in various portions of the State, who were unavoidably absent.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented the thirty-sixth annual report, which was adopted. (See appendix.)

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. (See appendix.)

Chairman Hastings, from the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Secretary Thwaites, on expenditures from the general fund in 1889, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor, according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon the report of expenditures from the income of the binding fund, during 1889, presented to them by Mr. Thwaites, as chairman of the library committee. The reports were adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

This being the time for the triennial election, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term of three years:

President — Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee.

Vice presidents — Hon. Harlow S. Orton, LL. D., Madison; Hon. James T. Lewis, LL. D., Columbus; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Chauncey C. Britt, Portage; Hon. John H. Rountree, Platteville; Hon. Simeon Mills, Madison; Hon. John F. Potter, East Troy; Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Hon. John T. Kingston, Necedah; Hon. Moses M. Strong, Mineral Point; Hon. Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee; Hon. J. J. Guppy, Portage; Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh; Hon. David E. Welch, Baraboo; James D. Butler, LL. D., Madison, and Hon. Gysbert Van Steenwyck, La Crosse.

Honorary Vice presidents — F. L. Billon, Missouri; Robert Clarke, Ohio; Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., New York; William H. Wyman, Ohio; Charles Fairchild, Massachusetts; Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Illinois; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Col. Reuben T. Durrett, Kentucky; Samuel H. Hunt, New Jersey; Simon Gratz, Pennsylvania; Francis Parkman, LL. D., Massachusetts, and Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa.

Corresponding Secretary — Reuben G. Thwaites.

Recording Secretary — Elisha Burdick.

Treasurer — Frank F. Proudfit.

Librarian — Daniel S. Durrie.

Curators were elected as follows:

Term expires at annual meeting in 1891 (to fill vacancy) — Rasmus B. Anderson, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1892 (to fill vacancies) — William A. McAtee, D. D., and Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1893 — Gen. Lucius Fairchild, J. H. Carpenter, LL. D., Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Maj. Frank W. Oakley, William A. P. Morris, Wayne Ramsay, Alexander H. Main, Maj. Charles G. Mayers, Hon. M. R. Doyon, Prof. William H. Rosenstengel, Prof. Frederick J. Turner and Prof. Albert O. Wright.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Members were elected as follows:

Life — Hon. Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; Edward J. Paul, Milwaukee, and Gen. B. F. Cram, Julius Zehnter and Clarence Kellogg, Madison.

Active — Prof. E. J. MacEwan, Madison.

Corresponding — Col. Robert H. Hall and B. A. Stephens, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hon. Elliot Danforth and Hon. A. S. Draper, Albany, N. Y.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., John Mackay and William Cranston Lawton, Cam

bridge, Mass.; Elbridge S. Brooks, Boston; George A. Gordon, Somerville, Mass.; Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL.D., Middletown, Conn.; Hon. Charles C. Baldwin, Cleveland; Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sir J. A. Picton, Liverpool, Eng., and W. H. baron von Westreenen, Utrecht, Holland.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

were presented as follows:

On Nelson Dewey, first governor of Wisconsin and first president of this Society under its original organization, Jan. 29, 1849. Born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 19, 1813; died in Cassville, Wis., July 21, 1889. Address by Hon. Silas U. Pinney.

On William Francis Allen, professor of history in the University of Wisconsin, and for many years a curator and a member of the library committee of this Society. Born at Northborough, Mass., September 25, 1830; died at Madison, Wis., December 9, 1889. Address by Prof. David B. Frankenburger.

On Arthur B. Braley, judge of the municipal court for Dane county, and a curator of the Society. Born at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1824; died at Madison, Wis., Jan. 31, 1889. Address by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

On Mortimer Melville Jackson, formerly judge of the State supreme court and consul general to Halifax; he was one of the organizers of the Society, in 1849, and until his death one of its curators. Born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., in 1809; died at Madison, Wis., Oct. 13, 1889. Address prepared for this meeting, by the late General David Atwood.

On David Atwood, proprietor and editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, one of the pioneer journalists of the State, a vice president of the Society, and prominently identified with its management since the organization meeting, January 29, 1849. Born at Bedford, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1815; died at Madison, Wis., Dec. 11, 1889. Address by Secretary Reuben G. Thwaites.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

was held immediately after the close of the Society meeting. Resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the salary of the binding clerk be \$500 per annum until further ordered; \$425 of this to be appropriated from the income of the binding fund, as heretofore, and \$75 from the general fund.

Resolved, That the chair be directed to appoint a standing committee on the biennial address, the same to be given at such time during the legislative session, and by such person as said committee may direct.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to purchase an additional typewriter for use in the catalogue room, if he deems it advisable.

The meeting stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

- A. Report of Finance Committee.
- B. Report of Treasurer.
- C. Thirty-sixth annual report of Executive Committee.
- D. Memorial addresses —
 - Silas U. Pinney, on Nelson Dewey.
 - David B. Frankenburger, on William F. Allen.
 - Ella Wheeler Wilcox, on Arthur B. Braley.
 - David Atwood, on Mortimer M. Jackson.
 - Reuben G. Thwaites, on David Atwood.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:

Your committee on finance have to respectfully report:— That it has examined the treasurer's account and report for the past year's transactions, and from time to time approved of the investments made with the funds of the Society, believing all the loans now to be perfectly secured.

For detail of the receipts and application of the several distinct funds, reference is hereby made to the account of the treasurer, which we find correct.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, *Chairman*,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
C. P. CHAPMAN.

MADISON, January 2d, 1890.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JAN. 1, 1890.

The treasurer makes the following report of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1889:

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1889. To received from State (annual appropriation)..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1889.

Jan. 1.	By balance overdrawn.....	\$47.70	
	By paid R. G. Thwaites, secretary, in 1889	4,952 30	
		<hr/>	5,000 00

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1889.		
Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$19,146 11
	To interest receipts, 1889, as per schedule "A"	\$1,243 85
	To one-half amount received, sale of duplicate books.....	24 74
	To one-half amount received, annual membership dues.....	96 00
	To one-half amount received, life memberships.....	40 00
	To donation from J. T. Smith.....	1 00
	To donation from J. S. Buck.....	25 00
		<u>1,430 59</u>
		\$20,576 70

The Treasurer, Cr.

1889.		
	By paid R. G. Thwaites, secretary and chairman, on account of appropriation of \$850.00, as per resolution of executive committee.....	\$592 62
	By paid for recording of mortgages.....	1 00
1890.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	\$19,983 08
		<u>\$20,576 70</u>

*The Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1889.		
Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$683 07
	To interest receipts, 1889, as per schedule "A"	\$59 25
	To one-half amount received, sales duplicate books.....	24 76
	To one-half amount received, annual membership dues.....	96 00
	To one-half amount received, life memberships.....	40 00
		<u>220 01</u>
		\$903 08

The Treasurer, Cr.

1890.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	\$903 08
		<u>\$903 08</u>

Inventory.

1890.

Jan. 1.	Amount of mortgage loans (schedule "B")	\$19,458 34	
	Amount cash in First National Bank...	\$1,427 36	
	Amount cash in hands of treasurer.....	46	
		1,427 82	\$20,886 16
			<u><u></u></u>
	Proportion belonging to <i>Binding Fund</i> ..	19,983 08	
	Proportion belonging to <i>Antiquarian Fund</i> ..	903 08	
			\$20,886 16
			<u><u></u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT, *Treasurer.*

Jan. 2nd, 1890.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the thirty-seventh annual meeting, January 2, 1890.]

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Society. We have in all departments maintained a healthy growth and in some been unusually successful. There has been a marked increase in the popular appreciation and use of the library, in keeping with the advance of culture in the State; more and more scholars from other States, engaged in special research, have sought its alcoves; and we are particularly rejoiced to see that it is resorted to by increasingly large bodies of State University students, who recognize it as a literary laboratory, indispensable to good work in that institution. The museum and art gallery retain their hold upon public esteem, probably 40,000 persons having visited the collections there displayed, within the past twelve months. With the passage of each year, the Society's work broadens, its reputation extends, the spirit of historical inquiry spreads, and the correspondence of the institution fast grows in bulk, until the mere answering of questions, from

correspondents both within and without the State, regarding Wisconsin,—its history, statistics, resources, etc.,—has become no inconsiderable part of the manifold duties of the corresponding secretary.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Death has been busy in our ranks during the year just past. On the 31st of January, the Hon. Arthur B. Braley, for many years one of the curators of the Society, and in every way a valuable member, joined the majority. Two months later, on the 31st of March, followed the Hon. Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., one of our honorary vice-presidents. Mr. Woodman, formerly a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, was one of the incorporators of the Society, named in the act of March 4, 1853, and from that time until his death was actively interested in its behalf. Ex-Gov. Leonard J. Farwell, who died at Grant City, Mo., April 11th, had been a life-member of the Society since 1855, and during his later years in Missouri was one of its honorary vice-presidents. He was an influential and useful friend of the institution. On the 21st of July, there passed away at his home in Cassville, the Hon. Nelson Dewey, first governor of Wisconsin and the first president of this Society under the original organization (January 29, 1849). His funeral at Lancaster was attended by a number of the officers and other members of the executive committee. The Hon. Mortimer M. Jackson, one of the curators, and, from its first meeting, forty-one years ago this month, an earnest worker in the Society, passed away on the 13th of October. Six days later, on the 19th of October, we were called upon to mourn the sudden taking off of Miss Isabel Durrie, the library cataloguer. In the death, the 9th of December last, of Professor William Francis Allen, we lost a prominent curator and one of the members of the library committee. Gen. David Atwood was the last to leave us, his death occurring on the 11th of December; he had been identified with the Society since its foundation in 1849, first as a member, then as a curator, and after 1882 as a vice-president, and his valuable counsel was sought upon all important occasions.

The careers of Governor Dewey, Judge Jackson, Judge Braley, Professor Allen and General Atwood, will be reviewed this evening in separate memorial addresses, secured by the committee on obituaries. The executive committee has reserved to itself the duty of paying tribute to the memory of the tireless worker who for so long had charge of the library catalogue, and who died while in the midst of her useful labors.

Born in Albany, N. Y., the twenty-third of October, 1848, Isabel Durrie removed with her parents to Madison, in July, 1850. Graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1867, she was elected assistant librarian on the twenty-ninth of March, 1870. From that date until her death—October 19, 1889—a period of nineteen and a half years, she was engaged at her desk, chiefly in the difficult capacity of cataloguer, and hers was, during all this time, one of the most familiar faces in the Society's rooms. She commenced her work among the books when the library was less than one-third its present size. During her long term of office, upwards of one hundred thousand books and pamphlets were received by the institution, every one of which passed through her hands, its title to be carefully studied and neatly, comprehensively indexed; while fully one-half of these she subsequently assigned to places upon the four and one-half miles of shelving.

Miss Durrie had acquired great facility in her work. She had a strong attachment, amounting to enthusiasm, for her calling as a librarian, and despite her long experience—or rather, because of it—she was alive to improvements in library matters; none were more ready to welcome changes for the better. Somewhat over a year ago she had inaugurated the making of a new card-catalogue for the entire library, both subject and author index, based upon the revised rules of the American Library Association, which had been agreed upon by the library management, and was getting it well under way when she was suddenly and inopportunely called away.

Miss Durrie, while naturally of a modest and reticent disposition, had a most charming personality. To those whom

she met in a public capacity, she was known as a bright, cheerful lady, having a mind well stocked with information about books, and never weary of helping others to the wells of knowledge. Leading a busy life, important official duties constantly devolving upon her, she had little leisure for customary social intercourse; her intimates were chiefly those with whom she was thrown in daily contact in this library. In these rooms, her sunny smile daily lightened the hearts of all. Self-sacrificing, energetic, enthusiastic and capable, she ever was, and the news of her untimely taking-off came to us all with the sense of a personal bereavement.

FINANCIAL CONDITION—GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the general fund have been the annual State appropriation of \$5,000; from this was taken the overpayment of the previous year, amounting to \$47.70, leaving the net general-fund receipts of the present year, \$4,952.30. The expenditures aggregated \$5,049.50, showing an overpayment of \$97.20 to come out of next year's appropriation. The report of the auditing committee gives the details of these expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law.

THE BINDING FUND.

A year ago it was reported by the treasurer that the cash and securities in the binding fund amounted to \$19,146.11. The net increase during 1889—after deducting binding bills, binding clerk's salary and fees for recording mortgages,—was \$836.97; the details are given in the report of the treasurer.

The present condition of the fund is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.	\$19,983 08
640 acres of land in Coleman county, Texas, appraised at.....	1,600 00
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	550 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,133 08

¹ The notes which, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, are in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper, \$300; Hon. Breese J. Stevens, \$100; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100; Hon. Harlow S. Orton, \$50. Total, \$550.

A proposition was recently received for the purchase of one-half of our section of Texas land, at \$2.50 per acre. The finance committee rejected the proposal, however, it being deemed best to sell the property in bulk rather than piece-meal. The opinion also prevailed that the price offered was below the value of the land.

ANTIQUARIAN FUND.

The balance in the antiquarian fund, last year, was \$683.07. The increase in 1889 was \$220.01, leaving the present condition:

Cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$903.08
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	40.00
	<hr/>
	\$943.08

This fund is not growing as rapidly as its importance deserves. Our antiquarian collections should continually be reinforced by the latest finds, and often these cannot be obtained except by purchase. The growing needs of our library necessarily absorb the greater part of the general fund, which is itself too small for the purpose. Individual gifts to the fund are greatly needed.

THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

The legislature, at its last session, generously increased the edition of the triennial volume of Wisconsin Historical Collections, which was formerly 2,500, to 3,000, in recognition of the fact that this publication is of permanent historical value and is sought by an increasingly large number of citizens. The edition of special class-catalogues, occasionally published, was increased from 1,000 to 1,200. Provision was also made for publishing each year, 1,200 copies of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting. Heretofore the proceedings have been published by favor of the secretary of state, under the general head of "circulars"; but it was deemed best to request legislative authority for future editions, and this was promptly granted. In the same in-

¹ The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$20; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20—Total, \$40.

formal way, catalogues of the portrait gallery have been published in the past, the last edition before this year bearing the date 1878. The legislature, however, has now authorized the publication of a triennial catalogue of the gallery, in an edition of 3,000 copies.

In accordance with this provision of the new printing law (chap. 515, laws 1889), the First Triennial Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery was prepared by the secretary and librarian, and published last September. It exhibits the presence in the gallery of 147 portraits in oil; 18 crayons or life-size photographs; 24 busts in marble, clay and plaster; and 62 portrait engravings, photographs, etc., in frames. In the vault, as yet unframed, there are over 100 portrait engravings, photographs, etc. Of miscellaneous pictures hanging in the gallery, including portrait groups and relics, there are 104; while there are almost as many of this class in the vault, unframed. A collection of 52 bird's-eye views of Wisconsin cities and villages, now kept in portfolios in the library, is also enumerated in the catalogue. This is the first complete catalogue of the gallery yet issued, and copies have been in strong demand.

THE CARD CATALOGUE.

The task of making a card catalogue of the library under one alphabet, which was commenced a year ago, progresses slowly, for not only is our clerical force at the best quite inadequate, but the death of Miss Durrie proved a serious check. It will be some months yet before we regain our former stage of efficiency in this regard. All of the accessions since the publication of Vol. VII. of the Catalogue are now fully covered, subject and author. The author index, work on which is proceeding backwards through the published volumes of the Catalogue, has been completed through Vol. VII. and half way through Vol. VI. The rate of progress, which is as rapid as our present force can make it, is such that it will be some seven or eight years before both branches of the card catalogue can be finished; and a copy of the most essential features thereof should ultimately be

placed in the reading room, for public use, for not until then can the resources of the library be fully available to those who seek them.

It has been deemed best not to publish any more supplements to the printed Catalogue. Seven portly volumes have thus far been issued. The burden of examining these seven distinct alphabets every time a book is sought, is great, and it is useless to further add to the difficulty. When the cards are at last written up, a full catalogue can be issued, under one alphabet; or perhaps it may be found available before that time, to publish a finding list, embracing the principal departments of the library conveniently classified, as an assistance to the general student.

THE TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS.

The Society's library is rich in pamphlets, and we make strenuous endeavors to secure additions in this line. Ephemeral in form of publication and commonly thought not worthy of preservation, they are often difficult to collect a short time after issue. They reflect the spirit and sentiments of the age, however, better than elaborate treatises and are indispensable treasures in a good reference library, where historians, biographers, statisticians and men of letters in general, naturally look for everything, no matter how apparently trivial, that may shed light on the subjects of their investigation.

But there should be a change in the manner of counting them, in the annual report on the library accessions. We have heretofore carefully kept a separate account of pamphlets, maintaining a formal distinction between them and books. This has led to confusion in the details of library enumeration, for the pamphlets receive the same treatment in the catalogue as books and often get bound as books. When a classified bunch of, say a dozen, pamphlets has been bound up in one cover, to save expense, we really have, under our former method of computation, added one book and lost twelve pamphlets, in the full count. But it has been found impracticable to keep accurate account of these shiftings in the numerical strength of the library; the

result is that, in spite of the footings of books and pamphlets, which we carefully carry forward in our annual reports, we do not actually know to-day just what our strength is. It can only be approximated; nothing short of an actual count on the shelves, a task that would be enormous, could determine it. There are other minor difficulties in the way of our present method, which it would be burdensome to here enumerate.

Suffice it to say, that the only way we can see out of the difficulty is, to adopt the plan now successfully in vogue in Harvard College Library, of counting each distinct pamphlet publication as a volume, and grouping serial pamphlets (such as reports) so that a half dozen, more or less, according to size, may form a volume. This would somewhat decrease the total number of accessions reported, each year, a matter of small consequence, however, compared with the advantages obtainable from the introduction of a better and simpler method of enumeration.

CHANGES IN THE LIBRARY FORCE.

The death of Miss Durrie left vacant the position of second assistant librarian, the duties of which include the charge of the catalogue department. The committee deemed best to secure a trained librarian for the place, and unanimously tendered a call to Miss Minnie M. Oakley, of the Milwaukee Public Library. Miss Oakley accepted the offer made her, and entered upon her new duties the second of December. It is already evident, from her month's experience with us, that the Society will find in her an efficient worker.

Owing to the numerical growth of the State University, and to other causes, the reading rooms of the library have been unusually crowded this year. It has been deemed best also, to deny to the general public free entry to the alcoves, this privilege being restricted to a limited number of special investigators to whom the strict enforcement of the rule might work serious disadvantage. All this has tended to increase the labor of attendance upon the delivery

counter and helping students to the sources of information. As other work about the institution was being hampered, the committee sought to relieve the strain by engaging an additional library attendant, to serve at the counter during the afternoons and all day Saturday of each week. Miss Annie A. Nunns has been employed in this capacity since Monday, October 28th last, and has given satisfaction.

In order to further accommodate those who use the library, the number of open hours each day has been extended from six to seven; and this addition of one hour has also increased the daily working capacity of the clerical force.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The relations between the Society and the authorities in charge of the capitol continue upon a friendly plane. All needed mechanical improvements are promptly conceded, as soon as requested; but we are careful to ask for nothing that can be done without, with due regard for the strictest economy, efficiency of service, and the best interests of the State, of which the Society is the trustee.

Gas jets, long and sorely needed, have recently been placed between the stacks, in the darkest alcoves, thus materially assisting the work of all who have need of access to the shelves. New cases for the museum, for the better display of aboriginal relics, are promised for the early future. If to these improvements were added the frescoing of the walls of the museum and portrait gallery, we should have cause for rejoicing.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In May last, the corresponding secretary represented the Society at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, held in St. Louis. At this yearly gathering of the librarians of the United States, general library management and the details of cataloguing, classification, helps to readers, binding, library architecture, etc., are freely and ably discussed. Some of the brightest men and women in the country come together in these conferences, to expound and absorb new ideas relative to library work, which has come

to be within the past few years, thanks chiefly to the American Library Association, a veritable profession. This Society should hereafter be represented by one or more of its working force, at each meeting of the Association.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The library accessions for the year have been, according to the old method of computation, 2,782 volumes, of which 1,663 were by purchase and 1,119 by gift, exchange of duplicates and binding of newspaper files and manuscript documents; and 2,452 pamphlets—2,329 of which were given, sixty-four purchased, and fifty-nine made from newspaper and magazine clippings deemed worthy of preservation. Thus there has been during the past year an increase of 5,234 books and pamphlets together, against 5,044 in 1887, and an average of 4,638 per annum during the last decade. The present estimated strength of the library is 66,168 volumes and 67,559 pamphlets—a total of 133,727.

The book accessions of the year have been of high merit, adding materially to the resources of the library in all of its principal departments. The following are worthy of special note:

Chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, 112 vols., 8vo.

Calendar of English state papers, 81 vols., 4to.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic society, 1849-1875, 13 vols., 8vo.

Description de l' Egypt, the literary and artistic outcome of Napoleon's expedition, 24 vols. of text, 8vo, and 11 vols of plates, atlas folio.

Doniol's history of the participation of France in the establishment of the United States, 3 vols., folio.

Tanguay's genealogy of Canadian families, 4 vols., 8vo.

Picturesque Europe, 5 vols., folio.

Picturesque Palestine, 4 vols., folio.

Wheeler's history of India, 5 vols., 4to.

Journal of the Statistical society of London, 1858-1883, 32 vols., 8vo.

Journal of the Linnean society of London, 1857-1886, 19 vols., 8vo.

Hunter's imperial gazetteer of India, 14 vols., 8vo.

Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological society, 1876-1883, 7 vols., 8vo.

Ilhne's history of Rome, 5 vols., 8vo.

Oxford Historical society publications, 1885-86, 6 vols., 8vo.

- Rudder's new history of Gloucester, Eng., folio.
 Shaw's history and antiquities of Staffordshire, Eng., 2 vols., folio.
 Nash's collections for history of Worcestershire, Eng., 2 vols., folio.
 Holinshed's chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1807, 6 vols., 4to.
 Birch's cartularium Saxonum, 2 vols., 8vo.
 Block's dictionnaire de l'administration Française, 2 vols., 8vo.
 Karaka's history of the Parsis, 2 vols., 8vo.
 Allgemeine Deutsche biographie, vols. 21-28, 8vo.
 Burton's history of Scotland, new ed., 8 vols., 8vo.
 Müller and Donaldson's history of the literature of ancient Greece, 3 vols., 8vo.
 Howorth's history of the Mongols, 4 vols., 4to.
 Stedman and Hutchinson's library of American literature, 8 vols., 4to.
 Champlin and Apthorp's cyclopedia of music and musicians, 2 vols., 4to.
 Wheatley's cathedrals and abbeys in Great Britain and Ireland, folio.
 Illustrated and descriptive history of the valleys of the St. Croix, Wisconsin and Lower Fox rivers, and Racine, Ashland and Duluth, 6 vols., folio.
 Müller's sacred books of the East, vols. 4, 9, 11, 12, and 31, 8vo.
 Alumni Oxonienses, vol. 4, 8vo.
 Halkett and Laing's dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature, 4 vols., 8vo.
 Mac Knight's history of life and times of Edmund Burke, 3 vols., 8vo.
 Rein's industries of Japan, 8vo.
 Dixon's history of Church of England from the Roman jurisdiction, 3 vols., 8vo.
 Publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund, folio.
 Dugdale and Dodsworth's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1655 and 1673, 3 vols., folio.
 Jomini's life of Napoleon, translated by Halleck, 4 vols. and atlas.
 Spon's encyclopedia of industrial arts, etc., 5 vols., 4to.
 Van Rensselaer's Henry H. Richardson and his works, folio.
 Taaffe's impartial history of Ireland, 4 vols., 8vo.
 Battles and leaders of the civil war, 4 vols., 4to.

The strength of the library can be realized by citing that of a few of the departments: Bound newspaper files, 5,847; British and American patent reports, 4,971; political science, 2,109; French and Indian war, 115; American War of the Revolution, 1,266; War of Secession, and slavery, 1,865; genealogy and heraldry, 1,172; Shakespeariana, 903; maps and atlases, 1,073.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The book acquisitions for the year are classified as follows:

Antiquities and archaeology....	16	History, British.....	296
Atlases	18	History, foreign (including	
Bibliography.....	24	foreign travel)	210
Biography, American.....	40	Indians, American	15
Biography, British.....	55	Language and philology.....	15
Biography, foreign.....	17	Law	5
Canada.....	8	Literature, English and foreign.	120
Cyclopedias and dictionaries....	32	Magazines and reviews.....	371
Directories.....	7	Medicine.....	7
Education	34	Military science.....	3
Fine arts.....	12	Newspapers, bound.....	290
Genealogy	34	Patents, American	24
Historical and learned societies.	56	Patents, British.....	95
History, American general....	56	Politics and economics	84
History, American local.....	141	Religion	66
History, rebellion and slavery...	55	Science and philosophy.....	32
History, state histories and doc-		Travel, American	5
uments	268	Voyages	3
History, U. S. documents and		Miscellaneous	22
surveys.....	285		

CARTOGRAPHY.

Maps and atlases have been acquired as follows:

Charts of the United States coast and geodetic survey, Nos. 8, 9 and 676. From the survey.

Sheet map of West Superior, Wis., 1889; Lewis and McNair's map of the head of Lake Superior, 1888; and Banks's map of Superior, 1887. Five sheets in all. From Hon. Frank A. Flower, West Superior.

Manuscript historical map of the Northwest Territory, seven by seven feet, on rollers. From the Contemporary club, Madison.

Three sheet-maps of Osborn's map of Winnebago county, Wis., 1855. From Hon. Joseph H. Osborn, Oshkosh.

Charles Lapham's map of the lakes and drives in the vicinity of Waukesha. Sheet, 1888. From Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Finley's pocket map of Ohio and the settled part of Michigan, 1830. From Dr. H. B. Tanner, South Kaukauna.

Beers & Co.'s atlas of Essex county, Mass., 1872. Purchased.

Illustrated atlas of Sault Ste. Marie, 1888. Purchased.

Sheet map of the city of Topeka, Kans. From the Kansas Historical society.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library:

- African Repository. Washington. (q.)
- American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Economic Association Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
- American Historical Association Papers. New York.
- American Journal of Archaeology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Worcester. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- American Review of Anthropology. Brooklyn. (m.)
- Andover Review. Boston. (m.)
- Antiquary. London. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)
- Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
- Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
- Canadian Patent Office Record. Toronto. (m.)
- Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
- Catholic World. New York. (m.)
- Century. New York. (m.)
- Civil Service Record. Boston. (m.)
- Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
- Collector. New York. (m.)
- Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
- Critic. New York. (w.)
- Dial. Chicago. (m.)
- East Anglian: Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
- Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
- Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
- Education. Boston. (bi-m.)
- Educational Monographs. New York. (bi-m.)
- English Historical Review. London. (q.)
- Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
- Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
- Forum. New York. (m.)
- Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
- Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
- Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). London. (w.)

- Intermédiaire. Paris. (semi-m.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Phila. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of Western History. New York. (m.)
 Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
 New Englander. New Haven. (m.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (w.)
 Old New York. New York. (m.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Phila. (q.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
 Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
 Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakespeariana. New York. (m.)
 Unitarian Review. Boston. (m.)
 United States Government Publications, monthly catalogue of. Wash-
 ington.
 United States Patent Office Gazette. Washington. (w.)
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

We have again to cordially thank the publishers of Wisconsin newspapers for sending their issues to the library, where they are carefully bound and so arranged by counties upon the shelves, as to be immediately available for reference. We regard this department as of special value. Since the time when newspapers were first published, they may be regarded as one of the prime sources of historical material. There is no part of Wisconsin history, since the formation of the Territory, upon which they do not throw light; the writing of the annals of the State or of any community in it, is impossible without a continual reference to the pages of the public journals. They are often sought, as well, as evidence in cases before the supreme court; are frequently of value as reference, to State officials and members of the legislature; and, as our files are the only full ones in existence, of certain papers, editors themselves have not seldom had occasion to examine them in the library or write to the secretary for data contained in early issues. Thus it is important not only to the State administration, to historical students and to the general public, but to the publishers themselves, that there be preserved here in a place of comparative safety, full files of their journals.

A full catalogue of our newspaper files, American and foreign, which now reach back to 1720 in an unbroken series of years, — with the previous century covered by scattering volumes, — will be published during the present year.

Following is a list of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

Adams Co.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

Ashland Co.—Ashland Press; Hurley, Gogebic Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

Barron Co.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert.

Bayfield Co.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press.

Brown Co.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay, State Gazette.

Buffalo Co.—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Buffalo Co. Republikaner; Mondovi, Buffalo Co. Herald.

Burnett Co.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel. }

Calumet Co.—Chilton Times.

Chippewa Co.—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times.

Clark Co.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press.

Columbia Co.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage, Herald-Advertiser; Portage Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

Crawford Co.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove, Kickapoo Transcript.

Dane Co.—Madison, Ægis; Madison, Wisconsin Botschafter; Madison Daily Democrat; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison, Our Church Work, m.; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, Midland School Journal, m.; Madison, W. C. T. U. State Work, m.; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Sun Prairie Countryman.

Dodge Co.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.

Door Co.—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Independent.

Douglas Co.—Superior Times; Superior Wave; Superior Sentinel.

Dunn Co.—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News; Menomonie Times; Menomonie Institute, m..

Eau Claire Co.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire News; Eau Claire Weekly Leader.

Florence Co.—Florence Mining News.

Fond du Lac Co.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.

Forest Co.—Crandon, Forest Leaves; Crandon, Forest Republican.

Grant Co.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montfort Monitor; Platteville, Grant Co. Democrat; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

Green Co.—Albany Vindicator; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

Green Lake Co.—Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

Iowa Co.—Dodgeville Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune; Ridgeway Enterprise.

Jackson Co.—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrillan, Wisconsin Leader.

Jefferson Co.—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

Juneau Co.—Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Mauston, Juneau Co. Sun; Necedah Republican.

Kenosha Co.—Kenosha Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union.

Kewaunee Co.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise.

La Crosse Co.—La Crosse Weekly Chronicle; La Crosse Nord-Stern; La Crosse News; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

La Fayette Co.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

Langlade Co.—Antigo Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

Lincoln Co.—Merrill, Lincoln Co. Advocate; Merrill, Northern Wisconsin News; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger.

Manitowoc Co.—Manitowoc Nord-Western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

Marathon Co.—Wausau, Central Wisconsin; Wausau Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

Marinette Co.—Marinette Eagle.

Marquette Co.—Montello Express.

Milwaukee Co.—(All of them published in the city). Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung; Wis. Banner und Volksfreund; Columbia; Fortschritt der Zeit; Germania; Herold; Milwaukee Daily Journal; Milwaukee Daily News; Masonic Tidings, m.; Saturday Star; Seebote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; United States Miller, m.; Evening Wisconsin, d.; Yenowine's News; Western Good Templar.

Monroe Co.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Tomah Journal.

Oconto Co.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

Outagamie Co.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

Ozaukee Co.—Cedarburg Weekly News.

Pepin Co.—Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

Pierce Co.—Prescott, Pierce Co. Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.

Polk Co.—Amery Echo; Osceola, Polk Co. Press.

Portage Co.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

Price Co.—Phillips Times.

Racine Co.—Burlington Free Press; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Daily Times; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

Richland Co.—Richland Center Republican Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.

Rock Co.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Daily Gazette; Janesville Weekly Recorder; Janesville Sun; Milton Weekly Telephone.

St. Croix Co.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.

Sauk Co.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City Pionier am Wisconsin.

Sawyer Co.—Hayward, North Wisconsin News.

Shawano Co.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.

Sheboygan Co.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.

Taylor Co.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News.

Trempealeau Co.—Arcadia Republican and Leader; Independence Wave.

Vernon Co.—De Soto Chronicle; Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor.

Walworth Co.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater Register.

Washington Co.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat.

Waukesha Co.—Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

Waupaca Co.—New London Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca, Waupaca Co. Republican.

Waushara Co.—Plainfield Sun; Wantoma, Waushara Argus.

Winnebago Co.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Weekly Northwestern; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.

Wood Co.—Centralia Enterprise and Tribune; Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

Daily.—Chicago Times; Chicago Tribune; New York Tribune; New York World; St. Paul and Minneapolis Daily Pioneer Press; New Orleans Times-Democrat; San Francisco Chronicle.

Weekly—Beatrice, Nebr., Woman's Tribune; Chicago Standard; Chicago, Northwestern Lumberman; Chicago Skandinaven; London, Illustrated London News; New York, The Voice; New York Engineering and Building Record; Harper's Weekly; Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper; Portland, Ore., Weekly Oregonian; Washington, D. C., National Tribune; Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herold; Davenport, Iowa, Churchman.

COUNTY PUBLICATIONS.

In order that there might be in the State capitol, for the information of members of the legislature, State officials, the courts, and others who desire to examine them, as complete sets as possible of the official publications of the several counties of the State, it has been ordered by the legislature (chap. 71, general laws of 1889) that county clerks send copies of such publications to the library of this Society, in its capacity of trustee of the State. The advantage of collecting these publications at the capitol is

evident, and it is believed that county clerks will be glad to second the efforts of the legislature in this matter. Many have already sent in their current publications, and the others will be requested to do so by special circular letter.

WISCONSIN AUTHORS.

The department devoted to the works of Wisconsin authors is growing apace. It is not yet complete, however, although strong efforts are constantly being made in that direction. The following have been the year's accessions:

	Books.	Pamphlets.
O. W. Wight.....	1	.....
Charles George Mayers.....	1	.....
W. S. Brockway.....	1	.....
James Davie Butler.....	1	.....
G. H. Yenowine.....	.....	1
Matthew Croft.....	.....	1
William Haughton	1	.....
Edward P. Welles.....	1	.....
Joseph Henry Crooker.....	2	.....
John Comfort Fillmore	2	.....
Frederick J. Turner.....	.....	1
Reuben G. Thwaites .....	.....	1
Louise J. Knowles.....	1	.....
Totals	11	4

MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS.

The corresponding secretary spent some days, in June last, inspecting the many interesting mounds and old Indian trails upon the banks of Lake Koshkonong.

In August, he made a visit to Kaukauna and Green Bay, in continuance of his search of the two previous years, for old letter-books, diaries, memoranda, fur-trade accounts and letters, illustrative of early Wisconsin history. The expedition was rich in results, unexpected finds being made. Especial thanks are due to Col. James M. Boyd and Dr. Herbert B. Tanner of Kaukauna, for liberal gifts of old manuscripts and the rendition of valuable services. Justice David H. Grignon, of Green Bay, was also among the most

liberal givers of historical documents, and has since rendered important assistance in the prosecution of this work. The secretary has the promise, in the near future, of other large collections of letters and accounts, covering the first third of the present century, from descendants of early Wisconsin fur-traders.

A year ago, we were able to report the completion of one hundred thick folio volumes of these fur-trade manuscripts. The accessions of the past year will fill several more volumes. This unique store-house of historical information has already been made excellent use of by original investigators, but it can not be fully available until it has been indexed. This is one of the many important tasks before us, which must of necessity be postponed for an uncertain period, because of the inadequacy of our clerical force.

In October, the secretary visited Justice Peter J. Vieau, of Muskego, Waukesha county, and took down from his lips a narrative of his career and his recollections of early times in Wisconsin. Mr. Vieau was a son of Jacques Vieau, Sr., who established himself in the fur trade at Milwaukee in 1795, and a brother of Andrew J. Vieau, whose interesting narrative was published in Vol. XI. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections. Peter was born at his father's trading post in Milwaukee, on the tenth of January, 1820. He was one of the first pupils at Cadle's Protestant Episcopal mission, opened in Green Bay in 1830. He left school to apprentice himself as a printer to John V. Suydam, who issued the first number of the Green Bay Intelligencer, December 11, 1833. Mr. Vieau set type on the initial number of this pioneer journal in Wisconsin, and for two years did much of the mechanical work on the paper. From 1835 to 1838, he clerked for Alexander J. Irwin, a prominent Green Bay store-keeper, and in 1839 was in the employ of Robert M. Eberts, of Navarino. In the fall of the latter year, he went to Milwaukee to clerk for his brother-in-law, Solomon Juneau, and after a time was engaged by Monroe & Page, another mercantile establishment. He clerked for various firms, some of them Indian traders, in Milwaukee and Green Bay, until 1849,

when he became captain on a freighting boat, carrying cord-wood and lumber from Duck Creek to Green Bay. He returned to Juneau's employ for a few years, being Solomon's favorite brother-in-law, and when the latter died at the Shawano pay-ground, in November, 1856, Vieau helped to administer his estate. Being now resident at Muskego, he was, in 1857, appointed deputy sheriff of Waukesha county, an office he held until 1870. From 1858 to 1880 he was clerk of his town, and constable. In 1880 he was chosen a justice of the peace, and has been busy in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Vieau is, we believe, the last member of the old fur-trade families of eastern Wisconsin now living, who himself actually engaged in the trade. From earliest youth, he was familiar with the forests and forest trade all the way between Chicago and Lake Superior. Being able to converse fluently in no less than five Algonkin tongues, besides his native French, and his English acquired at Cadle's school, he had a wide and intimate acquaintance with early traders and Indians. Possessing a retentive memory, he is well-stocked with interesting reminiscences and may be regarded as an authority on Indian geographical names in Wisconsin.

In noting the autograph acquisitions, we desire, while grateful to all givers, to render special thanks to our honorary vice-president, Mr. Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, who, as will be seen, made an extremely large and generous contribution to our already rich stores in this department.

Following is a list of the autograph and manuscript collections of the year, abstracted from the official record:

MANUSCRIPTS.

Old legal papers: Mortgage given by Wm. Boggs and wife to Cornelius Lansing, Jr., and Abraham C. Lansing, Sept. 4, 1811, on lands in Rensselaer county, N. Y.; mortgage given by Abraham J. Lansing to Margaret Tillman, Aug. 8, 1775, on lands in Lansingburgh, N. Y.; release of lands in Saratoga county, N. Y., given by Elizabeth Peebles to Hugh and Garret Peebles, May 8, 1795. From W. W. Wight, Milwaukee.

A valuable collection of letters and documents relative to Green Bay — 1820 *et seq.* — throwing light on Indian affairs, the fur trade and the early

history of the Lower Fox river valley. From Col. James M. Boyd, Kaukauna.

A large manuscript fur-trade account book, kept by the late Pierre B. Grignon, Green Bay, 1821-1823; also, a patent for 382 acres of land in the Green Bay district to John Lawe, dated Nov. 5, 1829, signed by Andrew Jackson, president; also, a patent for 203 acres in same district to Jean B. Broder, Nov. 5, 1829, signed by the same; also, five legal papers, 1821, 1827 1830, 1845, 1846, together with a quantity of miscellaneous letters and documents, left by Pierre B. Grignon, relative to Green Bay and the fur trade, 1820-45. From David H. Grignon, Green Bay.

Letter of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, dated San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 18—, to Chas. K. Dean of Boscobel; also, a copy of a letter by Mr. Dean to Governor A. W. Randall, on military matters, July 18, 1861. From Charles K. Dean.

Manuscript journal of a mission to the Indians of the Upper Mississippi by Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson, 1845, in quarto bound volume; also, MS. letter-book of the La Pointe Indian agency, Alfred Brunson, sub-agent, 1842; also, a package of letters, commissions, deeds, sermons, etc., to and by the late Alfred Brunson. From his daughter, Mrs. E. L. Hitchcock, Mauston.

Papers relative to the charge of the 14th Wis. regiment at Shiloh, with letters of Lieut. Col. Messmore, Capt. Polleys and Capt. McCall, with copies of the same. Left in trust by Maj. John Hancock.

Commission of Charles Grignon as 1st lieut. of Co. 4, of Brown county, April 23, 1847, signed by Henry Dodge, governor, and John Catlin, secretary of Wisconsin Territory. From Mrs. Mary A. Grignon, Kaukauna.

Papers relative to the claim of Lawes and Franks against the United States government, 1816, *et seq.* From Miss Cornelia J. Bleecker, Green Bay.

Manuscript reminiscences of early Wisconsin, by and from Col. Theodore Rodolph, La Crosse.

Receipt given the commissioner of loans of the State of New Jersey, Feb. 6, 1796, for \$1.20, interest money, signed by Aaron Ogden. From Byron Andrews, New York city.

Commission of Albert G. Cole, as brigade quartermaster, May 27, 1847, signed by Governor Henry Dodge. From his son, H. G. Cole, Kenosha.

AUTOGRAPHS.

Autograph letter of his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, dated Baltimore, October 12, 1889. From Byron Andrews, New York city.

Autograph letters of John Quincy Adams, 1808 and 1816; Salmon P. Chase, 1870; Horatio Seymour, 1871 and 1874; John G. Saxe, 1874; Matthew H. Carpenter, A. J. Starks, N. J. Emmons, M. M. Pomeroy, John Hancock, Winfield Smith, A. P. Blakeslee, James T. Lewis, Arthur McArthur, James R. Robinson, B. S. Henning, James R. Doolittle, Thomas

Hood, William A. Barstow, William Richardson, Charles D. Robinson, D. A. Reed, Byron Kilbourn, Levi Hubbell, and others, on political matters; also, autograph signatures of Andrew Jackson, John Tyler, William H. Seward, Henry W. Lonsfellow, Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner, and Henry Clay; also, broadsides, illustrating the history of the republican party. From Mrs. Charles D. Robinson, Green Bay.

The following is a collection of autograph letters, etc., received from Simon Gratz, Philadelphia, one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Society. The date given at close of each title, is that of the letter or document:

Miscellaneous.

- Arnot, Hugh. Captain in the French and Indian war. 1760.
 Astor, John Jacob. Wealthy merchant; founder of the Astor library. 1835.
 Barnard, Henry. Educator. 1836.
 Bayard, James A. United States senator from Delaware. 1839.
 Bayard, Robert. Major in the French and Indian war. 1766.
 Beck, Theodorick Romeyn. Eminent physician, professor and author. 1842.
 Bethune, George W. Dutch reformed clergyman; poet. 1834.
 Biddle, Nicholas. Financier; president of Bank of United States. 1840.
 Bigler, William. Governor of Pennsylvania; United States senator. 1829.
 Brown, Albert G. Governor of Mississippi; United States senator. 1841.
 Caldwell, James. Presbyterian minister and Revolutionary patriot; shot by a British sentinel. 1776.
 Cameron, Simon. Secretary of war, etc. 1830.
 Carey, Matthew. Political writer, publisher and philanthropist. 1812.
 Chandler, Joseph R. Editor; minister to Naples. 1851.
 Cocke, John H. General in the War of 1812-15. 1842.
 Colfax, Schuyler. Vice-president of the United States. 1868.
 Combs, Leslie. Lawyer, politician and soldier. 1845.
 Curtin, Andrew C. War governor of Pennsylvania. 1865.
 Crawford, William H. Secretary of war. 1816.
 Dallas, Alexander James. Secretary of the treasury. 1791.
 De Witt, Simeon. Geographer; general of the army in the Revolutionary War. 1802.
 Duane, William J. Secretary of the treasury. 1815.
 Eustis, William. Secretary of war. 1811.
 Frisbie, Levi. Minister of Ipswich; missionary to the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio. 1797.
 Gallatin, Albert. Secretary of the treasury. 1806.
 Gibson, John Bannister. Chief justice of Pennsylvania. 1852.
 Gilmer, Thomas W. Governor of Virginia; secretary of the navy. 1840.

- Gilpin, Henry D. Attorney-general of the United States. 1837.
- Goodhue, Benjamin. United States senator from Massachusetts. 1789.
- Granger, Gideon. Postmaster-general of the United States. 1807.
- Hamilton, Alexander. Secretary of the treasury. 1792.
- Hamilton, James. Colonial governor of Pennsylvania. 1763.
- Hazelwood, John. Commodore of the Pennsylvania navy in the Revolutionary War. 1789.
- Holmes, Gabriel. Governor of North Carolina. 1828.
- Horsey, Outerbridge. United States senator from Delaware. 1822.
- Hunt, Washington. Governor of New York. 1851.
- Ingersoll, Charles J. Statesman, lawyer and author. 1844.
- Ingersoll, Joseph R. Minister to England. 1847.
- Johnson, Richard M. Vice-president of the United States. 1834.
- Jones, John W. Speaker of the house of representatives. 1839.
- Jones, Roger. General, distinguished in the War of 1812-15. 1836.
- Jones, Thomas Ap Catesby. Commodore United States navy. 1832.
- Jones, William. Secretary of the navy. 1813.
- Keating, William H. Mineralogist and geologist; historiographer to Long's second expedition. 1825.
- Kendall, Amos. Postmaster-general of the United States. 1831.
- Livingston, Edward P. Lieutenant-governor of New York. 1829.
- McLean, John. Postmaster-general of the United States; judge of the supreme court of the United States. 1823.
- Madison, James. President of the United States. 1791.
- Maury, Matthew F. Naval officer and hydrographer. 1844.
- Meredith, Samuel. Member of the Continental congress; treasurer of the United States. 1795.
- Moore, William. Governor of Pennsylvania. 1782.
- Morris, Charles. Commodore United States navy. 1846.
- Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus. Member of the Continental congress; speaker of the house of representatives. 1784.
- Nott, Eliphalet. Eminent divine; president of Union college. 1860.
- Ogden, Aaron. Distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war; governor of New Jersey. 1798.
- Patterson, Robert M. Director of United States mint; president of the American Philosophical society. 1838.
- Penn, John. Colonial governor of Pennsylvania. 1774.
- Poinsett, Joel R. Secretary of war. 1845.
- Porter, David. Distinguished naval commander in War of 1812-15. 1819.
- Porter, David R. Governor of Pennsylvania. 1835.
- Porter, James Madison. Secretary of war. 1844.
- Read, George C. Commodore United States navy. 1839.
- Rittenhouse, David. Astronomer and mathematician. 1776.
- Root, Erastus. Lieut.-governor of New York; member of congress. 1834.
- Sergeant, John. Eminent lawyer and statesman. 1806.

- Shunk, Francis R. Governor of Pennsylvania. 1821.
 Silliman, Benjamin. Physicist. 1833.
 Skinner, Charles William. Captain United States navy. 1843.
 Smith, Gerritt. Philanthropist. 1889.
 Smith, Samuel Stanhope. Eminent clergyman; president of Princeton college. 1773.
 Smith, William. (Loughton.) Statesman and member of congress; minister to Spain and Portugal. 1800.
 Spencer, John C. Secretary of war. 1841.
 Stevens, Ebenezer. Distinguished lieutenant colonel in Revolutionary War. 1802.
 Stevens, Thaddeus. Distinguished member of congress. 1845.
 Stewart, Charles. Distinguished naval commander. 1823.
 Stoddart, Benjamin. Secretary of the navy. 1780.
 Tasker, Benjamin. Colonial governor of Maryland. 1765.
 Ternant, Chevalier Joan de. French colonel in Revolutionary War. 1803.
 Thomas, George. Colonial governor of Pennsylvania. 1738.
 Throop, Enos T. Governor of New York. 1816.
 Torrey, John. Botanist and chemist. *n. d.*
 Van Ness, Cornelius P. Jurist and diplomatist. 1821.
 Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt. Eminent divine. 1847.
 Weed, Thurlow. Journalist and politician. 1861.
 Wharton, Thomas, Jr. Governor of Pennsylvania. 1777.
 Wheaton, Nathaniel S. President of Trinity college, Hartford; eminent divine. 1854.
 Wolcott, Oliver. Secretary of the treasury; governor of Connecticut. 1791 and 1787.
 Wolf, George. Governor of Pennsylvania. 1798.
 Woodbury, Levi. Secretary of the treasury; judge of the supreme court of the United States. 1838.
 Wright, Sir James. Last royal governor of Georgia. 1767.

Foreign.

- Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord. Negotiator of Ashburton treaty. 1826.
 Buckingham, John Silk. Traveler and author. *n. d.*
 Buckland, William. Celebrated English geologist. 1844.
 Howard, Sir Robert. English dramatist; royalist in the Civil War. *n. d.*
 Napier, Sir Charles J. Eminent British admiral. 1842.
 Price, Richard. English clergyman and writer; friend of American independence. 1767.
 Roene, Baron. Prussian envoy to the United States. 1842.
 Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von. German philosopher. 1835.
 Wieland, C. M. Eminent German poet. 1836.
 Windham, Rt. Hon. William. English orator and statesman. 1798.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Chase, Philander, 1834.	Lee, Alfred, 1842.
Clarkson, Robert H., 1866.	Littlejohn, Abram N., 1871.
Cox, Arthur Cleveland, 1866.	McIlvane, Charles P., 1858.
Delancey, William H., 1866.	Onderdonk, Benjamin T., 1843.
Doane, George W., 1827.	Payne, John, 1874.
Elliott, Stephen, 1843.	Potter, Horatio, 1827.
Gregg, Alexander, <i>n. d.</i>	Robertson, Charles F., 1869.
Hare, William H., <i>n. d.</i>	Smith, Benjamin B., 1841.
Hopkins, John H., 1831.	Spaulding, John F., 1857.
Howe, Mark Anthony DeWolfe, 1874.	Wainwright, Jonathan M., 1819.
Huntington, Frederick Dan., <i>n. d.</i>	White, William, 1822.
Kemper, Jackson, 1814.	

Revolutionary War Generals and others.

Van Vranken vs. Powell, Albany Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1788. Autograph of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck. New York militia.

Gen. Rufus Putnam, Marietta, O. Check on Bank of United States, Phila., Aug. 8, 1807, for \$100.

Gen. Stephen Moylan, commissioner of Pennsylvania land office. Certificate of \$10.00 8-per cent. stock, to Paul Siemen, July 10, 1807.

Letter of Gen. Lafayette, Paris, April 10, 1832, to M. Duponceau, Phila., introducing M. Andrieux of Paris.

Letter of Gen. Charles Scott, Frankfort, Aug. 24, 1812, to Col. Robert Page, Mason Co., to move his regiment to relieve Gen. Hull's army.

Letters of Gen. Mordecai Gist, 3d reg't Md. troops, to Richard Peters, secretary of board of war, Phila., dated April 29 and May 2, 1777, on military matters.

Dr. Goodwin Wilson, surgeon general, draft on D. Rittenhouse, treasurer. Phila., April 29, 1784, for £30 16s. 9d., with receipt acknowledged by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Receipt given by Col. Thomas Craig to Gen. Anthony Wayne, July 14, 1784, for \$1500, to be repaid in settlement of certificate.

Letter of Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson to Brig. Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, Albany. *n. d.*

Receipt of Gen Joseph Reed, president, for £10,000 in continental money, given to D. Rittenhouse.

Petition to John Dickinson, president of supreme executive council of Pa., signed by Gen. Arthur St. Clair and other military officers, March 21, 1785, recommending the appointment of Wm. Irvine as agent for distributing donation lands to officers of the Pennsylvania line.

Letters of Gen. Samuel Patterson, commanding Delaware state troops, to

Gov. Caesar Rodney, on appointments and military matters, May 11, 1777 and Aug. 17, 1778.

Gen. Peter Muhlenberg's letter to Thomas McKean, chief justice of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1778, on military matters.

Letters to Wm. Irvine, March 18, 1790 (confidential) on public affairs, and to Thos. Mifflin, Pittsburg, June 4, 1794.

Letter of Gen. Edward Hand, Sept. 2, 1801, to Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, on public affairs,

Receipt given by Gen. Elias Dayton, May 5, 1796, to James Mott for £18 10s 3d.

Petition of Peter Schwoob to Joseph Reed and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, 1779, for his release from confinement in the jail, with the recommendation of Gen. John P. De Hass and others.

Communication to New York legislature by Gov. George Clinton, July 6, 1789.

Letter of Maj. Gen. John Armstrong to Thomas Wharton, president of Pennsylvania, December 16, 1777, on public affairs; also his survey of lands in Pennsylvania, sent to John Lukins, surveyor general. (P. Campbell & S. Robb, in dispute.)

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney's check on the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, June 23, 1803, for \$10, to order of Gen. Bampfield.

Letters of Gen. Joseph Reed, president of council of Pennsylvania, July 19, 1780, to Lieut. S. I. Atlee, of Lancaster county, Pa.

Letter signed by Gov. and Gen. Thomas Mifflin, Philadelphia, July 1, 1793, addressed to the comptroller general of Pennsylvania; also, his letter dated Jan. 7, 1792, to Col. Biddle, about sending ammunition to Fort Scott.

Minutes (contemporaneous copies of the originals) of a court of enquiry held at Fort Chartres, in the Illinois country, Sept. and Oct., 1770.

LITERARY EXCHANGES.

The following contributions for exchange purposes have been received since our last report:

One hundred copies, Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Vol. VII., 1883-1887. From the State.

Sixty copies, Wisconsin Legislative Manual for 1889. From the State.

Fifty copies of session laws, 1889, Vol. I.; also, ten copies Vol. 2. From the State.

Fifty copies, Governor's Message and Accompanying Documents, 1889, 2 vols. From the State.

Fifty copies each, of the Senate and Assembly Journals, 1889. From the State.

Fifty copies of the Report of the State Horticultural Society for 1888. From the State.

Fifty copies of Report of the State Board of Health, 1889. From the State.

Fifty copies, Transactions Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1889. From the State.

Eighteen copies, Catalogue of the University of Wisconsin, 1888-89. From President T. C. Chamberlin.

Twenty-two copies, Wisconsin Press Association Reports, 1885-1888. From F. W. Coon, secretary.

Twenty-five copies, Annual Reports of the Madison Board of Education, for various years. From Miss Susan M. Williamson and Supt. William H. Beach.

Seven volumes of the Janesville Daily Gazette, 1864-1869. From Hon. A. M. Thomson, Milwaukee.

Ten copies, Report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, 1888-89. From W. J. Langson, secretary.

Six copies of Directory of the University of Wisconsin, 1889-90. From President T. C. Chamberlin.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, Hon. Henry C., Madison.....	1	.....
Allen, Prof. William F., Madison.....	5	7
American colonization society, Philadelphia.....		3
congregational association, Boston.....		1
geographical society, New York.....		1
home missionary society, New York.....		15
museum of natural history, New York.....		1
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....		6
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....		1
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....		1
Andrews, Byron, New York city.....		1
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....		12
Arnold, Henry C., Helena, Mont.....		6
Associated charities, Boston, Mass.....		1
Astor library, New York city.....		1
Bailey, S. J., Menomonie.....	1	.....
Baldwin, Hon. C. C., Cleveland, O.....	1	.....
Barlow, Hon. S. S. L., New York city.....	1	.....
Barron county, clerk of board, Barron.....		1
Barrow, Mrs. J. W., New York city.....	1	.....
Bayfield county, clerk of board, Bayfield.....		2
Beach, Prof. William H., Madison.....		1
Beloit college, Beloit.....		1
Berthoud, Prof. E. L., Golden City, Cal.....		2
Bleecker, Miss Cornelia J., Green Bay.....	1	.....
Bleyer, H. W., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Boston & Maine railroad company, Boston.....		5
Boston city auditor.....	1	.....
city hospital.....	1	.....
public library.....	3	2
Bowditch, Hon. J. B., Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....		1
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. Chas. D., Boston.....	1	2
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison.....	2	57
Brandenburg, Oscar D., Madison.....		39
Brockway, W. S., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Brown county, clerk of board, Green Bay.....		1
Bryant, Gen. Ed. E., Madison.....		5
Brymner, Hon. Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	6
Buckmaster, Dr. S. B., Madison.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y., historical society.....		2
library.....		1
young men's association.....		34
Butler, John C., Madison.....		1
Butler, Dr. James D., Madison.....	1	65
California, university of, Berkeley.....		4

¹ These acknowledgments include duplicates, which, however, are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Cameron, Hon. Angus, La Crosse.....	5	.....
Canada, royal society of, Montreal.....	1	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto.....		1
Carpenter, Hon. A. V. H., Milwaukee.....		5
Casson, Hon. Henry, Madison.....	1	.....
Chadwick, Prof. H. E., Bradford, Mass.....		1
Chapman, Gen. Chandler P., Madison.....		9
Chase, Hon. Warren, Cobden, Ill.....		1
Cheever, Hon. D. G., Clinton.....		6
Chicago board of trade.....	1	.....
historical society.....	16	1
united Hebrew relief association.....		1
Childs, Hon. George W., Philadelphia.....		1
Clark county, clerk of board, Neillsville.....		1
Clark, Rev. William F., Washington, D. C.....		1
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.....		1
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati.....	3	.....
Cole, Theodore L., St. Louis.....		2
Columbia college, New York city.....	1	1
Congregational house, Boston.....	13	.....
Connecticut bureau of labor, Hartford.....	1	.....
historical society, Hartford.....	1	.....
Conover, George L., Geneva N. Y.....		1
Coon, F. W., secretary, Edgerton.....		6
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	2	.....
Craig, Isaac, Allegheny, Pa.....		8
Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Milwaukee.....		63
Croft, Matthew, Edgerton.....		2
Crooker, Rev. Joseph H., Madison.....	9	111
Cruikshank, Ernest, Fort Erie, Ont.....		1
Cunningham, P. F., & Son, Philadelphia.....		1
Curtiss, Mrs. Emma J., secretary, Madison.....		6
Dana, W. B., & Co., New York city.....	3	.....
Dane county, clerk of board, Madison.....		1
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Dapprich, Prof. Emil, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y.....		2
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....		4
Delaplaine, Gen. Geo. P., Madison.....		1
Denver, Colo., mercantile library.....		1
Draper, Hon. A. S., Albany, N. Y.....		2
Draper, Hon. Lyman C., Madison.....	5	51
Drowne, Henry T., New York city.....		1
Dunning, Hon. Philo, Madison.....		2
Durrett, Colo. Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....
Durrie, Daniel S., Madison.....		3
Eaton, Prof. D. C., New Haven, Conn.....		1
Earle, Dr. Pliny, Northampton, Mass.....		1
Eckstein, Louis, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Eddy, J. Mack, Madison.....	9	.....
Egypt exploration fund, London.....		1
Estabrook, Hon. C. E., Madison.....	2	1
Ewing, Hon. Thomas, Marietta, O.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Fairchild, Gen. Lucius, Madison.....		1
Flower, Hon. Frank A., West Superior.....	1	79
Fond du Lac county, clerk of board, Fond du Lac.....		1
Frame, Rev. W. R., Stevens Point.....		1
Franklin institute, Philadelphia.....		28
Gardner, William E., Milwaukee.....		1
Gill, Hon. Charles, Montreal, Quebec.....		1
Gookin, F. W., Chicago.....		2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	1	22
Grant county, clerk of board, Lancaster.....		3
Gray, Col. E. B., Milwaukee.....		3
Greene, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.....	4	98
Griffis, W. E., Boston.....		1
Griswold, W. M., Bangor, Me.....		1
Hakes, Dr. Harry, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.....	1	
Halteman, Rev. Dr. D. E., Delavan.....		1
Hamlin, Rev. Cyrus, Beloit.....		1
Hampton, Va., normal and agricultural institute.....		18
Harford, Md., historical society, Belair.....		1
Hartford, Conn., theological seminary.....		3
Harshaw, Hon. Henry B., Madison.....		2
Harvard college, class of 1864, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	5
Hastings, Hon. S. D., Madison.....	35	285
Hayden, Rev. H. E., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.....		3
Hayes, Rev. Dr. C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1
Heimstreet, Dr. E. B., Janesville.....		1
Henry, Prof. W. A., Madison.....		14
Henshaw, Miss H. E., Leicester, Mass....		1
Hill, A. J., St. Paul.....		1
Hiner, J. W., Fond du Lac.....		1
Hinsdale, Prof. B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	5	7
Hinton, J. W., Milwaukee.....		4
Hoadly, Charles J., Hartford, Conn.....		1
Hoard, Governor W. D., Madison.....	3	
Holden, Prof. E. S., Lick observatory, Cal.....	1	
Holton, Hon. Edward D., Milwaukee.....		2
Hornbeck, E. A., National City, Cal.....		1
Hortsmann, Richard, Berlin, Germany.....		2
Hunt, Miss, Milwaukee.....		1
Hunt, Hon. S. H., Newton, N. J.....	1	
Hunting, T. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	
Huot, Prof. Lucien, St. John, Canada.....		1
Hurlbut, H. H., Chicago.....	1	
Huxley, H. E., Neenah.....		1
Illinois, bureau of statistics, Springfield.....	2	
Indian rights' association, Philadelphia.....		55
Indiana department of statistics, Indianapolis.....	1	
state geologist, Indianapolis.....	2	
Indianapolis public library.....		3
Ireland national library, Dublin.....	8	
James, Davis L., Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1
Johnson, Mrs. D. H., Milwaukee.....		2

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books	Pam- phlets.
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore		21
Jones, Gen. C. C., Jr., Augusta, Ga		2
Jones, Miss Grace P., Oconomowoc	1	.....
Julian, Hon. George W., Indianapolis		1
Kansas historical society, Topeka	11	28
Kelly, Hon. W. D., Philadelphia		5
Kelton, Capt. D. H., U. S. A., Quincy, Mich	2	3
Keyes, Joseph S., Madison		2
King, Col. H. C., secretary, New York city		3
Kingman, Bradford, Brookline, Mass		1
La Follette, Hon. R. M., Madison	2	387
Langlade county, clerk of board, Antigo		1
Leigh, Charles C., Brooklyn, N. Y		1
Lewis, T. H., St. Paul		4
Library company, Philadelphia		2
Lincoln county, clerk of board, Merrill		2
Littlefield, George E., Boston	1	.....
Livingston county, N. Y., historical society, Mt. Morris ..	1	.....
Lovejoy, H. W., Madison		38
Lowell, Mass., city library		1
Lubec (Germany) geographical society		7
Ludlow, Thos. W., secretary, Yonkers, N. Y		1
Lumholtz, Carl, London, Eng	1	.....
Madison city water works		1
Democrat printing company	1	.....
free library		8
Grace church	1	.....
Maine, bureau of labor statistics, Augusta		
Manchester, Rev. A., Providence, R. I.	1	4
Manchester, England, literary and philosophical society ..	1	4
Manitoba historical and philosophical society, Winnipeg ..		6
Mansfield, Gen. John, Sacramento, Cal	1	1
Maryland historical society, Baltimore	1	2
Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, Boston	4	25
general hospital, Boston	1	.....
state library, Boston		187
state board of arbitration, Boston	2	1
historical society, Boston	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston		1
secretary of commonwealth, Boston	3	.....
tariff reform league, Boston		11
Mayers, Charles G., Madison	1	.....
Mead, Edwin D., Boston		9
Meade, Col. George, Philadelphia		1
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing	1	.....
state library, Lansing	33	21
state university, Ann Arbor		1
Mills, Gen. Simeon, Madison		1
Milwaukee chamber of commerce		1
clerk of county board	1	6
German society in aid of immigrants		5
industrial school		7
public library		10

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Milwaukee public museum.....		2
school board.....	1	
Miner & Elbreg, Indianapolis.....	1	
Minnesota, bureau of labor statistics, St. Paul.....	1	
geological and natural history survey, St. Paul.....	1	
historical society, St. Paul.....		1
state board of charities, St. Paul.....	3	
state university, Minneapolis.....	2	
Mitchell Library, Glasgow, Scotland.....		1
Moore, Mrs. Aubertine Woodward, Madison.....	4	
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee.....		1
McLaughlin, Prof. A. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....		1
McLellan, Col. Carswell, St. Paul.....		1
Nassau (Germany) society of natural history.....		1
National board of health, Washington.....	4	
Nebraska bureau of labor statistics, Lincoln.....	1	
historical society, Omaha.....	1	1
Neill, Rev. Dr. Edward D., St. Paul.....		3
New Brunswick, N. J., theological seminary.....		1
New Hampshire historical society, Concord.....		1
New Haven colony historical society, New Haven.....		2
New Jersey bureau of labor statistics, Trenton.....	4	
historical society, Newark.....	20	50
New London, Conn., historical society.....		4
New York bureau of mediation and arbitration, Albany.....	1	
bureau of labor statistics, Albany.....	1	
children's aid society, New York.....		10
free circulating library, New York.....		7
historical society, New York.....	1	3
Maimonides library, New York.....		1
mercantile library association, New York.....		10
mining record company, New York.....	2	
regents of the state university, Albany.....	5	
state dairy commissioner, Albany.....	1	
state dairymen's association, Ilion.....	3	5
state library, Albany.....		2
state reservation commissioners, Albany.....		1
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	1	1
Ohio bureau of labor statistics, Columbus.....	1	
commandery, G. A. R., Cincinnati.....		1
historical and archaeological society, Columbus.....	48	306
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....		1
secretary of state, Columbus.....	5	
state forestry bureau, Columbus.....	2	
Omaha, Nebr., public library.....		1
Oneida county, N. Y., historical society, Utica.....	1	2
Open Court publishing company, Chicago.....	2	
Osborn, Hon. Joseph H., Oshkosh.....	2	4
Paine, Hon. Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....		5
Parvin, Prof. T. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		2
Patrick, Lewis L., Marinette.....	3	46
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee.....	2	1
Paul, Hon. George H., Milwaukee.....		26

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md		1
museum of archaeology, Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Pepin county, clerk of board, Durand.....		1
Perkins institution for the blind, Boston.....		20
Perry, Bishop W. S., Davenport, Iowa		1
Pierce county, clerk of board, Ellsworth.....		1
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia.....		3
Phillips, Maj. F. L., Madison.....		8
Poland, Prof. W. C., Providence, R. I.....		1
Polk county, clerk of board, Osceola Mills.....		1
Polk, R. L., & Co., Chicago.....	1	
Pond, Hon. Levi E., Westfield.....		1
Poole, Dr. William F., Chicago.....		3
Portland, Ore., library association.....		3
Powell, Charles T., Boston.....		1
Pratt, George B., Neenah.....	1	
Presser, Theodore, Milwaukee.....	2	
Price county, clerk of board, Phillips.....		1
Pringleau, Dr. William H., Charleston, S. C.....		2
Providence, R. I., athenaeum, Providence.....		1
Putney, Hon. Frank H., Waukesha.....	3	
Quebec literary and historical society.....	1	
Ravenel, Daniel, Charleston, S. C.....		1
Reed, E. R., Madison.....		1
Rhode Island, commissioner of statistics, Providence.....	1	
historical society, Providence.....		3
Rice, Hon. Franklin P., Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Rice, Hon. John A., Hartland.....		1
Riley, Mrs. E. F., Madison.....	1	
River Falls, state normal school.....	1	
Roberts, Rev. Dr. W. H., Cincinnati.....	1	
Robertson, J. P., Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1	
Roby, Charles W., Portland, Ore.....	1	
Rollins, Hon. J. R., Lawrence, Mass.....		1
Rosenstengel, Prof. W. H., Madison.....		2
Roser, Henry H., Platteville.....		1
Rusk, Hon. J. M., Washington, D. C.....	1	
Ruble, Hon. Horace, Milwaukee.....	13	68
Rutgers college library, New Brunswick, N. J.....	6	18
Salter, Rev. Dr. William, Burlington, Iowa.....		1
Sanborn, Gen. J. B., St. Paul.....	1	
San Francisco public library	26	55
sons of revolutionary sires.....		1
Schattenberg, A. H., secretary, Milwaukee.....	1	
Shawano county, clerk of board, Shawano.....		2
Shipman, Col. S. V., Chicago.....	4	10
Simons, F. J., secretary, Stevens Point.....		1
Slaffter, Rev. E. F., Boston.....		1
Smithsonian institution, Washington.....	2	1
South Carolina historical society, Charleston.....	1	
Solberg, Thorvald, Boston.....	1	
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles.....		1
Spooner, Hon. John C., Hudson.....	16	

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Stark, Hon. H. M., Milwaukee.....		1
St. Louis public library.....		2
Taylor, Hon. Horace A., Hudson.....		1
Thayer, Hon. J. B., Madison.....		1
Thoman, G., New York city.....	5	11
Thomson, Hon. A. M., Milwaukee.....	4	
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	4	70
Thwing, Rev. Dr. E. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2	2
Toronto, Ont., public library.....	1	1
Trask, William B., Boston.....		2
Trelease, Prof. William, St. Louis.....		6
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F., Crawfordsville, Ind.....		6
United States bureau of ethnology.....	1	2
bureau of statistics.....	3	
chief of engineers.....	4	
chief of ordnance.....	1	
chief signal officer.....	6	15
civil service commission.....		2
commissioner of patents.....	25	
commissioner of labor.....	2	
comptroller of currency.....	2	
department of agriculture.....	26	91
department of education.....		14
department of the interior.....	134	10
department of state.....	25	17
department of the treasury.....	1	
director of the mint.....	3	
fish commission.....	6	
geological survey.....	2	3
interstate commerce commission.....	3	6
life-saving service.....	1	
military academy, West Point.....		39
national board of health.....		1
navy department.....	8	4
supervising inspector of steam vessels.....	1	2
surgeon general.....	2	
Urban, Theodore L., Columbia, Pa.....		1
Unknown givers.....	3	
Van Rensselaer, Rev. Dr. Maunsell, New York city.....	1	
Venable, William H., Cincinnati.....		1
Vermont state library, Montpelier.....		10
state university, Burlington.....		1
Vilas, Dr. Charles H., Chicago.....	1	
Wallis, A., Stockholm, Sweden.....		2
Warner, Thomas, Cohocton, N. Y.....		6
Waukesha county, clerk of board, Waukesha.....		1
Waushara county, clerk of board, Wautoma.....		1
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.....	1	84
Williamson, Miss Susan M., Madison.....	3	19
Willard, Miss Frances E., Evanston, Ill.....		1
Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul.....		1
Winnebago county, clerk of board, Oshkosh.....		3
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin adjutant general.....	15	123
Central railroad company, Milwaukee.....		2
Independent Order of Good Templars	1	.....
marine and fire insurance company, Milwau- kee.....		1
natural history society, Milwaukee.....		2
state agricultural society.....		1
secretary of state.....	1	.....
state board of supervision.....	1	.....
state library	23	80
state of.....	11	2
university of.....	2	.....
Wight, William W., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Worcester, Massachusetts, society of antiquity.....	1	.....
Wright, Prof. A. O., Madison.....	1	.....
Wurtemberg, Germany, historical society, Stuttgart.....	1	.....
Wyman, William H., Cincinnati.....	1	.....
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....		3
Yenowine, G. H., Milwaukee.....		1

GIVERS OF UNBOUND SERIALS AND NEWSPAPERS.¹

	Complete volumes.	Num- ber.
George B. Pratt.....		20
J. W. Turner & Co.....		3
Maj. F. L. Phillips.....	2	.....
Mrs. F. J. Lamb.....	2	.....
Adjutant general's office.. ..	10	.....
Hon. S. D. Hastings.....	9	.....
Miss Susan M. Williamson.....	4	20
Miss Mary Soule.....		6
Gen. Simeon Mills.....	2	.....
Nebraska historical society.....		5
Capt. D. H. Kelton, U. S. A.....		3
Prof. W. H. Rosenstengel.....	2	.....
Abraham Morton.....		300
H. G. Cole.....		2244
Dr. Stephen B. Weeks.....		6
Lewis S. Patrick.....	4	.....

¹ Not counted in library increase until volumes are completed and bound.

THE LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The special privileges granted in the use of the library to the historical department of the State University, during the past two years, have been continued with satisfaction to all concerned, during the present college year. The increase of attendance upon the seminary courses in American history, has been such that the room on the second floor of the library, formerly set aside for Professor Turner's semi-weekly classes, proved too small, and they are now comfortably quartered adjacent to the library reading rooms, the superintendent of public property having kindly placed room 27 at our disposal for this purpose. The seminary students are engaged on lines of original work, and it is important that they have especial facilities for the consultation of records, and newspaper and map files, besides the standard works.

Every effort consistent with the proper execution of our trust has been made and will be continued, to enlarge the library's capacity of usefulness to the public. In meeting so far as may be, the needs of the State University students who daily throng our rooms, we are engaged in an educational work of much importance to every section of the commonwealth which is represented in the classes of that institution; and nothing is more gratifying to us than the cordial appreciation of our labors in this direction, which is evinced on so many occasions by both faculty and students.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the portrait gallery and museum continues large. In fact, it appears to increase as the years pass on. An examination of the register reveals the fact that but few communities of importance within the State were unrepresented among the year's visitors, who are estimated at nearly 40,000; while others come from all surrounding States, and indeed most of the States east of the Missouri, together with not a few from Europe. The collections of portraits, relics and curiosities are slowly grow-

ing, and we need more cases in which to properly exhibit some treasures which are now stowed away in a lumber room for mere lack of space in the now over-crowded cabinets. Some relief in this direction is, as has been before mentioned, promised us by the superintendent of public property.

As in the library, the open hours for the gallery and museum have been increased to seven each day.

The list of the year's acquisitions is as follows:

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Oil portrait (life-size, two-thirds figure), of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie. Painted by Mrs. R. Colburn after G. G. Bingham's original portrait. Gilt frame. Presented by Mrs. Lavinia E. Ream, Washington, D. C.

Oil portrait, life-size, of Gen. Simeon Mills, Madison. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart. Gilt frame. Presented by General Mills.

Oil portrait, life-size, of Col. Stephen V. Shipman, of Chicago. Painted by Prof. James R. Stuart, to replace another oil portrait in the gallery. Gilt frame. Presented by Colonel Shipman.

Oil portraits, two-thirds life-size, of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Pyncheon, pioneers of Madison. Painted at Washington, D. C., by Filippi Costagini. Gilt frames. Deposited by Wm. McPyncheon and Mrs. Mary S. Eugene.

Large photograph of John Lawe, early fur-trader of Green Bay. Presented by Mrs. Amanda T. Brothers, daughter of George W. Lawe and grand-daughter of John Lawe.

Photograph of a group of twenty-five of the pioneer wives of Milwaukee, with date of arrival of each. H. Broich, artist. Presented by James S. Buck.

Large photograph of Peter J. Vieau, of Muskego Center, Waukesha county, son of Jacques Vieau, Sr., and brother-in-law of Solomon Juneau. Taken, æt. 67.

Eight large photographs (11 by 14 in.), of Wisconsin monuments on the field of Gettysburg, viz.: the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 26th regiments, and Co. G of Berdan's sharp shooters. Handsomely framed. Presented by Hon. Levi E. Pond, Westfield.

Photographic group of the sergeant-at-arm's force of the Wisconsin senate, 1889. Framed. Presented by the force.

Photograph (6½ by 9½ in.), of an aquarelle by Peter Nicolai Arbo, of Christiana, Norway, entitled "Leif Erikson's Discovery of America, A. D. 1000." Framed. Presented by Reuben G. Thwaites.

Card photographs of Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Tilden, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Noyes, of divinity school, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Father

Cleveland, of Boston, and Pope Pius IX. (taken in 1878). Presented by Rev. Dr. C. D. Bradlee, Boston.

Photographic group (10 by 10 in.) of the American Library Association, taken at Lookout Mountain, May, 1889. Framed. Presented by Reuben G. Thwaites.

Fifteen photographic groups of the members of the senate and assembly of Wisconsin, 1869-1889. Acquired by purchase.

Cabinet photograph of Ex-Governor Nelson Dewey, taken at Cassville, May 12, 1889. Presented by Hon. Frank A. Flower, West Superior.

Photographic copy of warrant for the execution by hanging of Bridget Bishop, June 10, 1692, for witchcraft on the persons of five women, at Salem, Mass. Presented by Hon. Enoch Chase, Milwaukee.

Card photograph of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Baird, one of the pioneer women of Green Bay, taken in 1879. Presented by Mrs. Baird.

Two photo-lithograph portraits of Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston. Two sizes. Presented by Dr. Green.

Cabinet photograph of Hon. Albert G. Cole, member of the Wisconsin second constitutional convention, 1847, from Racine county. Presented by his son, H. G. Cole, Kenosha.

Engraved portraits of Gen. Richard Montgomery, William III. of England, Daniel Webster, President Noah Porter of Yale college, Gen. Daniel Morgan, Oliver Wendell Holmes, R. H. Stoddard, Matthew Arnold and Geo. W. Cable; also engraved portraits of Presidents Buchanan, Johnson, Pierce, Fillmore, Grant, Garfield and Polk; also engraving of antique view of Quebec. Presented by Reuben G. Thwaites.

THE MUSEUM.

Antiquities, Natural History and Curios.

An Indian axe, found by Joseph La Roque, Jr., in the Mississippi river, near the site of old Fort Shelby (afterwards Fort McKay), at Prairie du Chien; also, an Indian dagger found about 1878 on the supposed battle ground of Bad Ax, where Black Hawk met his final defeat in August, 1832. From Hon. Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.

A six-pound cannon ball, fired at Capt. Joseph Rolette's company of French and Indian militia, from the American Fort Shelby at Prairie du Chien, while Rolette was assisting the British in their attack on the fort, July 17, 1814. The ball, which was imbedded in sand three feet below the surface, was excavated in 1878 by Paul Frenette, while digging a well. From Mrs. Nina T. MacBride, Prairie du Chien.

A fragment of a six-pound ball, fired as above. From Hon. Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.

Raffia fiber, from Madagascar, largely used in the vine districts in France for the tying up of young shoots. From Gen. Geo. P. Delaplaine, Madison.

Cabbage-stalk cane from island of Jersey. From Ralph Simon of Milwau-

kee. (Note.—These cabbage-stalks are said to grow in Jersey, to the height of from ten to twelve feet.)

A small piece of pottery, shaped like an ancient water bottle, and portions of bone, found in a mound. From O. W. Farness, Prairie Farm, Barron county.

Chippewa birch-bark canoe, 13 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet wide, weighing 51½ lbs. From Prof. Frederick J. Turner.

Four specimens of wood, found in digging a well, fifty feet below the surface, in sec. 3, town 3, range 17, near Sugar river. From H. A. Taylor, East Troy.

Portion of a meteoric stone which fell in Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1854. From C. S. Stillwell, Waukon, Iowa.

Fish hook, used by the Alaska Indians for catching halibut. From Hon. L. B. Hills, Madison.

Two strings of native shell beads made by Sandwich Islanders; also, twelve specimens of paper cloth made by the same; also, leaves from the grave of Father Damien, who died of leprosy while ministering to the unfortunates of that country. From Mrs. William P. Lyon, Madison.

Eleven stone arrow heads. From Charles Rasmussen, Leeds.

A section of wood, showing the destruction of pine timber by forest ants, with the queen cells, brood chambers and galleries, from Clark county; also, the iron part of a tomahawk, ploughed up near New London; also, section of a cedar tree with large fungii attached, found in Marinette county; also, an Indian lance-head, iron, probably made by the early French, and found on bottom of Lake Mendota, near Fox's bluff, November, 1889. Received by exchange with Dr. Charles H. Hall, Madison.

Three specimens of "a portion of a meteorite that fell on the farm of Thos. McDonald, near Lake Geneva, Sept. 4, 1889." From John E. Burton, Milwaukee.

Ginseng plants and roots, blood root, animal bones and portion of fossil land turtle. From M. Jacobowicz.

A collection of geological specimens. From Hon. Levi Alden, Madison.

A piece of copper weighing eleven pounds, blasted out of solid rock, on Fox river, near Kaukauna. From Dr. H. B. Tanner, of Kaukauna.

Small fossil, in form of a child's shoe. From J. H. White, Alma.

A fine specimen of the American wild turkey, mounted and presented by Major Charles George Mayers, Madison.

Coins, Currency and Medals.

Brass token — agricultural exhibit at corn palace, Sioux City, Iowa, made by Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota, 1888. From C. B. Coolidge, Redfield, Dak.

Copper token — "specie payments suspended May 10, 1837." From Truman H. Curtis, Milwaukee.

Copper Japanese coin—large oval. From J. P. Hendrick, Larrabee, Wyo.

Four five-dollar bills of the bank of Michigan, Detroit, dated June 4, 1837; also, a three-dollar bill, dated June 11, 1839. From Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee.

A one-dollar gold piece of the United States, 1851. From William G. Smith, Milwaukee.

A note of three pounds, current money of Virginia, issued by act of assembly, March 3, 1773, signed by Peyton Randolph, late president of continental congress, and John Blair. From Simon Gratz, Philadelphia.

English one-shilling piece—date effaced. From Miss Lilly Bauman, St. Louis.

Script—five and ten cents, of Upham Manufacturing Co., Marshfield, Jan. 1, 1886; also, a melted copper coin, United States one cent, from the Marshfield fire, of Jan. 27, 1887. From M. G. Heckenstein, Marshfield.

A nickel five-pfenning piece, 1875; also, a copper ore piece, of Denmark, 1862. From W. P. Anderson.

Six communion tokens used in the churches of Scotland on sacramental occasions, viz.: Edinburg secession church, 1796; Relief church, Calton, 1828; Free church of Brechlin, 1843; Free church of Alloa, 1843, and Free church at large, 1843. From Hon. Robert Shields, Neenah.

Bond of one thousand dollars, of Ithaca & Owego railroad company, date Jan. 1, 1835. From Prof. Charles I. King, Madison.

Silver Danish skilling, 1712; also, one of copper, 1854. From K. W. Jensen, Racine.

A small bronze Chinese coin. From Earl Isaacs, Madison.

Nickel ten-pfennig piece, 1876; also, a twenty-five cent piece of fractional United States currency. From Frank Starry, Barneveld.

Brass spiel marke, Austrian—no date. From Arthur Olson.

Eight medals—re-union of Confederate veterans, Macon, Ga., Oct. 26, 1887; also, souvenir of 20th national encampment of G. A. R. at San Francisco, 1886; also, Georgia state fair, Macon, Oct. 25, 1887; also, bi-semi-centennial at New Haven, Conn., April 25, 1888; also, international military encampment at Chicago, Oct., 1887; also, centennial celebration at Philadelphia, on adoption of federal constitution, Sept. 17, 1887; also, "James G. Blaine, our next president;" also, a Sergeant Jasper medal. From Byron Andrews, New York city.

Colonial bill of New Jersey, for fifteen shillings—"proclamation money,"—March 25, 1776. From Henry Klingler, Milwaukee.

Duke-of-Gloucester white medal, date about 1600, large size. From C. H. King, Racine.

Miscellaneous.

Specimen of Mexican rag work—an Indian woman and her child. From E. C. Mason, Madison.

An epaulette worn in the Tecumseh campaign -- possibly by Tecumseh himself. From Frank Tilton, Green Bay.

A collection of fac-similes and tracings of writing of English statesmen, artists, etc. From Byron Andrews, New York city.

Eleven engravings of presidents of the confederation congress, to "extra-illustrate" their autographs. From Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, New York city.

Three tickets of admission to the national democratic convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872. From Edward J. Paul, Milwaukee.

An Egyptian newspaper, June 7, 1879. From Wm. W. Wight, Milwaukee.

Fac-simile of Ulster County, N. Y., Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800, with notice of death of George Washington. From Hon. Chas. H. Larkin, Milwaukee.

Five copies of Madagascar newspapers, 1836-1889. From Gen. Geo. P. Delaplaine, Madison.

Copies of the Green Bay Intelligencer, Sept. 5, 1835; the Massachusetts Spy, May 3, 1775, and a fac-simile of Ulster County, N. Y., Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800. From Mrs. Chas. D. Robinson, Green Bay, Wis.

The "Squirrel hunter's discharge"—minute men of the state of Ohio who served in the war to repel southern invaders—signed by David Tod, governor of Ohio; two blanks, 1863. From Hon. Phil. Cheek, Jr., Baraboo.

A pair of Friesic skates, used in Holland. From Herman Boltema, of Milwaukee.

Piece chopped from one of the pine logs of Andersonville prison stockade, in April, 1889. From T. L. Jacobs, Neenah.

File of the Quebec Mercury newspaper, from Feb. 13, 1813, to Dec. 28, 1813. From David H. Grignon, Green Bay.

Specimen of crystalized salt weighing seven pounds, from Sangamon, Macon county, Mich. From Truman C. Webber, Wrightstown.

Specimens of jointed-work whittled from one piece of wood. From W. H. Veerhusen, Mendota, and Miss Kittie Webber, Wrightstown.

Carved maple cane, snake shaped. From Webb Peters, Montello.

THE PERROT OSTENSORIUM.

Early in the year the Society received on deposit the most valuable historical State memorial that it has ever acquired or ever can acquire. It is a silver ostensorium, or vessel in which the sacred wafer is exhibited to the people at mass, in the Roman Catholic church. It is fifteen inches high and elaborately wrought. This ostensorium was, as appears from an inscription on its base, presented to the St. Francis Xavier mission, at Depere, in 1686, by Nicholas Perrot, then French commandant for the western

country, having his headquarters at Depere. He had three or four forts strung along the upper Mississippi, on both sides of the river, from Dubuque to the mouth of the St. Croix, and was a valiant Indian fighter, having been a *coureur des bois* in the Wisconsin wilds as early as 1669.

In 1802, the ostensorium was unearthed in Green Bay, five miles distant from the old St. Francis Xavier mission, by workmen digging a cellar for the Grignon family. The mission house had been burned by Indians in 1687, and it is supposed that the priest in charge escaped with this sacred vessel, and for safety buried it where it was accidentally found nearly a century and a half later. When dug up in 1802, it was placed in the cupboard of the Grignon household, and used by traveling missionaries who were wont to celebrate mass in an upper room of the Grignon dwelling. In 1823, it became one of the altar vessels of the first Catholic church, built that year in Green Bay. When that church was burned in 1828, the ostensorium was taken to Detroit, but in 1838 it was redeemed by the then Green Bay priest, Father Bonduel, for its weight in silver, and taken back to its old home. It has since been in the possession of the bishop of the Green Bay diocese.

The old ostensorium is briefly noticed in Vol. III. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, and described at some length in Vol. VIII. It is pictured, from photographs taken in Madison, in Vol. IV. of Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, where there is also a description compiled from our account.

This venerable relic was, by express permission of Archbishop Heiss, exhibited by Prof. James D. Butler, who represented the Society and the commonwealth, at the Marietta centennial, in July, 1888; and it was seen that in the great hall which contained such a quantity of relics of white men's presence west of the Alleghanies, the Wisconsin ostensorium outranked them all, by nearly one hundred years. And indeed this is not strange, when it comes to be considered that 1681 is the date of the oldest tombstone at Plymouth, on the hill above the rock where the Pilgrim Fathers landed. Wisconsin thus has a relic as old, wanting

five years, attesting the presence of European settlers within her borders. It is a memorial as indubitably genuine as the Massachusetts gravestone and more wonderful for many reasons.

The ostensorium has been deposited for exhibition in the Society's vault, by the kindness of Bishop Katzer, of Green Bay, acting under the approval of Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee. It is exhibited under a glass case, and a sight of this fine old relic will no doubt be asked for by thousands of historical enthusiasts, in the years to come. It is Wisconsin's oldest monument made by civilized hands.

FOREIGN GROUPS IN WISCONSIN.

The investigation which has been conducted during the past eighteen months by the corresponding secretary, in connection with the historical department of the State University, into the origin and status of the several foreign groups in Wisconsin, has made excellent progress. The subject of this interesting inquiry is, primarily, organized immigration — whether under the authority of the native government, or by private enterprise, or at the suggestion of the agents of railway companies, or of the State commissioners. Considerable groups of foreign nationality, even if not strictly organized, are also being studied. Circular letters have been sent out in considerable numbers, to the most of which intelligent answers have been received. Two-thirds of the counties in the state have thus far been covered by the reports now in hand. Many of these local reports are comprehensive and worthy of separate publication when the time comes for fully presenting the results of the inquiry. The University will probably undertake this portion of the work, and Mr. John Samuel Roeseler, fellow in history, has been detailed for the task of collation. A few facts, culled at random in this fertile field, will illustrate what is being done.

Wisconsin probably contains a greater variety of foreign groups than any other American State. The principal nationalities now colonized here, rank in numbers as follows: Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, natives of Great Britain,

Canadians, Bohemians, Dutch and French. Many of these foreign groups occupy entire townships and control within them all political, educational and religious affairs. Here and there, we find genuine communities where property is held in common and from which strangers are carefully excluded: such as the St. Nazianz German Catholic community, in Manitowoc county, where there are men of all essential trades and professions, and where, according to our informants, no communication is held with the outer world if it can be prevented. In considerable districts, particularly among the Germans and Welsh, the English language is reported to be seldom spoken and public as well as parochial schools are conducted in the foreign tongue. But as a rule, the foreign-born people of Wisconsin appear quick to adopt American methods and English speech and enter with zest into the privileges and duties of citizenship; while no matter how stoutly the elders may endeavor to perpetuate the foreign ideas which they have brought with them, the younger generation cannot long be held in leash, complaint being universal in the replies to our circulars, that the teachings of the fathers in these matters appear to have but little effect upon youth. The process of assimilation appears to be, as a whole, reasonably rapid and satisfactory. New customs, new manners, new blood are being introduced by the colonists from across sea, and as a rule these are worthy of adoption and absorption.

It is interesting to note the localities where these foreign groups have planted themselves.

GERMANS.—The Germans number seventy-five per cent. of the population of Taylor county, sixty-five per cent. of Dodge and fifty-five per cent. of Buffalo. They are also found in especially large groups in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Jefferson, Outagamie, Fond du Lac, Sauk, Waupaca, Dane, Marathon, Grant, Waushara, Green Lake, Langlade and Clark counties. There are Germans in every county of the State and numerous isolated German settlements, but in the counties named these people are particularly numerous. Sometimes the groups are of special interest because the people came

for the most part from a particular district in the Fatherland. For instance, Lomira, in Dodge county, was settled almost entirely by Prussians from Brandenburg, who belonged to the Evangelical Association. The neighboring towns of Herman and Theresa, also in Dodge county, were settled principally by natives of Pommerania. In Calumet county, there are Oldenburg, Luxemburg and New Holstein settlements. St. Kilian, in Washington county, is settled by people from northern Bohemia, just over the German border. The town of Belgium, Ozaukee county, is populated almost exclusively by Luxemburgers, while Oldenburgers occupy the German settlement at Cedarburg. Three-fourths of the population of Farmington, Washington county, are from Saxony. In the same county, Jackson is chiefly settled by Pommeranians, while one-half of the population of Kewaskum are from the same German province. In Dane county there are several interesting groups of German Catholics. Roxbury is nine-tenths German, the people coming mostly from Rheinisch Prussia and Bavaria. Germans predominate in Cross Plains, the rest of the population being Irish. The German families of Middleton came from Köln, Rheinisch Prussia, and so did those of Berry, a town almost solidly German.

SCANDINAVIANS.—The Scandinavians (Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Icelanders) of Wisconsin are divided into national groups. The Norwegians are strongest in Dane county, where there are probably not less than 14,000 who were either born in Norway or whose parents were. Other counties having large numbers, are Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, Waushara, Waupaca, Washburn, Winnebago, Portage, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Barron, Door, Bayfield, Florence, Lincoln, Rock, Racine, Milwaukee, Grant and Oneida. The following are important Norwegian groups:

Portage county — New Hope and Amherst.

Pierce county — Gilman, Martel, Ellsworth and Hartland.

Waupaca county — Seven townships in the western part.

Waushara county — Mt. Morris.

Winnebago county — Winchester and one-half of Clayton.

Lafayette county — Christiana.

Vernon county — Coon.

Swedes predominate in Trenton, Isabel and Maiden Rock, in Pierce county; and are strong in portions of Bayfield, Douglas, Price, Taylor, Door, Jackson and Portage counties. Danes are found in considerable groups in Adams, Milwaukee, Racine and Waushara counties. Icelanders practically monopolize Washington island (Door county), in the waters of Green Bay.

BOHEMIANS.—The Bohemians are settled for the most part in the counties of Kewaunee (where they form three-sevenths of the entire population), Marathon, Adams, Crawford, Grant (towns of Muscoda and Castle Rock), Columbia (Lodi), Trempealeau, Langlade and Washington (part of Wayne).

BELGIANS.—We find Belgians closely massed in the towns of Gardiner, Union and Brussels, in Door county; Red River and a large part of Lincoln, in Kewaunee county, and in Brown county.

POLANDERS.—The Polanders are wide spread. In the cities of Milwaukee and Manitowoc, there are large masses of them. In the city and neighborhood of Beaver Dam, Dodge county, there are 900 Poles, mostly from Posen, Germany. In Berlin and its neighborhood, are 1,200 from Danzig, and immigration from thence is still in active progress. There are two Polish churches in Berlin, and one Polish school in which that language is taught. Other solid Polish groups are found in the townships of Berlin, Seneca and Princeton. Warren township, in Waushara county, has a considerable colony of Poles, and others can be found in Trempealeau, Door, Kewaunee, Portage, Marathon, Langlade and Buffalo counties.

WELSH.—The Welsh are planted upon our soil in large groups. In Waushara county, we find the town of Springwater, one-half of the town of Rose and one-half of Aurora occupied by natives of Wales and their immediate descendants. Spring Green, in Sauk county, has a large colony of them. The whole of Nekimi and the greater part of Utica, in Winnebago county, are settled by this people. So are Caledonia and other townships in Columbia county, and the

town of Calamus in Dodge. Monroe county has many solid Welsh neighborhoods, and other compact groups are found in the third and sixth wards of Racine.

ITALIANS.—Italian groups are noted in Vernon, Washburn and Florence counties. In Vernon, they hold one-half of Genoa township.

RUSSIANS.—Russians, both Greek-church adherents and Jews, are chiefly found in the city of Milwaukee. Of the Greek-church Russians, there are two thousand in number, living on one street in a densely settled neighborhood and said to be mainly engaged in peddling small wares. The Russian Jews are scattered throughout the city; they observe their old social customs with religious tenacity, but are allowing their children to become Americanized.

DUTCH—The Dutch have particularly strong settlements in the northeastern portion of the State, in the city of Milwaukee and in La Crosse county. The first colony settled in Hollandtown, Sheboygan county, where natives of Holland still own one-fourth of the township. They own one-half of Barton, in Washington county. Alto, Fond du Lac county, is essentially a Dutch town. A considerable stronghold is the town of Kaukauna, Outagamie county, and the Dutch own much of Depere and Belleville, Brown county. The city of Milwaukee had as early as 1849, a Dutch population of more than 800, which has since greatly increased; they are strongest in the northwest portion of the city, formerly known as "Kilbourntown." There is a large settlement of Frisians in Holland township, La Crosse county, their village being known as New Amsterdam.

SWISS.—There are between 5,000 and 6,000 Swiss massed in exceptionally prosperous colonies in New Glarus, Washington, Exeter, Mt. Pleasant, York and neighboring townships in Green county. Others may be found in the counties of Buffalo, Pierce (Union), Winnebago (Black Wolf) and Fond du Lac (Ashford).

IRISH.—Irish groups are found in Bear Creek, Winfield and Dellona, in Sauk county; Osceola, Eden and Byron, in Fond du Lac county; Benton, Darlington, Gratiot, Kendall,

Seymour, Shullsburg and Willow Spring, in Lafayette county; Lebanon, in Waupaca county; Erin, in Washington county; El Paso, in Pierce county; and Emmet, Shields and Portland, in Dodge county.

ENGLISH.—Large English settlements—several of them the result of the early immigration of Cornish miners into the lead regions of southwestern Wisconsin—can be found in Iowa, Grant, Lafayette, Columbia, Juneau and Dane county.

SCOTCH.—The Scotch, we find in considerable numbers in Columbia, Buffalo, Green Lake, Kenosha, Marathon and Trempealeau counties.

FINLANDERS.—Finlanders are quite strongly grouped in Douglas county.

AUSTRIANS.—Austrians are numerous in Kewaunee county.

FRENCH.—The principal French-Canadian settlements are in Bayfield, Crawford, Lincoln, St. Croix and Taylor counties—not counting the French Creoles at Green Bay, Kaukauna and Prairie du Chien.

The matter of geographical distribution of nationalities, and the many changes therein, is an interesting one, and the map illustrating this, which is now being prepared, will be of great practical value to the student of colonization. Waupaca, for example, is one of the counties remarkable for its distribution. In the eastern half, the Germans now predominate in all of the townships except Lebanon and Matteson. In Lebanon the Irish are still strongest, although they are being slowly displaced by the Germans, who are indeed gaining all along the line; it is worthy of note that the Germans have frequently displaced large bodies of Irish settlers in the southeastern portions of the State. Matteson township is held by a mixture of Germans, Norwegians, Irish and Americans. The western townships of Waupaca county, with the exception of the three southwestern—Farmington, Dayton and Lind, where Americans predominate—are almost exclusively Scandinavian; but even in the American towns, there is a large contingent of Danes, and Americans are losing ground.

Enough has been given to exhibit the scope of the inquiry and the progress made. We are slowly building up in America a composite nationality that is neither English nor continental, but partakes of all—it is to be hoped, the best of all. This investigation into the details of the forces at work in a representative State, and the manner of their working is, we believe, of the utmost importance and significance, and when the results are finally presented to the public they are certain to command the general attention of students in history and economic science.

MEMORIAL HALL PROJECT.

On the seventh of December, 1888, the Milwaukee Sentinel editorially advised the legislature to cause the erection of a building “of a simple and noble style of architecture,” which should “commemorate the services of Wisconsin soldiers in the war for the defense of the union.” The Sentinel proposed that “the first floor might be devoted to a hall with walls decorated like the entrance hall of the memorial building at Harvard, with inscriptions in memory of the gallant men who died under the flag of their country in its defense,” but that the building as a whole should be made “the home of the State Historical Society.” As to the ways and means, this was the Sentinel’s suggestion: “In all probability the war tax paid to the general government will be refunded to the State. It amounts to nearly \$500,000. Would it not be an appropriate use to make say of \$300,000 of that sum, to expend it upon this memorial building.”

This patriotic proposition at once called out a large number of commendations from prominent citizens of the State. Among these was the Hon. Levi E. Pond, the battle-scarred veteran who represents the twenty-seventh district in the State senate. To all appearances the tide of public opinion was setting strongly in the direction of the memorial hall project, and the executive committee, which had not heretofore taken part in the discussion, decided that it was now proper to take action. At a meeting held on the second of February, a committee on legislation was provided for.

On the seventh, Senator Pond introduced a carefully-worded measure, "No. 120, S.", entitled, "A bill to provide for the construction of a soldiers' memorial hall, and making a contingent appropriation therefor." It was the project originally advanced by the Sentinel, put into legal phraseology, with every interest of the State securely guarded, and such valuable features added as had been suggested by the newspaper discussion.

Senator Pond's bill met with the approval of the executive committee, and every effort consistent with the honor and dignity of the Society, was exerted to assist him and his supporters in securing for it the favorable consideration of the legislature. The bill called for the expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars, contingent on the receipt by the State, from the national government, of the former's share of the direct war-tax levied in 1861. This amount, the committee on claims reduced to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In this shape, the senate passed the bill, April tenth, by a vote of nineteen ayes to seven noes, admirable speeches being made in its favor by Senators Pond, Cooper, Main, Kennedy and Clawson. A variety of causes, few of them hinging on the merits of the bill, led to non-concurrence in the assembly, six days later, in the closing hours of the session, the vote there being ayes sixteen and noes sixty-three. Messrs. Bailey, Klinefelter, Osborn and other veterans of the late war stood bravely in support of the project, whose success they earnestly wished, but it was of no avail.

While obliged to chronicle defeat in this brief and somewhat exciting campaign, the committee are confident that Senator Pond's bill was not fairly tried upon its merits, in the lower house. So many unforeseen complications arose, tying the hands of the friends of the measure, that the end was plainly foreseen some days before the climax. In the course of the contest, the Society undoubtedly strengthened its hold upon the public affection. New and unexpected friends were won in all sections of the State; and the scope and usefulness of the Society were for the first time recognized by many who had not heretofore had an adequate

knowledge of the institution and its relations to the commonwealth.

A NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

It will not be long before a new building for the Society will be an imperative necessity, for two reasons: (1) The space devoted to the library will within a very few years be filled to its uttermost capacity; (2) The growth of the several departments of State, especially the need of the legislature for more and better committee and clerical rooms, threatens to soon crowd the Society; it is, in fact, now generally agreed that the floor space at present occupied by us could be at once profitably used by the State for legislative and administrative purposes. Again, these quarters are not regarded as fire-proof and are, in nearly every other respect, ill adapted to the purposes of a great library, museum and art gallery.

Architects pronounce it impracticable to further enlarge the capitol without marring its symmetry. But even were this possible, the Society's invaluable collections, held in trust for the State, should, as a matter of common prudence, be housed in a separate building, as nearly fire-proof as art can make it, planned on the best models, constructed so as to admit of almost indefinite extension. Whether this new and separate building is to take the form of a memorial hall, or not, it is of course for the legislature in its wisdom to decide. But for the building itself, there is a crying need-

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Corresponding Secretary.

NELSON DEWEY.

BY SILAS U. PINNEY.

Memorial address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 2, 1890.

Since the last annual meeting of this Society, death has been busy in our midst and has reaped no inconsiderable harvest in the removal of the early pioneers and prominent citizens of Wisconsin; and we find but too frequent occasion to observe one of the leading purposes for which this Society was organized; namely, the preservation of fitting memorials of those eminent citizens who have faithfully served the State, and a record of whose lives and characters are worthy to be preserved as a fitting testimony of gratitude for their services: that those who come after them may imitate their virtues, and profit by their example. We have, in this country, no Westminster Abbey, devoted to the greatness and glory of departed worthies,—no Pantheon dedicated to the memory of our illustrious and honored dead; no general place for collecting their monuments to perpetuate their achievements and renown. It is for us, in the absence of these, measurably to supply the place of these great mausoleums of the old world, by embalming in history, memorials of the lives, character and public services of our distinguished citizens. The history of our State, although its growth has been great, is as yet comparatively brief, but replete with the deepest interest, promising still greater results in the future than those as yet realized. The grand drama of Western development that opened about fifty years ago, has unfolded gradually until from small and insignificant beginnings, the sparsely settled Territory and State has developed into what may well be termed a powerful empire, rich, populous, intelligent and prosperous, and the promise of to-day gives presage of still greater developments in the future. From the small beginnings of 1836, when Wisconsin had a population of about 12,000, we have now within our borders about 1,750,000. The sparse and thinly-scattered settlements that

then existed within our borders have expanded and coalesced and developed into a rich, prosperous and powerful State, and its progress in material wealth and general prosperity has exceeded, and promises still to exceed, the most sanguine expectations.

During the past year we have been called to mourn the loss of the first governor of the State of Wisconsin,—one long and prominently identified with public affairs, and all this unparalleled rapidity of growth and development, and who at the time of his death occupied beyond question the most interesting position and was the foremost figure among the public men of the State.

Our pioneer governor, Nelson Dewey, departed this life on the 21st day of July last, at the age of seventy-six years, at his residence in Cassville, at the place where he settled on coming to the great West about fifty-three years before, at about the time of the organization of the Territory. He became at once prominent in public affairs, member at different times of both branches of the legislature; and so strongly and so favorably had he impressed himself by his intelligence and ability, his fidelity and his integrity in public trusts, upon the people, that he was chosen the first governor of Wisconsin upon its admission into the union, and upon him, in a large and important degree, was devolved the onerous duty of organizing the executive and administrative departments of the government. With what skill and ability, with what rare judgment and discretion he discharged the delicate and responsible duties of his high office is well known to all familiar with early public affairs and was well attested by the skilful and harmonious operation of the newly organized government. He was our strong, our tried and trusted chief. He bore aloft with firm and steady hand the standard of the State, and maintained, without tarnish or stain, its honor and dignity. Gov. Dewey belonged to the sterling and hardy band of Western pioneers, and in Wisconsin was one of the foremost and most distinguished among them. It was his privilege, to witness with them, during the last fifty years, the growth and development in Wisconsin similar to that in adjoining

States, the like whereof in all human probability the annals of civilization do not furnish a parallel. He was conspicuous and especially prominent in laying wide and deep the foundations of our civil institutions, and in organizing the State upon its change from Territorial to State existence, and was, so to speak, the master hand in shaping its early policy and starting it upon its subsequent prosperous career.

Gov. Dewey was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 19, 1813, and was the eldest son of Ebenezer Dewey and Lucy Webster, his wife. His remote paternal ancestors came from Sandwich, near Dover, Kent county, England, in 1633. His father was a lawyer, and when his son Nelson was an infant of six months, they set out to seek a new home where he might engage in the practice of his profession, in the then sparsely settled State of New York; and after the trials and perils incident to such an undertaking at that period, he settled at Cooperstown, New York, then a thinly settled locality with but few educational and social privileges. When he was about four and a half years of age his father took him back to Lebanon, Conn., where he lived with his grandparents until nearly eight years of age. In the meantime his parents had left Cooperstown, and settled in the village of Louisville, Otsego county, New York, to which place he was brought by his parents when about eight years of age. Louisville was then a secluded village, scarcely noted upon the county maps or known beyond its borders. At this place he received such education as the common school afforded, and, like most young men of the period, when well advanced in the common branches of education he taught school one winter, and afterwards was sent to Hamilton Academy, at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, to complete his studies. This institution was connected with Hamilton University, an institution of learning founded at about the beginning of the present century, where young men prepared for the ministry, and which has sent out many noted scholars and divines. He attended the academy from the spring of 1830 until the close of the school year in 1832, and among his fellow students were Hon. William Pitt Lynde, late of

Milwaukee, Prof. John W. Sterling, late of the State University, and Hon. Harlow S. Orton, one of the justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, who with Gov. Dewey, in their day and generation have served the State of their adoption with distinction and ability, and attained to positions of great honor and usefulness. Completing his education at the academy, he taught school one year in the town of Butternut (now Morris) in Otsego county, and devoted considerable attention to reading law with his father, and at times with James W. Davis, and Nicholas Hanson, Esqrs., of Louisville, New York. He was a favorite of his family, and an affectionate, patient, diligent and industrious son, unostentatious and unassuming, mindful of the happiness of others rather than his own. This is the uniform testimony borne in respect to his early years by those who then knew him; and these were his characteristics in his after years.

In the fall of 1835 he continued his legal studies at Cooperstown, in the office of Samuel Bowne, Esq., and early in May, 1836, he set out to seek fortune and fame in the unsettled Western Territories, intending to locate in that portion which was subsequently organized as Wisconsin Territory, but which was then within the limits of Michigan Territory. After traveling by various methods of conveyance of primitive and uncertain character, with some considerable delay, he arrived at Dubuque and proceeded thence up the west side of the Mississippi river and crossed to Cassville, a city not yet built, where he took up his abode a few days before the Territorial government of Wisconsin was organized. Here he arrived on the 19th of June, 1836, and here he commenced a distinguished career which made him eminent as one of the first and foremost citizens of Wisconsin, and which has allied his name and fame with the history of our State as its first governor. With the energy and enterprise which was characteristic of his life, he at once sought employment, and for about a year was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for Daniels, Dennison & Company, the proprietors of Cassville. The great tide of western emigration which had set in in the direction of

Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and what is now Iowa, was soon after materially checked by the financial reverses that followed the wild and reckless speculations which characterized the business affairs of the country in 1836 and '37. He was to seek and work out his fortune and future station in life in the valley of the Mississippi, a vast country of almost boundless possibilities and unlimited resources, a section of country destined to become the seat of empire of this great and growing country, and in which there is yet to be displayed, on the grandest scale, the most perfect civilization the world ever saw. "The world was before him where to choose, and Providence his guide." With his early training, his habits of methodical industry and superior intellectual abilities, it was evident that an active life of usefulness and honor was before him.

Although modest and retiring by nature, and unassuming and unpretentious in his manners, his merits as a young man were soon perceived, and upon the organization of Grant county, March 4, 1847, he was elected its first register of deeds, and the early volumes of conveyances in that county, in his neat, but bold and firm hand writing, bear testimony to the careful and accurate manner in which he performed the duties of the office.

In the summer of 1837, he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Henry Dodge, a position which he held for a considerable length of time, and in November, 1837, he removed from Cassville to Lancaster, the latter place having become the permanent county seat of the county, and lived there until the spring of 1855 when he moved back to Cassville. Doubtless his appointment to the humble office of justice of the peace was the means of bringing him largely in contact with the settlers of that county, and tended in no small degree to commend him to public confidence and esteem. He was then about twenty-five years of age, versed in the rudiments of the law, gifted with an intelligence which gave him an insight into the ordinary transactions of life, and a sound practical judgment which enabled him to act with prudence and discretion; there were then but few young men in the Territory who possessed his business

qualifications and his ability to apply them and make them useful. His firm and vigorous conduct as a public officer in reference to a noted criminal case which arose in that vicinity, and in which he manifested a firm determination to see the laws of the Territory respected and obeyed, contributed to give him a reputation which soon led to his political promotion and opened his way to a long life of honor and usefulness in the service of the Territory and State.

In the fall of 1838 he was elected as a representative from Grant county to the second legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory, and served in that capacity at the first session which convened at Madison November 26, 1838, at the second session which convened January 21, 1839, at the third session which convened December 2, 1839, and at the fourth extra session which convened August 3, 1840; and at this last session he was elected and served as speaker of the house of representatives. At about this time he commenced the practice of law, going into partnership with J. Allen Barber, of Lancaster, afterwards widely known and distinguished not only as a lawyer, but as a man of eminent ability and position in public affairs. This firm transacted an extensive business among the early settlers and principally among the miners of the country, taking part in a great portion of the most important litigation of the time. They engaged also in the business of dealing in lands to a considerable extent, and acquired large and valuable interests. This partnership continued until some time in 1848 or 1849. Both members of it were strong partisans and politically opposed. Mr. Barber was a whig, adhering to the doctrines of that party as then defined and taught by Henry Clay, and Mr. Dewey was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, supporting the policies of Jackson and Van Buren.

In 1840 he was elected a member of the third legislative assembly and attended the first session which convened December 7, 1840, and the second session which convened December 6, 1841. In 1842 he was elected member of the Territorial council of the fourth legislative assembly and served in that capacity at the sessions in 1842, '43, '44, '45

and '46; and at the session of 1846 was elected and served as president of the council. He had in the meantime, held various county offices and taken such high rank in public service and in the performances of his legislative duties, and had exhibited such marked ability and integrity as to have drawn the attention of the people of the Territory to his great merits and capabilities.

After the adoption of the State constitution and the admission of the State into the union, in May, 1848, and about twelve years after landing at Cassville, a poor boy without influence and without money, he was elected the first governor of the then new State of Wisconsin. He had risen by sheer force of industry and merit from his humble position to the highest place in the confidence and respect of the people of a sovereign State. He was inaugurated January 7, 1849, and was reelected in 1850, and continued to be governor of the State until January 5, 1852.

The duties of the exalted station to which he had thus been called, in organizing the various State departments and in putting the machinery of the new State government into practical operation, were delicate and responsible; but the keen intelligence, the sound practical judgment and business capacity of Gov. Dewey enabled him to discharge the duties of the position to which he had thus been called in a very able and satisfactory manner. He gave himself to the discharge of his official duties in this new position of great responsibility, with the same spirit of devotion and integrity that had characterized him through all his previous public career. The procurement of proper books, the preparation of forms and devising methods of administration as incident to the organization of the various departments of the new government, were duties assumed and performed by him as the executive, and of which he took personal supervision. How wisely and well he performed these delicate and responsible duties was attested by the harmonious and successful operations of the new government in its different departments.

The period during which he was governor has often been referred to by men of both parties as that of "the model

administration." It was characterized by economy, integrity and a faithful and impartial administration of public affairs. It has been well said by one fitted to judge, "He left a clean record, and an example in his conduct and just management of the public interests that may have been well for the interests of the State had all his successors imitated it. He was a man of pure character and exalted sentiments, and no class or party could have dragged him knowingly into the commission of an unjust or unlawful act. He stood above and aloof from scandal, hypocrisy and low means and ways of the pot-house politicians and spoils seekers, and for these things the people of Wisconsin still love and cherish the memory of their first governor." The industry of Gov. Dewey in the discharge of the important duties of his office was proverbial. His familiarity with the existing statutes of the Territory and State was remarkable, enabling him to fitly perform the duty of checking by executive veto crude and inconsistent legislation. Never excusing himself to visitors during the day, he often labored late into the night in preparing messages, official documents and in maturing executive business. He was dignified, affable and courteous to all and of such manifest integrity that even his warmest personal friends never ventured a suggestion by way of privately influencing his action upon any matter submitted to him for executive consideration. An earnest intention to carefully, honestly and impartially administer the government was always apparent in his deportment and conduct; and while he was a man of sound enlightened views and able to grasp and deal with the most important questions, yet he gave to the details and minutiae of his office the most scrupulous attention.

After the expiration of the period of his service as governor, he represented Grant county in the State senate at the sessions of 1854 and 1855. He was elected, January 29, 1849, first president of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, under its first or original organization, and he served for quite a number of years as one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed

one of the board of commissioners of the State prison at Waupun, for a period of six years, and was re-appointed in 1880, and held that office until the commission was abolished and the board of supervision of State institutions was established in 1881.

From the time he arrived at man's estate until the day of his death he attached himself to and was prominent in the councils of the democratic party, and was a firm and devoted advocate of its principles. He was a strong partisan, and a thoroughly patriotic citizen. No man in Wisconsin, during the time of his public career, commanded in any greater degree the confidence and respect of his fellow partisans. He was indeed an oracle of the party, and his fellow democrats upon all proper occasions delighted to do him honor. He served frequently as delegate to conventions, local, state and national, and frequently was a candidate for presidential elector. The impress of his strong will and masterly intelligence was made manifest on all these occasions. His party fell into a minority in his locality, in the State and in the nation, about 1856, and his official career was then practically closed. After returning to Cassville in 1855 he made that place his home the remainder of his life, with the exception of short intervals during which he resided at Platteville and in Madison.

During his first term as governor, he was married to Miss Kate Dunn, the daughter of Hon. Charles Dunn, the distinguished chief justice of the Territorial supreme court, and she survives him, and of this marriage there were born two children, Kate D. Dewey, now the wife of Theodore L. Cole of St. Louis, Mo., and Nelson D. Dewey, residing in one of the new Territories.

When Gov. Dewey returned to Cassville in 1855, he had been successful in business pursuits and had what was then regarded as ample fortune. Here in near proximity to the place where his youthful journeying in search of a location came to an end, he built him a home, a mansion of almost baronial pretensions, and entered upon an elaborate system of beautifying the surrounding grounds and of improvement of his farm. Stone wall fences were extensively built,

roads constructed, arched stone bridges raised over ravines and gullies, and farm buildings were erected; all on an extensive scale and constituting a grand and valuable estate.

Here, as his long time personal friend has recently written, "In all the durability of structure, elegance of plan and embellishment of finish which modern architectural science could suggest, was erected his home, a marvel of beauty and attractiveness. Wide, open balconies looked out upon green lawns and waving meadow lands; while in the evening-tide from the lofty windows and observatory which crowned the mansion, the green slopes and undulating ridges of the Iowa hills could be seen in the distance; and, nearer, flowing tranquil at their base, glowing in the golden rays of the setting sun, the still broad expanse of the Mississippi moving onward to the sea. From the clefts in the rock came trickling waters from the mossy fountains of nature and filled the fountains of art with the melody of their voices, casting off from their liquid surface a golden sheen, and a silvery light by night. Shrubs and many tinted flowers, fruits, ferns and trailing vines lent their charms and delicious fragrance to conceal the rough features of nature and enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the place." But an accidental fire did its work of destruction, and all that had been so carefully planned and thoroughly built became a blackened ruin.

He was devoted to the interests of Cassville and had its prosperity at heart from the time he settled there to the end of his life. He was its principal citizen, the life, energy and controlling spirit of the place. The building of a railroad from Monroe to Cassville was one of the cherished schemes of his life. He planned for it, labored and spent much money for it, and considerable progress was made in preliminary work, but the financial crisis of 1873 blighted all hopes of its success.

Unfortunately the latter portion of his life was clouded and embittered by misfortune and disappointments in which he had the sympathy of all who had known him, but all these untoward circumstances he endured quietly and without complaint. He struggled with misfortune as only

one possessed with his courage and nobility of soul could do, preserving the same dignity of character and demeanor and the same affable and genial manner in his intercourse with his fellows that had characterized him in the more prosperous periods of his life. On the 21st day of July last, at his home in Cassville, surrounded by his friends and neighbors, he passed away full of years and of honors, universally lamented and mourned by all who knew him. Well may we exclaim —

“ Oh good gray head which all men knew,
Oh iron nerve, to true occasion true,
Oh fallen at length that tower of strength,
Which stood four square to every wind that blew.”

Governor Nelson Dewey was no ordinary man. In any condition or calling in life, with his mental and moral characteristics, he would have achieved success and have become a leader among men: a positive force for the right in any community.

He was a man of vigorous intellect, of marked individuality and traits of character, and a nature competent to exercise and maintain a strong influence among men: modest, retiring and unpretentious, but gifted with a clear intelligence, sound judgment and firmness of purpose which needed no prompting to the performance of the full measure of official duty. With him, to know his duty was at once to perform it. No consideration could swerve him from it in the least. The sturdy simplicity and rugged integrity of his nature commanded confidence and respect. Sprung from the common people, sympathizing with them and appreciating their wants and interests and ever willing to aid and assist to the full measure of his ability, the common people understood and appreciated him. While he was a man of great firmness and strength of character, he was sympathetic, generous and charitable, giving with a free and willing hand to alleviate human misery and misfortune; and there are very many in that portion of the State where he made his home who owe their prosperity in life largely to his kindly assistance and advice. He was

firm and abiding in his friendships, and a man of such positive and decided character that he was always influential among his fellow citizens and the prominent men of the State. His clear intelligence, his unflinching integrity and his devotion to duty rendered the strict and vigorous performance of his official duty comparatively easy and earned for him deserved confidence and respect where others would have hesitated or failed. In all that he did and aspired to do in public life, the taint of scandal or suspicion of wrongdoing never reached his name. His administration of the duties of chief executive was not only honest and beyond reproach, but he was impartial in his great office. He was the governor not merely of his party, but of all the people of the State. He understood that his duties had to do as well with matters without, as within the executive chamber, and that the constitution he had sworn to support required him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He imparted to methods of administration that spirit of frugality, economy, integrity and republican simplicity that were characteristic of his early training, and while the influence of his many personal and civic virtues have made their appropriate impress and cannot be lost, it were more than a mere neglect that they should not be conspicuously perpetuated for the salutary example they afford to all who may come after him in rule and authority.

Like most of those who have influenced and controlled the affairs of States of the nation, under our popular system of government based on equality of political rights, Nelson Dewey was essentially a self-made man. He had not the benefit of the adventitious aid derived from wealth or the influence of powerful relatives or friends. While he was doubtless better equipped by education than most men of his years who stood at that time in competition with him, the native vigor of his mind had not been overlaid or buried beneath the mere flowers and ornaments of learning, but without its ripe fruits. The example of his life is a most instructive one to young men entering upon the active duties of life, to encourage effort and stimulate ambition and remind them of the possibilities of life, and to

show to how great an extent success or failure lies within themselves, and within the compass of individual effort, if opportunity for effort is afforded.

When he came to Wisconsin the weak voice of Western emigration was that of an infant demanding care and nurture, but it grew to the volume of a loud myriad-voiced multitude, like the swelling tide of a mighty sea coming in to occupy and fill the land. The country was then in its primeval freshness and beauty, fresh as if from the hand of the Maker, and he lived to see the forest opened to the sunlight and the dew, and the broad plains and sun-lit valleys filled with the wealth and progress of all the manifold triumphs of modern civilization; to behold the more perfect mastery of man over the resources of nature and the marvelous progress in the arts and sciences and in human culture and refinement, which has so greatly distinguished the last fifty years over preceding ages. The record of his life and public services is interwoven with the history and progress of the State. There is no need of massive monument of granite or polished shaft of marble to keep alive the memory of his name, character and public services. His monument, like that of his contemporaries, the early pioneers, is in the result of his labors. We have but to look around and behold what they have builded and developed so wisely and well; to look upon the material wealth and prosperity of a great populous, progressive State upon a happy, intelligent, law-abiding people. In the midst of such surroundings after a long, active and useful life, endeared to the people of the State by the memory of public services honorably rendered, Gov. Nelson Dewey, full of years and earthly honors, possessed of the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and mourned throughout the State, has gone to his peaceful and honored rest.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN.

BY DAVID B. FRANKENBURGER.

[Memorial address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 2, 1890.]

William Francis Allen died at Madison, Wis., December 9, 1889.

Not all the good things of the world have come from New England, but many of those things we love most, both men and institutions, were rooted along the north Atlantic coast. The ancestry of William Francis Allen gave promise of a man. For more than three hundred years the Allen family had been farmers, English yeomen and then New England Puritans. They came to the Massachusetts colony in 1630, and settled on a farm near Northborough. They were stalwart men—"men of endurance, deep chested, long-winded, tough, slow and sure and timely,"—cheerful, friendly men. But simple living and honest toil will have its flowering time and its fruiting time. In 1790 was born Joseph Allen, who while possessing in a high degree the Allen traits of endurance, cheerfulness and the power of making friends, was yet unlike his family in most of his physical and mental characteristics, being slight in body, and having a passion for books. He became a Unitarian minister; settled at Northborough, and for fifty-six years was pastor of the village church. He was married in 1818 to Lucy Clark Ware. The Ware family, too, had come from England about the year 1630. With few interruptions there lay back of Lucy Ware seven generations of ministers. The family was distinguished for gentle graciousness, poetic insight and intellectual vigor, but lacked the good-fellowship, and perennial cheerfulness that so distinguished the Allens. The Wares were of the colonial aristocracy, were among those lovers of God and liberty who made glorious the early days of the republic. From this marriage came four sons and three daughters: William Francis was the youngest; he was born September 5th, 1830. From such an ancestry the course and quality of his life was in some measure pre-

determined; his character was the efflorescence of long years of simple living and lofty thinking; the honest toil, the influence of sea and mountain and frosty furrow, the prayer spoken and unspoken for generations, with uplifted face, begot in him a spirit exempt from the grosser temptations of life, an active benevolence, a real willing of good to others; begot a spirit so reverent, a sympathy so broad and tender, that he saw in all men a promise of ever-increasing goodness, in all religions the outshining of the Deity. His culture was ante-natal; he took to books and high thinking as a swallow to the air; while sacrifice, that had been at some time to some one a duty, was to him a gladness and a joy.

It is a great thing to be well born; the lesson of history and of science is that the all of character and capacity lies in the accumulated right thinking, right aspiring and right doing of one's ancestors. The gate of gifts is, indeed, closed on one at birth; and then to be well educated. How fortunate was Mr. Allen. Only he who has got his education by fits and starts, by wearisome repetitions, by endless marking time with no advance, the blind leading the blind, and the end a mental furnishing of shreds and patches, can fully appreciate the value of the orderly training of one's intellect. Mr. Allen was prepared for college at the schools of Northborough, and at the Roxbury Latin school; he was graduated from Harvard in 1851. For three years after leaving college he gave private instruction in the city of New York. The impulse of the scholar and historian was strong in him, and in 1854 he went to Europe for further study; to see the spots made famous by great deeds, to come into touch with the antique world, while standing amid the ruins of its handiwork, looking at the same stars that shone on its now long-vanished glories. He went to Berlin and Goettingen, spent six months at each of the famous universities, drinking in the learning and love of pure scholarship that have made the German universities the intellectual center of the modern world. He spent the winter of 1855-56 in studying the topography of Rome, building up in his mind a picture of the Eternal City, as

it was in the days of the Cæsars; then he traveled through Italy and Greece, and returned to America in 1856. For seven years he taught in a classical school in West Newton, Mass. He went South in 1863 to manage some estates, and to begin the education of the negro, at St. Helena island, off the coast of South Carolina. Afterwards he was agent of the sanitary commission at Helena, Arkansas; later he labored in the freedmen's commission, organized and superintended the colored schools of Charleston. While in Charleston the negroes were formed into companies and regiments, and Professor Allen became Lieutenant Allen, a title, however, that was never given him outside the city of Charleston. While at the South, in conjunction with Charles P. Ware and Lucy McKim, afterwards the wife of Wendell Phillips Garrison, the son of the Great Liberator, he compiled, or, rather, took down from the lips of the slaves, the words and music of their songs. These were published with the title, "Slave Songs of the United States." On his return to the North, in 1865, he became professor of ancient languages in Antioch college,¹ Yellow Springs, Ohio, and a year later he was engaged in the Eagleswood military academy, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In 1867 he was called to the chair of ancient languages and history in the University of Wisconsin. His chair was changed in 1870 to Latin and history, and in 1886 to history, and so remained till his death.

On July 2, 1862, Mr. Allen married Mary J. Lambert, of West Newton, Mass. She died March 23, 1865, leaving an infant daughter, Katharine. On June 30, 1868, he married Margaret Loring Andrews, who bore him three sons, Andrews, William Ware and Philip.

For more than twenty-two years Mr. Allen has gone in and out among us. With the exception of a brief trip to Europe, twenty-two years devoted to giving instruction in the university. Those who have formed the student community during these years will most often think of him as a wise friend and well beloved teacher. He was not on probation, but stepped at once into the high regard and affection of the students. We all admire profound learn-

ing, methodical arrangement of facts and principles, a rare power of exact statement, a simple sincerity that stoops to no deception, no pretense of knowing, and a love of truth that inspires to lofty endeavor: and all these qualities the students will link with their memories of Professor Allen.

There was yet something more, something that was greater than mere learning, greater than kindness or sincerity or unselfishness, a natural endowment, a nobility of soul, a certain moral attractiveness that seemed akin to gravitation, that drew young men and women to him, made him a joyful experience in their lives. It was his character that begot that tenderness of regard, that reverent affection, which all who came under his instruction felt for him. His influence went with the student out into the world. It was Mr. Allen's delight to meet the alumni: he met them, too, at every turn and such gladness shone in their eyes that you would think he had at some time done each a peculiar personal favor. On every journey, in whatever secluded place, as out of the ground, some of the old students would rise to grasp his hand.

His correspondence with them was voluminous. Of no other professor, perhaps, was advice and direction so frequently asked. His large private library was in a broad sense a public one,—the “annex” it was called. From every quarter came requests for assistance: one is starting a reading club and submits the plan and course for criticism and suggestion; another desires a special course in historical reading; another, in some out of the way spot, wants to know what books to read. He, in some sense, directed and controlled a university above the university.

Mr. Allen will be remembered, too, as a literary man. His collected writings would demonstrate a remarkable versatility and prodigious industry. Let me indicate some of the lines of his literary activity. First, in the editing of Latin texts: with his brother Prentiss he published in 1861 a “Classical Hand Book”; in 1868-69, with his eldest brother, the Rev. Joseph H. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., he published a “Latin Reader,” “Latin Lessons,” and the “Manual Latin Grammar.” His “Latin Composition” and

the "Germania and Agricola of Tacitus" were published in 1870. He also furnished the historical and antiquarian matter for the texts of various works of Cæsar, Cicero, Sallust, Ovid and Virgil, published by himself, his brother Joseph and Professor Greenough. Associated with Professors Tracy Peck, of Yale, and Clement C. Smith, of Harvard, he had just prepared for publication the "Annals of Tacitus."

He has written largely on social, political and historical subjects for the various reviews. Among his contributions to the North American Review are, "Recent German Works on Roman History" (1857), "Slavery in Rome" (1860), "The Religion of Ancient Greece," and "The Religion of the Ancient Romans" (1870). In the Christian Examiner are to be found, "Democracy on Trial" (1863), "The American Executive" (1866), "Our Colleges" (1867), and "The Caucus System" (1871). "A Day with a Roman Gentleman" (1870), appeared in Hours at Home, and "How the Roman Spent His Year" (1884) in Lippincott's.

Much of his literary work has been done for the Nation. Beginning with its fourth issue in 1865, hardly a number has appeared since without something from his pen. Most of his work as a *reviewer* appeared in its pages. Says the Nation of December 12th, 1889, "His range as a reviewer was very wide, embracing ornithology, political economy, history (ancient and modern, European, Oriental and American), English literature, and the classical languages and literature." Well might the Nation say that "in his departure it has lost a part of itself." He has also written many articles and reviews for the Dial and the Critic. For several years he reported for the Revue Historique the results of all investigations in American history, a work of considerable importance and magnitude, now being done by the department of history at Johns Hopkins university. At nearly every session of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, his name has appeared on the programme. He has read many interesting and able papers before the Madison Literary Club. The programme of each year was seldom complete without

his name. Of his papers before this club, Dr. John Bascom writes: "He always bore us, by his manner, his appearance and the matter of his paper, into the clear sweet air of knowledge, and gave us a spiritual lift in the world of insight and reflection. We felt under his words as when gentle winds strike indolent sails, a sense of motion, and the hope of better things. The serene spirit with which he came to urgent practical questions, taking simply and quietly the honey of truth from its deep cups and secret places, was a marvel to us, often full of more passionate, even petulant endeavor."

We shall all remember him, the world will remember him, as a scholar. "In our democracy," said Theodore Parker, "nearly every man gets a mouthful of knowledge, few men get a full meal." Mr. Allen was one of the fortunate few. He was most profoundly learned, however, in the history and antiquities of Rome and the middle ages, meaning by history no dry compend of facts, but a record of customs and institutions, the product of the faculty and desire of man. His conception of the nature and scope of history was set forth in his paper entitled "Historical Fiction," read before the Madison Literary Club a month before his death. He says: "The outline of events—dates, dynastic changes, decisive battles, wars of conquest, the rise and fall of empires—must be learned as history. But when we have learned these, what after all, do we possess. Only a skeleton, to be clothed with the flesh and blood of history. These facts have no more value in themselves than the names and positions of the stars to one who has no knowledge of the constitution and movements of the heavenly bodies; or the minute description of every variety of beetle or lichen, apart from the laws of growth and classification. Except for the gratification of intellectual curiosity, enabling us to understand the allusions in literature to historical names and events, the value of historical study consists entirely in two things: first, it teaches the relations of cause and effect, as they are exemplified in the working of historical forces, the interplay of human passions and interest; secondly, it

introduces us to the life of a past generation, so that its thoughts, its emotions, its habits, its concerns, may in a measure, become as real to us as that of the age in which we live, and the people whom we meet every day. These we call the philosophical and the picturesque aspects of history; and I do not know of any other benefit conferred by historical study. No historical fact is of any value except so far as it helps us to understand human nature, or the working of historic forces."

It takes many facts to make a historical truth. For thirty-five years he traced events to their source in the human mind, studied the growth and development of institutions under ever varying environments, compared social class with social class, institution with institution. The primitive life of Rome and of the middle ages became mutually interpretative. More broadly still, he compared the primitive customs, manners, institutions of his chosen people with those of the Greeks and the Teutons and the peoples of the Orient.

And for what was all this accumulation? to be poured upon the ground? Alas, that he must die and give no adequate expression to his thought! Says the Nation, "In this domain [history], he never had the leisure to produce a work commensurate with his knowledge and powers." What he has written might properly be termed "Chips from a Historian's Work-shop." Twelve years ago he delivered, in the Johns Hopkins University, a course of twenty lectures upon the "History of the Fourteenth Century." He has published "History Topics" for high schools and colleges, with a list of reference books, "The Reader's Guide to English History," "The Position of the Northwest in General History," a paper read before the American Historical Association, an address on "Agriculture in the Middle Ages," and the "History of the English Peasantry" treated in a series of papers, read before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. On the night before he died he finished reading the proof of his most important historical contribution, "A Brief History of the Roman People," a text-book for high schools and col-

leges. It is, as the title indicates, a history of the Roman *people*, not of Rome's kings or emperors. Taking the history up by periods he paints a picture of the development of Roman society in all its features; making a special point of the influence of economic conditions. He pictures the rise and decline of the Roman power, discusses the cause of the failure of self-government among the Romans, and treats at length of their religion and literature. The work was outlined, in a letter to a friend, as early as 1861.

Do you wonder that the student from the high school or academy, after learning dry details of battles and dynasties, should see, in the study of history under Professor Allen, new significance and beauty? The Latin civilization had been to him a definite subject of investigation for more than thirty-five years. The study of the topography of Rome in 1855 was only an incident in his great work. The desire for comparison and a broader view of his subject led him early to study the institutions and customs of the middle ages.

What a task he proposed to himself—to know the civilization of Rome and the middle ages. “To know its events, its personages, its literature, its thought in every department, political, religious, philosophical, its science, its industry and art, and then to be familiar with the manifestations of all these in the every day life of the people, the manners and customs, the dress and furniture, the institutions and modes of procedure, the transient phases of thought and tricks of speech.” All this he proposed to himself, nay, more, to know this was but to know sign and symbol, but to know the avenues along which he must travel into the heart and brain of those ancient peoples: he must drink in the spirit of the times, immerse himself in their life, as the actor in the characters of the drama, must be patrician and plebeian, noble lord and troubadour, parent and child, husband and wife, lover and maid; must feel the essential oneness of our race, the unchangeableness of historic forces, and, in the apparent disorder and chaos of the

middle ages, he must see the orderly ongoing of civilization, as inevitable as the empire of Rome itself.

We are thankful for all these contributions, and yet regret that leisure was not given for the production of a historical work in some greater degree commensurate with his knowledge and ability. The question that is pressing itself upon the State and upon believers in higher education is, "What shall we do with the scholar?" In the present condition of public opinion the State can hire him to give instruction, but cannot pay him for investigation, nor publish the results of his investigations, however valuable. True, in purely practical lines, something has been done. But if higher education at the expense of the State can be justified at all, it can be justified in the highest ranges of thought as well as in the domain of agriculture and engineering. Mr. Allen has at any time for ten years been ready to write an enduring work in history, but, he must teach or starve. We strive to foster higher education in philosophy, history and science, by a system of fellowships, while we utterly lack the means by which a widely acknowledged scholarship may win renown for our university and bless the world beyond the walls of our classrooms. If we are ever to end our apprenticeship to the learning of other lands we must interpret more broadly the function of the scholar and his relation to the State.

In all the affairs of the State Historical Society, Professor Allen took the deepest interest. He saw with joy its treasures accumulating year by year; but he was, perhaps, most interested in the accumulation of the materials of history—in the journals and letters of the fur traders and pioneers and of the discoverers and conquerors of the great Northwest; in the records of Indian life; in the brief annals of the early settlers in county, town and village histories. A crumpled, faded manuscript was to him a joy, if it threw but a ray of light upon our past. With such accumulations he felt that here would arise a great school of American history, that would bring honor to this Society and to the university.

We shall indeed miss him. Think of his connection with this Society and community. The State Historical Society, the Free Library, the Madison Literary Club, the Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the Madison Humane Society, and the Benevolent Society,—of all these he has been in very truth a pillar of strength.

We say "he should have died hereafter," and yet while his "Imperial Guest" stood at his bedside, with his latest strength he finished the work he had in hand. In the old annals a touching story is told of the death of Baeda, the father of English prose writing. The story runs thus: "When the last day came the dying man called his scholars to him that he might dictate more of his translation of the Gospel of St. John. 'There is still a chapter wanting,' said the scribe, 'and it is hard for thee to question thyself longer.' 'It is easily done,' said Baeda, 'take thy pen and write quickly.' Through the day they wrote and, when evening fell, 'there is yet one sentence unwritten. dear master,' said the youth. 'Write it quickly,' said the master. 'It is finished now.' 'Thou sayest truth,' was the reply, 'all is finished now.' He sang the 'Glory to God,' and died." So with his expiring strength, Professor Allen dictated the completion of his work. Place no broken shaft for his monument. Upon some simple stone write for his epitaph those virtues that secure the permanence of the State, and make life with one's fellows worth living.

In the quaint old church at Northborough there has been set in the wall a tablet, on which is inscribed this: "Joseph Allen, a faithful counsellor, a wise instructor, a leader in the work of public education, a helper of many in times of need, a lover of flowers and of little children." These were the distinguishing virtues of his son William Francis; but more, upon the tablet we may read this: "Lucy Clark Allen, of serene, patient, and cheerful spirit; in daily life humble, scrupulous, self-denying; of deep convictions in matters of public right, of thoughtful loving kindness to the poor and suffering." These, too, were marked traits in Professor Allen. Nature kindly gave his blood a moral flow. The elements were in him so mixed, indeed, as to

produce a man. We should be grateful for his having lived, even had he done nothing that survived. "Common souls pay with what they do; nobler souls with that which they are." Like the good Ben Adhem, he loved his fellow men, and so added to the sum of human joy, that "were every one to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep beneath a wilderness of sweet flowers." His face, that will come to us in our dreams, had caught while here the light of other worlds. As some sweet odor consumes itself in its forth-giving, so the earth life of our great scholar and teacher, our ideal citizen and neighbor, and our dear friend has spent itself in beautiful beneficence. He was a type of the coming man, a hint of the day when justice and culture and beauty and reverence shall dwell in their fulness among men.

ARTHUR B. BRALEY.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

[Memorial address presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 2, 1890.]

The real history of a man's life is the history of his character as revealed in his daily domestic relations and his attitude toward humanity. It is in this capacity that I am enabled to speak of Judge Arthur B. Braley perhaps more understandingly than can any other of his many friends and admirers. He was the agent from whom my father rented the house in which I was born, and it was from his well-filled library that I gained my first knowledge of books. His editorial pen gave some of my earliest local literary efforts encouragement, and during a period of fully twenty years I was a frequent guest in his home. It was my hand which held that of his dying wife, whom I had for months nursed and cared for, while he was led, crushed with grief, from the room, and it was my pleasant duty to open the house of mourning to the sunlight of a new joy

when he brought home the young wife who made his last years the happiest of his life.

The history of Judge Braley's early life has been made familiar to me by his personal relation of it and by the accounts published in connection with his public career. He was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, February 11, 1824. An only son, he lost his father at an early age, and at fifteen the support of his mother fell practically upon his young but stalwart shoulders. In the spring of 1843, he started for the then far West, spending a few weeks in Erie, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; and in southern Ohio he was tutor in the family of a wealthy gentleman. Later he proceeded to the blue grass region in Kentucky, and became a tutor in a southern home, where he remained a year and a half.

At this time the man we knew as Judge Braley was a strikingly handsome youth of twenty, who stood six feet in his stockings, straight as an arrow and broad-shouldered as a young Hercules. A portrait of him, taken about that time, represents his features as classical and his eyes and mouth remarkable for their beauty. His hair was a soft chestnut, and his eyes a deep gray.

Returning to New York State for a visit during the succeeding year, the young man's next move was to take charge of a district school in the Wyoming (Pennsylvania) valley. His efforts as a teacher, which began in this simple manner, ended in his becoming principal of an academy. In 1846 he came to Wisconsin and settled in Delavan, and there pursued his already-begun law studies, while he busied himself also as a real estate agent in the adjacent towns.

In 1848 he first visited Madison, and was admitted to the bar that year, but did not finally settle there until 1852. In 1855 he married Miss Philinda Stevens; and in 1856, when the village of Madison became an organized city, he was elected police justice, and held that office for three successive terms, or until the close of 1861, when he resumed the practice of law. From 1864 to 1867 he was a city alderman. During the presidential campaign of 1864 he edited

The Wisconsin Daily Patriot, resigning the position after the election. During the campaign of 1868 he was political editor of The Madison Democrat. As a political writer he took a high rank, and his articles were greatly admired and often quoted for their vigor and power. In 1868 he was elected city attorney, and in 1869 he moved to Waukesha, returning to Madison after the crushing blow of his life,—the death of his son, in 1870. In 1872 he was again elected police justice and without opposition, and this court was then enlarged and converted into the municipal court for the city and county. In 1874, again without opposition, he was elected for a term of six years, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1886.

For twenty-three years he sat upon the same bench,—almost a quarter of a century passed in judging the sins and frailties of humankind. Though full of sympathy for the unfortunate, to him the law was supreme. Swayed by neither fear nor favor, he sought to make his judgments just and right. That he succeeded in so doing we may well believe, from the fact that in every instance in which his decisions were contested the supreme court sustained him.

One of the most brilliant lawyers of the West, and a life-long friend of Judge Braley, has said of him: "While he was profoundly learned in the law, Judge Braley had two conspicuous advantages for his position, which did not call, in his administration of criminal law, for intricate learning. These advantages were, that what he had learned had been well and correctly learned, and understood, and the relations of different principles mastered. He was chief in the field which he had studied, and his mind was strengthened, not cumbered, by study. The range of his reading was abundant for all the occasions of his jurisdiction, rendering him well equipped for the office. But there was another quality which made a most excellent yokefellow to his judicial knowledge, his well-balanced common sense. He had not, as sometimes happens, allowed legal study to mystify his common sense to the impairment of the usefulness of both. And it is just to add another faculty, the value of which is best known to those whose lives have made

them witness the palterings of timidity in the guise of judicial opinion. The judge was fearless in intellectual processes and fearless in conclusions, both in forming, in uttering, and in enforcing them. Herein lay his great value to society in the judicial station he occupied for so many years. His learning was abundant to keep his judgments legally right, his common sense made them wise in application, and his simple courage made his preceptions his expressed decisions. He was, therefore, just in his convictions, but when the criminal was brought to light, the judge had no hesitation in imposing the measure of his guilt in his punishment. His court was a great security to the community. The criminal classes dreaded it, because justice was done there. No weakness, no timidity, no relaxation, and no access to any other influence in favor of the criminal, than proof or presumption of innocence, and such appeals to mercy as wisdom and strength can justly admit. There is nothing so terrible to the criminal classes as sure justice, and they got it from Judge Braley.

“In years gone by, I have tried many cases before him, and I can recall none, not one, in which my sense of justice and right ever received a shock. I cannot say the same of much higher tribunals; and although appellate authority is needful and well exercised in general, I believe Judge Braley, in the range of his judicial cognizance, decided right in as large a proportion of instances as the supreme court has within its wider range. From these facts one can readily see how it was that the judge was re-elected continuously. Whenever the question came home to the electors, however open were the judge’s political views, good citizens delivered themselves of party bonds, and the poll came out always in his favor, a simple expression of society’s sense of comfortable safety in his fearless good sense and judicial qualities.”

Added to Judge Braley’s judicial qualities, he possessed marked literary tastes and abilities. His knowledge of Shakespeare and his published commentaries and essays upon the subject gave him the reputation of being one of the best Shakespearian scholars in the Northwest. To him,

Shakespeare was a god. He revered, appreciated and understood him, as only one who had devoted the spare hours of a lifetime to the study and comprehension of this master mind could have done. The judge had an apt Shakespearian quotation for every occasion, and was never so happy as when talking or writing of his beloved bard. Besides his excellent essays upon this subject (which should be published in book form for the use of students of Shakespeare), Judge Braley wrote a number of stories and historical romances, some of which were published. During the years of his great sorrows, in the loss of three lovely children and the invalidism of his wife, his pen was a great source of consolation to him; in fact, his one resource.

Naturally of a social and domestic nature, the almost constant shadow of death and sickness in his home for long-continued years, almost transformed the genial man into a recluse and a pessimist. A tender-hearted husband, and a devoted father, he found himself deprived of the children he adored and the wife who had been his companion for twenty-four years. No kinder husband ever lived nor one who was better capable of retaining the hearts he had won.

During the long years of his domestic bereavements and sorrows he wrote almost constantly, essays, book reviews, stories and political articles, which were widely copied. His pen was always graceful, often eloquent, and his prose was flowery and poetic to a marked degree. Like every nature which is generous in giving praise, he was fond of appreciation and was extremely sensitive to censure. This renders his fearless administration of justice all the more remarkable, as the severest censure he received from the local public was often because of his adherence to law.

He was generous to a fault, and the impulse which led him as a boy to take off his only coat and give it to a poor beggar, led him as a man to the free bestowal of his worldly goods upon those whom he loved or deemed needy; this, with naturally luxurious tastes, prevented him from accumulating the fortune to which his gifts and position

would have entitled him. He was never so happy as when bestowing benefits upon those less fortunately situated.

After his second marriage, the cobwebs of gloom, which had so long clouded his heart, seemed wholly swept away by the hand of love, and the last nine years of his life were full of happiness. His rather dark and pessimistic views of the world now gave place to cheerfulness and content, and paternal affection and pride again found full vent in the two beautiful children who brightened his last years with their presence, one of whom so soon followed him to that mysterious world beyond that we might almost be led to believe that he was lonely in heaven without her.

A just judge, a useful citizen, a graceful writer, an omniverous reader, a loyal and unselfish friend, a devoted son, husband and father, Judge Braley's life was more than ordinarily useful to the world, and in his death society has sustained a loss only second to that of this bereaved woman who can truly with the poet say:

"I weep a loss forever new,
A void where heart on heart reposed;
And where warm hands have pressed and closed
Silence, till I be silent too.

"I weep the comrade of my choice,
An awful thought, a life removed,
The human-hearted man I loved,
A spirit, not a breathing voice."

MORTIMER M. JACKSON.

BY THE LATE GEN. DAVID ATWOOD.

[Memorial address presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 2, 1890.]

NOTE.—It had been arranged soon after Judge Jackson's death that Gen. Atwood should present to this annual meeting of the Society, a memorial address upon the judge. Illness prevented the general from preparing a special paper; and in a conversation with him, forty-eight hours before his own death, he told me that it was his purpose to somewhat modify his obituary notice of the judge, published in the Wisconsin State Journal for Oct. 14, 1889, and offer that, as embodying in brief what he would have liked, under other conditions, to expand into a formal address. These modifications we discussed. Particularly did the general desire to introduce some original material bearing upon the date of Judge Jackson's birth and his lineage, which he had obtained by correspondence with surviving relatives of the latter, but too late for the editorial notice. This correspondence we examined together, and upon the general's death it passed into my hands. Believing that I have a thorough understanding of what he wished, in regard to the paper, I have taken the liberty of introducing this new material into the body of the text and making such slight changes in other respects as he himself purposed making. — R. G. T.

In the early days of Wisconsin Territory it required real force in a man to induce him to encounter the hardships of a journey from the Eastern states to it, and wonderful courage to induce him to become a settler in the Territory. Such being the case, it was men of the brightest intellects and most energetic characters who made the change of residence from the comforts of city life in the East, to the hardships of pioneer life in the then new West. A large portion of the number who made the change became conspicuous figures in their new homes. This class of citizens, who have been prominent in the early times, is becoming greatly thinned out by death, and the few that remain are liable to drop out at any time; so that the Territorial pioneers will soon be lost to sight. This train of thought was suggested by the recent death of one who was a brilliant man in the early days of Wisconsin, and has been conspicuous among its citizens for a period of more than fifty years.

Hon. Mortimer Melville Jackson is no more. For several months he had been failing in health, and his mind had been weakening, giving indication that his life of respectability and usefulness was fast drawing to a close. He had received careful attention from his friends; everything that could be devised for his comfort had been done for him, and the skill of the best physicians employed to prolong his days; but all efforts to save him proved unavailing, and he peacefully and painlessly passed over the river on the 13th day of October, 1889, at 1:10 o'clock P. M. The history of Judge Jackson, fully written up, would constitute a fair history of the Territory and State, but in the limited space at our command, this cannot now be given.

Judge Jackson was a native of New York; was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, in that State, in 1809, and was therefore eighty years of age at the time of his death. He was at first a pupil in the district school, being subsequently sent to Rensselaerville Academy.

Judge Jackson's grandfather, Joseph Jackson, was, we are informed, a commissary general in the British army in America, previous to the Revolutionary War. Two of this grandfather's brothers, Michael and Henry, were colonels in the colonial army, and served as aids to General Washington, while the headquarters of the forces were at Newburgh. Jeremiah, the third son of Gen. Joseph Jackson, and a farmer, was the father of our lamented friend. Jeremiah, while sojourning in Massachusetts, married Martha Keyes, formerly of Connecticut, and of their eleven children Mortimer was the tenth, being the seventh and youngest son of the family. A sister of Jeremiah, Betsey Jackson, married Apollas More, long the chief judge of Albany county, which illustrates the social position which the family held in that region. It is related of Judge Jackson that his affection for his mother was very great. "His last parting with his mother," writes his niece, "was so affecting that it was heart-breaking to witness it, as some of our family have said. He came to see his mother nearly every year during his life."

Having received a good education at the Rensselaerville

academy, young Jackson entered upon a business life as clerk in New York city. He at once became a member of the Mercantile Library Association of that city; was soon chosen a director and afterward a vice-president. While still acting as clerk in a business house, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late David Graham, an eminent lawyer of New York, from whom he received and brought to the West the highest testimonials. He soon took an active interest in politics, and became prominent among the young men of New York in his labors in behalf of the whig party. He early became a warm personal friend and associate of Horace Greeley, with whom he worked shoulder to shoulder for the success of the party to which they belonged. In 1834, William H. Seward was nominated as the whig candidate for governor of New York. Mr. Jackson, then but twenty-five years of age, was a delegate to the convention that brought forth Mr. Seward as a candidate, and took a very prominent part in its proceedings. He was the author of an address issued by that convention to the people of the state, which set forth in a very able manner the political issues, both state and national, in that contest. He took an active part in the campaign, addressing the people with ability, energy and eloquence.

In 1838 the West began to attract attention, and Wisconsin Territory presented a field for an exhibition of talents like those possessed by Mr. Jackson. He saw the advantages in the West for a young man, and adopting the advice of his warmly-attached friend, Greeley, he went West to "grow up with the country." He reached Wisconsin in 1838, and soon located at Mineral Point, which was then a flourishing mining town. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, the law, and took a prominent place with the lawyers of the Territory. He became deeply interested in public affairs, and was active in pushing forward all enterprises calculated to develop the great resources of Wisconsin. He was a ready and eloquent speaker, and he found a vast field in which to exhibit this talent. He wrote letters to eastern publications, made addresses, and in all reasonable ways devoted his energies to

making known the vast possibilities of the West. In January, 1842, Mr. Jackson was appointed by Gov. James Duane Doty as attorney general of the Territory, and served in that position with distinguished ability and to the satisfaction of the people for nearly five years.

Mr. Jackson took a deep interest in the subject of popular education and heartily supported all feasible measures for its advancement. At an educational convention held in Madison in 1846, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the improvement of common school education, to be submitted to the legislature. This committee consisted of Mortimer M. Jackson, chairman, Lewis H. Loss, Levi Hubbell, M. Frank, Caleb Crosswell, C. M. Baker and H. M. Billings. They reported to the legislature, among other things, that they deemed it of the highest importance, before any system of common school education should be permanently established in Wisconsin, that the evils and deficiencies of the existing system should be fully understood, and the state and condition of common schools in the different counties of the Territory thoroughly ascertained, in order that the most effective remedies might be applied, and that a system might be adopted suited to the entire wants of the varied population of the extended Territory. They also recommended the appointment of an agent to visit the district schools, to collect statistics on the subject, organize educational associations in the several counties, as well as teachers' conventions, and to regularly report to the legislature with his recommendations. The measures thus recommended by Mr. Jackson (for he was principally the author of the "plan") were in part subsequently incorporated in the constitution of the State—that instrument providing for a State agent, or, as he is called, "state superintendent,"—and were carried into effect by the proper legislation which followed.

On the organization of political parties in the Territory Mr. Jackson became identified with the whig party, and was zealous in advocating its advancement so long as it existed; and when the republican party was organized he took a prominent position as a member of it, and maintained that

position to the end of his life. As an early whig, he belonged to the anti-slavery wing of that party, and was prepared to unite with readiness in advocating the principles of the republican organization. He was true to his party and able in advocating its principles.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the union in 1848, Mr. Jackson was elected as the first judge of the fifth circuit, consisting of the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix. The judges of the several circuits at that time, constituted the supreme court, and Judge Jackson remained on the supreme bench until 1853, when the separate supreme court was established. He was chosen chief justice at one time, but in deference to the age and acknowledged legal ability of Judge Whiton, he declined the position in favor of that eminent jurist. Judge Jackson discharged his duties upon the bench with marked ability and with great fidelity. He was dignified, courteous, faithful and impartial.

After his term as judge expired, he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued most of the time in Madison, till called to other duties by his party. He continued to take an active part in politics; was a candidate for attorney-general in 1856, and a candidate for United States senator in 1857.

Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as president, Judge Jackson was selected by his old friend, Secretary Seward, as United States consul at Halifax. During the late war this consulate became one of great importance, requiring at its head a man of ability and patriotism of the highest order. Judge Jackson was found equal to all the requirements, and discharged the intricate duties of the position to the complete satisfaction of the government. In speaking of the position during the war the late John P. Hale, in commending in the United States senate the official acts of Judge Jackson as consul, justly remarked that the "Halifax consulate during the war was more important to our government than half a dozen of our European missions."

In 1880 Judge Jackson was appointed, on the recom-

mendation of Secretary Evarts, consul general of the British maritime provinces, a position he held until April, 1882, when he tendered his resignation. He had thus served twenty-one years in the consular service of the country, and his resignation was accepted with the acknowledgment of the government for his long and faithful services.

In 1882, Judge Jackson returned to Madison, his old home, where he lived a retired life, free from official responsibilities. He took a lively interest in public affairs till within the last three months of his life, and was honored and respected by every citizen of the capital city and of the State who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In social life he took great pleasure, and was a welcome guest at all homes in Madison whenever it pleased him to call. He was agreeable in manner, fluent in conversation, and always entertaining. In brief, he was all the time and under all circumstances a true and refined gentleman.

In June, 1838, Mr. Jackson was married in New York to Miss Catharine Garr, daughter of Andrew Garr, a distinguished lawyer of that city. They had no children. Mrs. Jackson died in Halifax on the 16th of August, 1875. Her remains lie in Forest Hill cemetery, near Madison, and by her side were placed the remains of the honored husband who traveled life's journey with her for more than thirty-five years. A distinguished writer, in referring to the estimable wife of Judge Jackson at the time of her death, said:

"Thirty-seven years before, with the fidelity of a true woman and the devotion of a loving wife, she turned from the blandishments and the luxuries of a gay city to share the trials, the privations and the hardships of her husband in his Western home. Her sympathies nerved his arm in the discharge of his public duties; her smiles brightened his future prospects. Twenty-three years later, when called upon to represent his country abroad, she was still his wise counselor, his faithful friend, his devoted wife. Her intelligence, refinement and accomplishments, which had won so many hearts in her native land, were justly appreciated in her foreign home."

Judge Jackson had accumulated sufficient means to carry him through life in comfort, and his last years were happily spent in the city he loved so well, surrounded by friends, and blessed with the knowledge that his life had been one of usefulness to the State and nation.

DAVID ATWOOD.

BY REUBEN G. THWAITES.

[Memorial address presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 2, 1890.]

The conscientiously-edited newspaper is the most convenient as well as one of the most trustworthy sources of historical information. Its editorials, its news departments, its pages devoted to current literature and miscellany, even its advertising columns, form a complex and enduring mirror of the thoughts and customs of contemporaneous generations of mankind, the best phases of whose reflections will be the more readily traced as the dust of ages obscures all other memorials. The introduction of the earliest form of public news-letter was a blessing to the historian. In all stages of the development of the enterprise, the labor of historical fact-gathering has been simplified in a ratio corresponding to the advance made in the scope and character of the press. The meager little folios of our Revolutionary epoch, contemptuously as their counterparts would be received by the newspaper reader of to-day, are a mine of wealth to writers on American history, who are but beginning to appreciate their practical worth. Bound files of these weekly and semi-monthly news-letters, time-stained, worm-eaten and faded, are to-day valued at almost their weight in gold by collectors of the annals of that period. Quaint, chance expressions in the brief editorial paragraphs, the news columns, and particularly the advertisements, throw extremely interesting and valuable side-lights on the character, habits, and opinions of our ancestors, giving life and tone to the historical picture.

If these apparently-lifeless apologies for newspapers can be thus profitably utilized by the historian of the present, who discovers in them a value which their subscribers never found, what untold wealth of fact and contemporaneous portraiture is being stored up for future Bancrofts in the portly newspaper files of to-day! In most of the Western states, newspapers were among the earliest enterprises in the village settlements, and where files of such journals have been carefully preserved from the outset, as has been done for Wisconsin by our State Historical Society, annalists find their work much facilitated; the value of these early papers will become more apparent when the present rapidly-vanishing circle of living witnesses of pioneer events has at last faded away.

The pioneer editors were a class unto themselves. Just as to-day there is no frontier, no backwoods, as our fathers understood these terms, so there is no more pioneer journalism. Rapid transit is now so universal, rival lines of railroad and telegraph so soon push out to any point of settlement worth the effort, that few villages in the United States are stationed more than a half-day's easy wagon ride from some trunk-road station, which has quick connection with the centers of civilization. Thus the backwoods, and the conditions of life under which the pioneer therein lived, have passed into tradition. And the pioneer journal is now a curious and instructive relic, found nowhere outside of historical libraries. The smallest newspaper published to-day, in the farthestmost American settlement, is in easy communication with the rest of the world, by rail and wire. If the daily journal has any standing at all, it publishes the president's message within a few hours after it is delivered; it contains at least a mention of the most startling news of the world, almost as soon as the details are received in New York; the day's markets in the large commercial cities are spread before its readers, and the section, State and village are reasonably well "covered" when the little folio goes to press.

No American editor of our time can get so far away from civilization as to experience a tithe of the difficulties under

which the pioneer journalists of the Northwest labored. But those difficulties sharpened the wits of the backwoods craftsmen. Hampered by the lack of proper mechanical appliances; with transit so slow that the New York papers, containing all of the news outside the State, were often two or three weeks on the road; battling with political factions in a day when partisanship ran high and journalism had a decidedly personal flavor; with business rivalry often bitter and sometimes not-over scrupulous—the pioneer editors had need to be men with their eyes open, if they would successful survive it all. It was an illustration of the survival of the fittest. The best of them were, from the first, conspicuous in the development of their adopted Territories and States, winning more or less renown as the conditions chanced to shape themselves—men of high character and good judgment, holding their own well with members of the learned professions; while, indeed, the latter obtained some of their brightest recruits from the ranks of active pioneer journalism.

In the natural course of events, but few of these early newspaper editors yet remain among us. And yet fewer of those can point to a continuous service at the desk, reaching back from the highly-developed journals of the present to the crude efforts of frontier publication. Up to the time of his lamented death, the eleventh of December last, General David Atwood, proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Wisconsin State Journal, was a notable member of that band of journalistic veterans whose reminiscences went back to the times when daily journals were small, and few and far between, and the old Washington hand press was the printing machine to be found in nine-tenths of American newspaper offices. He was one of the earliest, as he had ever been one of the most prominent, of the Badger State journalists, and at the time he passed away was—with the single exception of William E. Cramer, of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, who had some two or three months' start of the general—the oldest active member of the Wisconsin press who has been uninterruptedly in the editorial harness from the first. The head of one the

leading newspapers of the commonwealth, [he had done much in practically moulding the policy and politics of this State, and had held numerous high positions of honor and trust within it.

General Atwood came of good English Puritan stock. He could trace his ancestry back [to John Atwood, who settled at Plymouth in 1643. By the time David was born — at Bedford, N. H., December 15, 1815, seventy-four years ago—this English strain had become mixed with Scotch-Irish blood, which flowed in the veins of some of the sturdiest of Americans: Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and hosts of other worthies.

A New Hampshire farmer's boy, he was from the first trained in the school of industry. At the district school, one of his companions, for a time, was Horace Greeley. Horace was somewhat older than David, and left the school and the town before the latter, but they were warm friends from the start, and maintained a cordial intimacy throughout Greeley's life. The Greeley family lived across the road from the Atwoods, and their farms adjoined. Indeed, the Greeleys were the first neighbors whom David came to know.

The late Zachariah Chandler, afterwards United States senator from Michigan, was also one of David Atwood's boyhood friends, and a classmate of his in the old Presbyterian Sunday school. Chandler and Atwood used frequently to meet in subsequent years and jovially refresh their recollections of boyhood life in Bedford, to which the lapse of time had in the minds of both lent a poetic glamor.

At the age of sixteen, with only such humble scholastic learning as the Bedford pedagogue could impart, but well grounded in the virtues of integrity and frugality, and in practical views of life, David, now a rugged youth, set out from the old homestead upon a career quite foreign in character to that of his long line of ancestors, who had been tillers of the soil. He became apprenticed to his brother John, who was in business at the then frontier town of Hamilton, N. Y., the junior member of the firm of Treadway & Atwood, printers and publishers of law books. The

establishment turned out what was deemed excellent work for those times, and at the close of his five years' apprenticeship David Atwood was considered a master book printer, familiar with the trade in all its departments, as it then existed.

Complications in the business of the firm rendered it necessary to secure an immediate market for its latest publishing venture, a work in eight volumes, entitled *The American Common Law*. Young Atwood undertook to sell these books for his brother, by personal applications to members of the western bar. This was no small undertaking, and it took him three years — 1837-39 — to complete the task. During that time he traveled, with a horse and democrat wagon, some ten thousand miles in parallel trips through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia, and in much of this wide expanse of territory he was the pioneer introducer of law books. It was long before the day of the modern book agent, there were no railroads west of the Susquehanna, transportation by river and land was exceedingly uncertain, and lawyers in far Western communities welcomed the traveling agent of the Hamilton house with open arms, congratulating themselves upon the fact that they had grown to be a community of sufficient importance to warrant a business visitation of this character. The young agent, as a matter of course, suffered much hardship and privation, especially in the extreme west, and oftentimes met with narrow escapes, when storms had blocked the forest roads, and bridges had been carried away by swollen streams; but in all that time, despite his youth and slender stature, and the well-known fact that he was often compelled to carry considerable sums of money on his person, he never once suffered assault or was greeted with a harsh word or threatening glance. Much of the country was then in a state of nature; the small settlements were few and far between, and farm clearings many miles apart; entertainment was crude, but the people were good-hearted; their great distance from the centers of population pro-

moted within them a spirit of fellowship, in their shanty communities nestled down in the midst of the dark forests, or dotted like islands in the horizon-bounded prairie seas, and the stranger was ever welcome.

General Atwood to the last delighted in turning back in memory to those pioneer experiences, of which he had had so wide a view, and it was always a rare treat to hear him relate incidents of his remarkable wagon journeys — admirable pictures of the times, and illustrating traits in the characters of men whom he then met as young lawyers and editors in the frontier towns, who afterwards became famous at the bar or in political life.

In September, 1839, being now twenty-four years of age, he united with his brother John in the publication of the *Hamilton Palladium*, a weekly newspaper of the whig persuasion. In Cincinnati, David had frequently met and conversed with General Harrison, and returned to Hamilton thoroughly imbued with enthusiasm for "Old Tip." He was long known as "the original Harrison man" in Madison county, and was much in demand that fall at campaign meetings as a leader in the choral efforts, then an important feature at such gatherings. He also wrote vigorous political articles for his paper, although especially in charge of its mechanical department.

In 1844, Mr. Atwood entered into the campaign for Henry Clay with intense enthusiasm, being now for long periods the political editor of the *Palladium*. From that date until his death, he was actively engaged in political management, but he ever looked back to the fruitless Clay campaign as the one in which he made the greatest personal exertions of his life. And indeed these labors so seriously undermined his health that he withdrew his interest from the *Palladium* and went by wagon to Stephenson county, Ill., where he purchased a farm and settled down as a sheep raiser. He regained his health in this role, but lost his money from disease in his folds and blight in his wheat fields.

Financially broken, he resolved to return to his trade. The desire had for years been strong within him, to estab-

lish a newspaper at some State capital, where the political interests of a commonwealth naturally center. The neighboring Territory of Wisconsin was then experiencing somewhat of a "boom" and seemed destined to enjoy a brilliant future. It was engaged at the time in seeking entrance to the union of States, and for many reasons public attention, the country over, was being attracted to the Territory in a marked degree. Madison, the capital, was merely a name to Colonel Atwood, but he nevertheless resolved to come here and try his fortune, confident that the village must surely grow with the commonwealth. With vague notions of his future home, he engaged stage passage from Freeport to Rockford and thence to Madison, with the belief that in the Wisconsin capital he could at least do no worse than at sheep-farming in Illinois. He arrived in Madison, October 15, 1847, with but a few dollars in his pocket, though full of courage.

He at once engaged with William W. Wyman, the publisher of the Madison Express, at the munificent salary of six dollars per week, with board and lodgings (then worth two dollars) thrown in. The work of that winter, 1847-48, was no boy's play for Mr. Wyman's assistant. He accurately reported, not only the doings of the legislature, but the debates and transactions of the important and protracted convention that drafted the constitution which was adopted by the people, and under which Wisconsin became a State, in May, 1848. Colonel Atwood was never absent from the sessions of that convention for a moment, and became one of the best informed men in the commonwealth as to its detailed proceedings and the intent of the makers of the admirable instrument therein perfected. He wrote all of the editorials in the Express, which was nominally edited by Mr. Wyman, set some type on the tri-weekly edition, which was issued during the convention, made up the forms, and in every particular carried out his contract to the letter, though often working until after midnight in order to fully meet the pressing demands of the day upon one who was, in an important news epoch, "editor, reporter, foreman, compositor and all hands."

Early in October, 1848, in company with Royal Buck, a son-in-law of Wyman, Colonel Atwood purchased the Madison Express establishment from the latter. Atwood & Buck at once changed the name to the Wisconsin Express, to give the paper more of a State character; and it appeared on the sixteenth of November following with a new dress and many improvements in style. But owing to the presence in the village of two democratic papers, well edited and backed by State patronage, the Express was able to exist only by the exercise of the strictest economy.

In the fall of 1851 the whigs, for whose ascendancy the Express had with loyal courage fought against all odds, elected their candidate for governor, L. J. Farwell; but as the legislature and all departments of the government were still in the hands of the opposition this victory brought on official patronage to the Express. In the spring of 1850 a new whig paper, the Statesman, had appeared, to check the growing hopes of the original whig organ. In June, 1852, a consolidation was effected, with General Atwood as one of the new staff, the Palladium (daily) being published for eleven weeks under this arrangement. But the enterprise failed, and out of the wreck the general, single-handed, reared the Wisconsin State Journal (daily and weekly), issuing his first number on the 28th of September, 1852. The State Journal continued as the only whig paper in the place until the organization of the republican party, since which time it has been the sole champion of the latter at the Wisconsin capital.

General Atwood had belonged to the anti-slavery wing of the whig party; and when the free soil movement became strong in Wisconsin, as it did in the State campaign of 1853, the State Journal took the lead in advocating the nomination of a people's ticket. This step was taken, thus paving the way for the republican organization, which was effected in Madison on the fourteenth of July, 1854. At this famous meeting, which General Atwood did so much to bring about, he was a member of the committee on resolutions, and he and his colleagues presented the platform which

was used as a model in all subsequent republican conventions held that year.

In the spring of 1853, there became associated with General Atwood in the publication of the *State Journal*, Horace Rublee, a vigorous and graceful editorial writer, who was afterwards minister to Switzerland, and is at present the editor-in-chief of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Rublee dissolved partnership with General Atwood and departed to undertake the Swiss mission. He was succeeded as the junior partner in the firm by Maj. J. O. Culver, a gentleman of excellent literary tastes, who remained with the *State Journal* until the first of January, 1877. He is now connected with the San Francisco press. Ever after Major Culver's departure the general was sole proprietor of the establishment.

In the Bashford-Barstow troubles, 1855-56 — which ended in Barstow (dem.) being compelled to yield the governor's chair to Bashford (rep.), upon the judgment of the supreme court that the former had used fraud in securing his hold upon the office — General Atwood was particularly prominent. Party passion rose to a high pitch, and it required the most astute diplomacy to prevent actual bloodshed among opposing factions of the people. Throughout these months of popular disturbance the general was acknowledged to be the leading spirit among the republican managers and did much to practically aid the counsel for Bashford in their prosecution of the case.

General Atwood began his connection with the citizen soldiery of the country at an early day. In 1841, just after the Harrison campaign, he was appointed adjutant on the staff of Col. James W. Nye, afterwards United States senator from Nevada, who was then in command of the 65th regiment of New York state militia. In 1842, he was promoted to be major of the regiment. On Colonel Nye's promotion, Major Atwood succeeded him in office. For two years Colonel Atwood commanded the regiment, and is noted as having introduced many reforms, moral and disciplinary, at the "general trainings," where, heretofore, there had been much boisterous and unmilitary behavior.

In 1851, then a resident of Wisconsin, he was appointed by Governor Farwell as quartermaster-general of the State; and in 1858 Governor Randall appointed him major-general of the fifth division of State militia.

In 1861, General Atwood represented the Madison district in the State assembly and performed notable service in securing the enlargement and betterment of the capitol. He was also employed, this year, as a very active worker in the business of raising and fitting troops for the front; and in all the leading State enterprises incident to the amassing of funds for the prosecution of the union cause, was an enthusiastic and efficient manager. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln as internal revenue assessor for the second congressional district; but in 1866 was removed by President Johnson as "an offensive partisan," being the first Wisconsin officer to be thus sentenced to retirement. He was a valuable mayor of Madison in 1868-69. During the latter year, the State press, quite regardless of political affiliations, urged his nomination as governor, and he came very near succeeding in the convention.

In January, 1870, Benjamin F. Hopkins, who represented the Madison district in the fortieth congress, died, and the month following General Atwood was elected as his successor. Taking his seat on the twenty-third of February, he was given a place on the then important and hard-working Pacific Railway committee. In congress, as elsewhere, General Atwood soon established a reputation as an industrious and eminently useful man, his name being prominently connected with some of the best of the successful bills of the session. From 1872 till the close of the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, in 1876, the general was the commissioner from Wisconsin, — being appointed by President Grant — and executed his important trust with signal ability. He was for a time the president of the full body, which included some of the brightest and most distinguished men in the nation, and throughout their deliberations he took a conspicuous part, being one of the executive and the chairman of the auditing committee.

General Atwood held numerous positions of public or

semi-public character, in addition to those I have already mentioned. In 1849 he was a justice of the peace; in 1854, a village trustee; for thirteen years after 1857 he was treasurer of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society; for sixteen years after 1866, a member—generally the president—of the board of trustees of the State insane hospital; for many years a member of the Madison city school board, and for a time its president; for thirty years a trustee and member of the executive committee, for five years the secretary, and for a long series of years president of the Madison Mutual Insurance company, an institution which in its time did a very large business throughout the Upper Mississippi valley; he was for a long period president of the Madison Gas Light and Coke company; he had been a director in several railroad enterprises and the president of one of them, and had been, from its inception in January, 1849, one of the most active and influential members of the State Historical society. He was for many years one of our curators, and in 1883 was chosen vice-president, a position he held at the time of his death. For eight years previous to 1876 he was the Wisconsin member of the republican national committee, and he had attended every national convention of his party since the nomination of Lincoln, in 1860—serving as a member of the convention of 1876. To every position of trust, he brought a clear head and a sound heart. He was a wise counsellor, a staunch friend and the embodiment of personal integrity. General Atwood's name, in connection with any enterprise, was universally regarded as a guaranty of good faith. He adorned office, rather than was adorned by it.

On the twenty-third of August, 1849, Mr. Atwood was married at Potosi, Wis., to Mary Sweeney, formerly of Canton, Ohio. They had born to them two sons and two daughters—the eldest of these being Charles David, who was vice-consul at Liverpool, in 1872-76, and afterwards an accomplished associate editor of the Wisconsin State Journal; in 1874, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. A. J. Ward, one of the leading physicians of Madison; Charles died in 1878, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, at a time when he appeared

to be about entering a distinguished career; his son, David, is of the fourth generation of David Atwoods. Harry F. and Mary L., other children of the general, reside in Madison; Elizabeth G. lives in Milwaukee, having in 1877, married Mr. Edward P. Vilas.

Physically General Atwood was of medium, well-proportioned stature, with expressive dark-blue eyes which always beamed with kindly light and fairly kindled with animation when he was engaged in telling a good story; for the general was a charming conversationist, especially upon the fertile themes of pioneer and political reminiscence. His fine, regular features were well set off with a full head and a flowing beard of snow-white hair; his general personal appearance being not unlike that of the poet Bryant, during the years when the latter had taken on his most venerable aspect. Dignified and impressive in bearing, he was even-tempered, frank and unassuming in manner, hopeful and happy in temperament, and noted throughout Wisconsin as a high-minded, public-spirited man, who had rare political sagacity and good executive ability. He inherited the spirit of hospitality, and his long pioneer experience cultivated this to a high degree, so that he came to be widely known as a most cordial host, a prince of entertainers. Under the roof of the spacious Atwood mansion, in this city, there have been welcomed, in the past forty years, a long line of politicians, journalists, high public officials, statesmen and scholars, representing many sections and countries. Although commencing life with but meager knowledge of text-books, he was a veteran in that best of mental training schools, the newspaper printing office; and, with large experience in various important walks of life, he had an excellent practical education, being a good judge and keen appreciator of the best in art and literature. He displayed remarkable facility in composition, possessed a simple, incisive style, and was a quick thinker. His capacity for editorial work was something marvelous, and in this as well as in other qualities here cited, increasing years appeared in no sense to dull his ardor or lessen his intellectual capacity. A politician in

the best sense of the word, he never allowed partisan bitterness to poison his intercourse with men of every political creed. To all classes he was the same affable, easily-approached gentleman; the humblest workman in his establishment could gain as ready and considerate an audience of the "chief" as the most distinguished visitor to his editorial sanctum or sumptuous home.

General Atwood saw Wisconsin enter upon her condition of Statehood; her history since that time has been in a large sense his history, for he was prominently identified with her steady development, and an active participant in many of the most important scenes upon her stage. While a fine representative of the best class of western pioneers, coming down to us from a former generation which was born into conditions of life no longer possible anywhere on this continent, General Atwood kept steady pace with the times, and although he was for many years a veritable patriarch in appearance, his mind was as agile as his step; he was eminently a man of to-day, progressive in tone, and confident that the things of the present are necessarily an improvement on the past.

His editorial associates sadly feel the loss of the venerable and inspiring presence of him whom they had grown to love so well. To his devoted family, it is as though a bright and shining light, long fixed in their hearts, had suddenly gone out. All who knew him were his friends; and that large though unseen audience of Wisconsin newspaper readers, whose attention he commanded for full half a century, had come to regard him with feelings akin to friendship. In social, newspaper and political circles, few Wisconsin men have filled so large a space, few have been so seriously missed. The kindly editor who had so often touched upon the virtues of others who have gone before, who had found so much to say that was good concerning his predecessors in the great journey hence, who ever sought only for the true and noble in other men's characters, has himself gone to join the great majority, full of years and honor. No man has better deserved the apostolic benediction at the end of his life's career, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Held January 15, 1891

WITH THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AND THE BIENNIAL ADDRESS, ON "THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE
PEOPLE," DELIVERED JANUARY 28, 1891, BY HERBERT B. ADAMS,
PROFESSOR IN JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY



MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1891

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*To whom communications may be addressed.

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DANIEL S. DURRIE *.....MADISON.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

SAAC S. BRADLEY, Assistant Corresponding Secretary.....MADISON.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY, Cataloguer.....MADISON.

EMMA A. HAWLEY, Binding Clerk.....MADISON.

ANNIE A. NUNNS, Library Attendant.....MADISON.

JANITORS.

JOHN KAPPEL (library).....MUSCODA.

SALMON H. TUTTLE, (portrait gallery and museum)WHITEWATER.

LIBRARY OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12; Afternoon, 1:30 to 5:30.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

*To whom communications may be addressed.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the library reading rooms of the society, Thursday evening, January 15, 1891.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: As this is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of meeting you since you elected me president of this great society, an honor which was as unexpected as it was undeserved, I beg leave to tender to you my most hearty thanks, and to say that I highly appreciate this evidence of your confidence and regard.

It cannot be but pleasing to a man engaged in active business, to have his name associated with a great educational and literary institution like the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It is particularly refreshing and welcome to be able, even for a short time, to leave the dust and the din of a great commercial and manufacturing city, and to enjoy the quiet, yet strengthening and inspiring atmosphere of a city like this, redolent alike with the fragrance of the literary treasures of all the past, and the scientific discoveries of all the present.

The city of Madison, as she sits high enthroned in loveliness amid her sparkling lakes, with a landscape picturesque and beautiful upon every side, has always appeared to me to be especially adapted for a great literary and scientific centre; and the progress she has made in this direction in recent years is the best evidence that she has a great destiny in store for her in the future. She is the literary capital of a region larger than all England, and capable of maintaining in comfort as large a population as that country; and I can see no reason why, in time, there shall not stand here a great seat of learning second to none in the old world or the new, with a variety of schools, colleges and associations embracing the whole realm of discovered truth.

We meet together this evening, more particularly to consider the best interests of the State Historical Society. I doubt very much whether the citizens of Wisconsin fully appreciate its importance. So wonderful has been the progress of scientific discovery, and so remarkable have been the triumphs of man over the forces of nature during the present generation,

that our eyes have been dazzled by the brilliancy of their achievements, and we can see but little else. There is a tendency to allow physical research to monopolize the attention of the student. Yet historical research, especially as it is now conducted, is found to reap a harvest of exceeding richness.

There was a time not long distant, when the study of history consisted in telling of emperors, generals, armies, and senators, and in passing in review battles, sieges, triumphs, victories, and seditions. Such a study of history contributed only to gratify an idle curiosity; but history is now studied in such a way as to evolve great principles from the important facts which it records. Idea after idea, principle after principle, have sprung into existence in the successive gradation of the ages, and in consideration of these the volume of history becomes a study of equal importance with the book of physical nature. If Pope be at all correct when he says that "The proper study of mankind is man," then the study of history as it is now pursued can boldly take its stand side by side with the study of physical science. By physical science are discovered and utilized the powers and properties of material nature, while in history are unfolded the mental, moral and social properties of man in their development through the ages. Will it not be quite as important for a young man entering life and likely to take a part in shaping the destinies of his country, to be able to trace the rise and fall of the Roman empire, as to understand the motions of the satellites of Jupiter or the transit of Venus? Is it not as important to be able to follow Cicero through one of his glowing orations, as it is to know the name of the particular bug which buzzes around your head in the summer twilight?

The problems of real life in dealing with our own fellow men, and the great social and political questions which are crowding in from every side for solution, will have more light cast upon them by a thorough knowledge of history, than from any other source whatsoever. In history is kept alive the record of the sacred ascent of the moral and intellectual life of the human race. It unlocks the treasures of ancient thought, and enables us to hold converse with the master spirits of the race. History has been called "the letter of instructions, which the old generations write and posthumously transmit to the new; nay, it may be called more generally still, the message verbal or written which all mankind delivered to every man."

No doubt the discoveries of physical science have their influence on the social, moral and political questions of the hour; but it is indirect, rather than direct. It will hardly be asserted that we are more likely to speak the truth, because we speak through the telephone, or that we are more ready to run on errands of mercy because we ride on the electric car, and not on a stage coach. At the same time such inventions as those of printing, the steam engine, railways, and telegraphs have been of incalculable benefit to mankind even in a moral point of view. They have done won-

ders in perpetuating and spreading knowledge, in the prolongation of life, in magnifying the power of labor, and in shortening its hours.

History teaches us that the present condition of society is in no sense, final. It points backward from century to century, and shows us that the civilization of two thousand years ago was very different from that of one thousand years ago, and that of one thousand years ago from that of five hundred, and that of five hundred different from that of one hundred, and that of even one hundred years ago very different from that of the present hour. How foolish, then, it is to look upon all changes as something to be resisted, or as being in their very essence revolutionary, and subversive of the best interests of society.

Society as we find it to-day is but an evolution, a growth, and is but of very recent date. The great oriental empires of antiquity upon which our eyes first fall as the curtain rises on the drama of history, had a very different civilization from that of Greece and Rome, which succeeded them. The mediæval civilization of Europe was different from both; and through feudalism and tribe and clan, came on the economic individualism of the present day, the industrial and commercial system of the nineteenth century.

Commerce—the art of buying and selling, and of the accumulation of wealth—which is the despotic ruler of the world to-day, cut but little figure in former civilizations. The whole tendency of the industrial or commercial era has been to break society up into individual atoms, each scheming and working for itself. The protecting ægis of the state has been over all, preserving a semblance of unity; but an intense, sleepless, remorseless competition has been the dominant factor of the whole. This competition has sharpened to a wonderful extent the inventive genius of the human intellect, and the result has been the grand product of railroads, telegraphs, spinning jennies, sewing machines, telephones, and electric lights. Still everything around us shows that we are moving rapidly on to, it's to be hoped, a still higher plane of civilization. One of the greatest problems of civilization has ever been the antagonism between the individual and society, between private and common interests. At no period in the history of the world has, in one sense, society been so bound together as at present; and at the same time, at no period have the duties of the individual held him so lightly to the social whole. If he pays his taxes he may fight his fellows to the death in the arena of trade, and he is not expected to heave even a sigh for the dead and wounded who fall upon every side.

It looks, however, as if the days of extreme individualism are numbered. The power of private enterprise as an efficient industrial factor, is becoming less and less. Great works are now done by great companies, and we find them often united in one great combination. Every day we see the announcement of some consolidation of industries. The same is true of labor; it is being enrolled in great associations. All this indicates that society is being rapidly modified. Our environments seem to call for great

changes; but what they are to be, no one can foretell. I believe, however, that there will be gradually a more equitable distribution of wealth, or such an elevation of sentiment that men will cease to prize wealth as the *summum bonum* of life. The poet's malediction, "Cursed be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool," will meet with universal endorsement.

Education is now almost as general and free as the air we breathe. We educate a young man in the common school until he is fourteen years of age, and he has learned history and studied the lives of the great men of earth, so that his soul has been fired with noble aspirations. When he leaves school, the circumstances of his parents are such that he has to enter, we shall say, a shoe factory, and attend year after year to one of the machines which makes the sixtieth part of a shoe. Can you expect such a young man to be happy and contented in such a position, especially as he soon finds out that he knows more than the young man who owns the factory? Universal education is multiplying such cases every year. I do not think any one will propose to do away with the education, so some other means must be found to meet such cases which we see upon every side. I have great faith that as we move along, solution after solution will gradually appear for the difficulties as they arise. The shortening of the hours of labor will, I am sure, tend much to the contentment of the educated workmen, giving him more time to spend with his family and his books, thereby greatly relieving the burden and monotony of his daily toil.

There are, no doubt, numerous cases wherein the community will curtail the domain of the individual before many years pass by. State socialism is making rapid progress, more so in Europe even than in this country. But in this country there is a growing sentiment that the individual must yield when the very safety or the existence of the community is in danger. For instance, the grasping owners of tumble-down tenements, wherein it is utterly impossible to keep healthy and clean, will soon be compelled by the state to replace them with buildings fitted for the abode of civilized men. Unless all signs fail, before another generation passes, the highways of the people will belong to the nation. In the days of ancient Rome the imperial roads crossed the empire from Parthia on the east, to far-off Caledonia on the west; in England we hear of the "king's highway," the king standing for the state; but since the invention of steam, the great highways of commerce which bind state to state and ocean to ocean, and upon which the very existence of our great cities depend, belong to private individuals. In these and other instances the old problem of civilization, the individual versus the community, will soon call for settlement.

To the student of history there are many things most cheering and hopeful in the present outlook of our civilization. The prejudices of race and nation are rapidly melting away; while electricity and steam are effectually removing all the physical barriers which separate the different

portions of the globe. A financial crisis in Argentina is speedily felt in New York, London and Chicago; while in a few hours the news of the great discovery of Dr. Koch, of Berlin, is known to every physician in the civilized world. Last first of May, being labor day, was simultaneously observed in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, London, New York and San Francisco. All these and many other circumstances show that there is a touch of sympathy encircling the earth.

When the first Atlantic cable broke in the depths of the ocean, a steamer started from Ireland to find the fracture, while an operator sat at the eastern end awaiting the result. As the tides and waves of the ocean rolled the cable to and from the rocks at the bottom of the sea, discordant, meaningless and harsh were the sounds which for days and nights greeted the expectant ear, but all at once an intelligible word came flashing out of the dark abyss; only one word, but it was sufficient to show that there was human intelligence and human sympathy at the other end. So, where for centuries there have passed between the nations only fierce and growling words of war, we now often hear words of sympathy and peace, prophetic of happier days for mankind. It looks almost as if before many centuries have passed, the dream of all the poets, from David and Isaiah to Burns, Tennyson and Longfellow, is to be fulfilled. I was one of a committee last spring to decide on the merits of four essays written by young men of different colleges, and two of the four essays ended with the lines of England's poet laureate—

"Till the war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

And I think this a fair example of the channel into which the minds of our young men are now being turned.

Scotland's peasant poet sang a century ago,—

"For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
When man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Yes, it's coming. Every mile of railway that is built, every line of telegraph that is erected, every ship which crosses the ocean says, "It's coming!" Every book which is written, every newspaper which is printed, every deed of kindness which is done, says "It's coming!" Every experiment performed, every lecture delivered in yonder university says "It's coming!" Every lesson to be learned of the thousands of mute, yet eloquent volumes which crowd these walls, says in loudest tones "It's coming!"

At some annual meeting, a few centuries hence, the members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin then convened, will be able to say that "It has come!"—but when and how it came, it will be impossible for

them to tell. It will not come with a noise and a shout; it will come silently and slowly, but surely, as the sun rises from the bosom of Lake Michigan on a summer morning, or as the April sun unshackles the waters of our ice-bound lakes.

I am sure that we as individuals and as a society will do our part in hastening on the golden age of the future, which has ever been the hope of the suffering and the oppressed, and a never failing incentive to the philanthropist and the patriot.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its thirty-seventh annual report, which was adopted. (See Appendix.)

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. (See Appendix.)

Chairman Mayers, from the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund in 1890, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor, according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon the report of expenditures from the income of the binding fund, during 1890, presented to them by Mr. Thwaites, as chairman of the library committee. The reports were adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:

Vice-President — Hon. John E. Thomas, of Sheboygan Falls, to succeed Hon. John H. Rountree, of Platteville, deceased.

Curators, for the term ending at the annual meeting in December, 1893:—

Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., Prof. John B. Parkinson, Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson, Hon. Geo. B. Burrows, Hon. John D. Gurnee, Hon. John A. Johnson, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Pres. T. C. Chamberlin, LL. D., Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, John C. Freeman, LL. D., Hon. Hiram H. Giles, Rasmus B. Anderson, LL. D.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Members were elected as follows:

Life — Hon. F. W. Horn, Cedarburg; Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, Janesville.

Active — Miss Orpha E. Leavitt, Fox Lake; Prof. F. Slade Olver, Miss Mary Frances Carpenter, E. P. Copp, and T. J. Atwood, Madison; Hon. E. von Briesen, Columbus.

Corresponding — Robert Needham Cust, LL. D., London, Eng.; Mr. Samuel Clarkson, Philadelphia; Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, East Ridge, N. H.; Mrs. Anna E. Douglass, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Wm. A. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.; Hon. Wm. Harden, Savannah, Ga.; Hon. Lambert Tree, Chicago; Rev. S. S. Heberd, Menomonie; Rev. A. A. Andridge, Prairie du Chien; Edward Dwight Eaton, DD., LL. D., Beloit.

CHANGE IN TIME OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The following amendment to the constitution, proposed by Gen. Simeon Mills, came up for consideration under the rules, and was adopted:

Amend article IV. of the constitution of the society by striking out the word "January," in the second printed line (edition of 1834) of said article, and substituting therefor the word "December," so that said article when amended shall read as follows:

"The annual meeting of the society shall be held at such time and place, in the month of December, as the executive committee shall designate," etc., etc.

The chair was directed to appoint a standing committee of five, on Historical Monuments, in accordance with the recommendation to that effect, in the report of the executive committee; and also to appoint for the current year a select committee of five, on Legislation.

The meeting stood adjourned.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

was held immediately after the adjournment of the society meeting.

It was voted, on motion of General Mills, to amend section I. of the by-laws of the society, by striking out all words after "capitol," in the third printed line (edition of 1884) of the section, to the close of the first sentence, and

substituting therefor the following: "on the second Thursday of December, in each year, at half-past seven o'clock P. M."— so that said first sentence in said section shall read as follows:

"The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers, shall be held at the rooms of the society in the state capitol, on the second Thursday of December in each year, at half-past seven o'clock P. M."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of \$925 be and is hereby annually appropriated from the income of the binding fund until further ordered, to be expended under the direction of the chairman of the library committee, subject as heretofore to the approval of the auditing committee—\$500 to be paid to the binding clerk as salary, and \$425 to be expended for necessary binding.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the agreement made at the time of her engagement, in December, 1889, the salary of Minnie M. Oakley, cataloguer, be hereafter \$800 per annum.

Resolved, That the sum of \$350 be annually appropriated from the general fund, until further ordered, as salary for the library attendant.

Secretary Thwaites nominated First Assistant Librarian Bradley to be assistant corresponding secretary, without further pay. The nomination was confirmed by the committee.

The meeting stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

- A. Report of Finance Committee.
- B. Report of Treasurer.
- C. Thirty-seventh annual report of Executive Committee.
- D. Biennial address by Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on "The Higher Education of the People."

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin :

Your committee on finance have the honor to respectfully report, that we have this day carefully examined the report of your treasurer, have seen and checked off all the mortgage securities and find such securities amounting in principal to \$19,691.67 with interest paid thereon as due, with the exception of three cases, all of which are deemed to be well secured.

We find by bank-books, that he has cash in bank, \$1,853.20, and a balance in hand of 74 cents, making a cash balance as reported of \$1,853.94.

For detail of payments made, and balances due to the binding, the antiquarian and general funds, you are respectfully referred to the full and complete report of the treasurer, which we are pleased to approve.

Dated Madison, Wis., January 1, 1891.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Chairman.

C. P. CHAPMAN,

M. R. DOYON,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

Committee on Finance.

B.—TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1st, 1891.

The treasurer makes the following report for the year 1890:

The General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1890. To annual appropriation from state..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1890. By paid R. G. Thwaites, sec'y., during year..... 5,000 00

*The Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1890.

Jan. 1.	To balance	\$19,983 08	
Dec. 31.	To interest received during 1890, (see schedule "A," attached)	1,252 25	
	To one-half of life membership fees received.....	10 00	
	To one-half amount received for annual dues.....	84 00	
	To one-half amount received from sales of duplicates.....	14 15	
			<u>\$21,343 48</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1890.

Dec. 31.	By paid, during year, to Secretary R. G. Thwaites, chairman of library committee, as per resolution of execu- tive committee passed Jan. 3, 1889...	\$871 70	
	By balance.....	20,471 78	
			<u>\$21,343 48</u>

*The Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1890.

Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$903 08	
Dec. 31.	To interest received during 1890 (see schedule "A," attached).....	62 60	
	To one-half of life membership fees re- ceived.....	10 00	
	To one-half amount received for annual dues	84 00	
	To one-half amount received from sales of duplicates.....	14 15	
			<u>\$1,073 83</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1890.

Dec. 31.	By balance.....	\$1,073 83	
			<u>\$1,073 83</u>

Inventory, Jan. 1st, 1891.

Amount of mortgage loans (see schedule "B," attached).....	\$19,691 67	
Cash deposited in First National bank.....	1,853 20	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	74	
		<u>\$21,545 61</u>
Proportion belonging to Binding fund.....	\$20,471 78	
Proportion belonging to Antiquarian fund.....	1,073 83	
		<u>\$21,545 61</u>

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

January 1st, 1891.

C.—THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the thirty-eighth annual meeting, January 15, 1891.]

The year has been without special event in the affairs of the society. There has been the usual progress in the several departments of activity; the accessions to our collections have been gratifyingly large and valuable, and we have to note increased interest in our work upon the part of the public, with a decided gain in the number of users of the library; while the crowd of visitors to the portrait gallery and museum has been at least as large as usual—perhaps somewhat exceeding the previous year.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT ROUNTREE.

On the 27th of June we lost one who had long been a vice-president of this society—the Hon. John Hawkins Rountree, of Platteville. Gen. Rountree was born of Irish lineage, in the neighborhood of Mammoth Cave, Warren county, Ky., the twenty-fourth of March, 1805. At the age of nineteen, in common with many other Kentucky youth

of the time, he removed to Illinois, and upon attaining his majority was chosen sheriff of Montgomery county.

In 1827, when twenty-two years of age, he emigrated to the Wisconsin lead region, then rapidly being settled, and founded (November, 1827) the town of Platteville, where he built the first lead-smelting furnace in the territory. In Illinois, he had been a major of militia, and when the Black Hawk war broke out headed a company of Wisconsin mounted volunteers. These rangers did excellent service in protecting the border, and kept the Winnebagoes in a proper state of subjection. At Platteville, he maintained a log fort in which the miners rallied during the periodical "scares." He was appointed county judge of Grant county in 1839, and for many years (1838-1866) served off and on in the territorial and state legislatures; no living citizen of Wisconsin has had so long an experience in the deliberative councils of the commonwealth. In 1847 he was a member of the constitutional convention; in 1851 he was appointed a regent of the state university, and in 1853 received a commission as major general of militia. In addition to these offices of general importance, he held throughout his long life many local positions of honor and trust, and was esteemed by his fellow citizens as one of the most prominent and trustworthy pioneer citizens of southwestern Wisconsin.

Gen. Rountree lived a long, useful and honorable life. He was an active participant in our commonwealth-making, from the early days of the lead-mining immigration until now. The sixty-three years which he spent in Wisconsin were epoch-making. When he staked out Platteville, there was little hope for the future of this region. His neighbors were lead-miners, eager to extract what ore they could, and few of them having a thought of permanent settlement. An Indian trail led off over the hills to the little Indian agency and dingy French Creole trading station at Prairie du Chien. Far to the northeast, at the head of Green Bay, lay another trading hamlet of French Creoles, the dust of nearly three-quarters of a century resting upon it, and more noticeable for signs of decay than evidences

of growth. At the mouth of Milwaukee river, Solomon Juneau had been established as an Indian trader for nine years, with the Vieaus and the Mirandaus and a few Potawattomie half-breeds for neighbors. Here and there in the dense pine forests of the north—on the gloomy shores of Sandy Lake, Lac Court Oreilles and Lac Vieux Desert—were crude log trading posts, akin to the drowsy, isolated factories of the Hudson Bay region of to-day. All between was primeval wilderness, known only to roving bands of Indians and their bosom friends, the French-Canadian traders and *voyageurs*.

The progress, from that day to this, has been a progress from nothing to everything. Gen. Rountree saw it all, and was of it all. A man of sterling character, and great mental as well as physical vigor, he was one of the remarkable men of his time—almost the last of a coterie of lead-mine pioneer celebrities who were in at the beginning of American development in Wisconsin. They wrested the region from the hands of the French fur trader and the Indian, and made it into an agricultural and industrial commonwealth that has taken a proud rank in the states of the union. They were the Fathers of Wisconsin, and few of them are now left in our councils.

OTHER DECEASED PIONEERS.

The ranks of Wisconsin pioneers have been sadly depleted the past year. In addition to the death of General Rountree, we note the passing away of the following prominent old settlers:

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Baird, born at Prairie du Chien, April 24, 1810, as Elizabeth Thérèse Fisher; died at Green Bay, November 5, 1890. The daughter of Henry Fisher, a well-known fur trader, she was married on the Island of Mackinaw, where she spent the greater portion of her youth, to the late Henry S. Baird, then a young Green Bay lawyer, at the age of fourteen. Removing with her husband to Green Bay at that time (1824), Mrs. Baird resided there until her death. She was a woman of charming personality, excellent edu-

cation, and had a wide acquaintance with the principal men and women of early Wisconsin. Having traveled and seen much, in the pioneer days, and being gifted with a retentive memory which never failed her until the last days of her long life, she was a rare source of information and inspiration to western historical students. Her entertaining reminiscences will appear in Volume XII. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, to be published a year hence.

E. H. Brodhead, born February 23, 1809, at Plattekill, Ulster county, N. Y.; died at Milwaukee, Sunday, December 14, 1890. In early life he was a civil engineer, and was employed as such on some of the earliest of the eastern railways—notably the Ithaca & Oswego, the Housatonic, the Hartford & Willimantic, and the Hartford & New Haven. He was chief engineer of the latter for several years. He surveyed the John Brown tract, in northern New York, in 1840-41; in 1843, was chief engineer in the enlargement of the Erie canal, and did important work on the Black river and Chenango canals. In 1851, he came to Wisconsin, being employed in finishing the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien line, and afterward became president of the company. In 1857, after a distinguished career in his profession, he abandoned engineering. During the war he was conspicuous in his efforts relative to the exchange of prisoners. From 1862 to 1882 he was president of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Milwaukee, and was prominent in many enterprises, such as the Milwaukee water works, Milwaukee Gas Company, and the Chicago & Northwestern railway; the Milwaukee flushing tunnel was his last great work. He was a man of great force of character, of excellent and independent judgment, and of a happy, domestic temperament. His estate was valued at a million dollars.

Samuel G. Colley, who settled at Beloit in 1838, died at that city, October 21, 1890. He was a member of the assemblies of 1849, 1854 and 1855, and had been a sheriff of Rock county.

Noah Durham Comstock, born in Lowville, N. Y., November 22, 1832; died at Arcadia, Wis., June 6, 1890. He settled at Arcadia in 1855, and held numerous town and county of-

fices. He was an assemblyman in 1872, 1874, 1875 and 1876, and represented his district in the state senate in 1882-86. A man of generous impulses, and a staunch supporter of this society.

Jonathan Ford, born in Brown county, N. Y., December 19, 1815; died at Kansas City, September 11, 1890. He was an early settler of Milwaukee, and at one time its superintendent of schools.

George C. Ginty, born in Toronto, February 14, 1840; died in Madison, December 9, 1890. Coming to Wisconsin in 1853, as a printer, he was until his death a prominent member of the craft. He was president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association for three years, and for many years past had been proprietor and editor of the Chippewa Falls Herald. During the war of secession, he was major of the 39th Wisconsin infantry, and later became colonel of the 47th; at the close of the war, he was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious service. He was a member of the assembly in 1863, and a state senator in 1855-56 and 1885-87. In July last he was appointed by President Harrison as United States marshal for the western district of Wisconsin. He was kind, open-hearted, and public-spirited, and for many years took a prominent part in political affairs.

Edward Augustus Goodenough, born at Campton, N. H., December 18, 1825; died on the Oneida Indian reservation, January 25, 1890. While a child, his parents moved to Nashota, Wis., and in 1844 he became a student in the Protestant Episcopal college at that place. Graduating in 1852, he was for a time professor of Hebrew at that institution; then he took charge of the parish at Portage, and in October, 1853, entered upon his duties as Episcopal missionary to the Oneida Indians. His predecessors in that office had been Eleazer Williams (the alleged dauphin of France), Richard F. Cadle, Solomon Davis and F. R. Haff. For over thirty-six years, Mr. Goodenough acceptably filled this humble and onerous, but highly useful position, practically isolated from the world, yet content to be a factor in the civilization of a barbaric race. He made

much progress in the face of great difficulties, and the news of his death was received with unfeigned sorrow by his dusky parishioners, in whose hearts he had become securely entrenched.

Madame Madeline la Rivière, born at Prairie du Chien in 1810; died at the same place in January, 1890. She was the widow of the famous Pierre Paquette, Indian trader at Portage, who was killed there in 1836, and was mother of Moses Paquette, present government interpreter for the Wisconsin Winnebagoes. Madame la Riviere had fifteen children, all of whom are now living, and thirteen of them were present at her burial. She left, also, seventy-eight grand-children, thirty-five great-grand-children, and three great-great-grand-children. Five generations of her relatives attended the funeral.

Francis Little, born in Ireland, February 22, 1822, died at Dodgeville, Wis., January 6, 1890. Coming to Wisconsin in 1844, he settled at New Diggings, Lafayette county, and early took an important part in the conduct of public affairs in the lead district. He was a member of assembly in 1864-65, and state senator in 1871-74.

Samuel R. McClellan, born in Coleraine, Mass., March 19, 1806; died at Kenosha, Wis., June 11, 1890. He had had a successful career as a physician in New York state, but being worn with his practice abandoned it and removed to Wisconsin in 1845. He engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Kenosha. He was chosen a member of the second constitutional convention, (1847), and served on the judiciary committee with marked credit to himself. He was elected a state senator in 1857, and was for three years president of the Kenosha County Agricultural Society. For nine years he practiced medicine in Kenosha, and was at all times a prominent citizen of the vicinity.

David P. Mapes, born at Coxsackie, N. Y., January 10, 1798; died at Winneconne, Wis., May 16, 1890. Mr. Mapes was a member of the New York legislature in 1831. In 1845, he removed to Wisconsin and purchased land adjoining the Fourier settlement (Wisconsin Phalanx), at Ceresco. In 1849, he and his sons founded Ripon, named

by John S. Horner after the English family of Ripon, to which Horner was related. Mr. Mapes, who was a man of remarkable energy and public enterprise, was also one of the projectors of Winneconne, and lost money in forwarding a railroad to that place. He was the oldest Mason in Wisconsin, at the time of his death.

Eliphalet S. Miner, born in Madison, N. Y., March 20, 1818; died in Necedah, Wis., February 9, 1890. He came to Wisconsin in 1828, settling at Green Bay, being a merchant and lumberman; in 1841 he went to Grand Rapids. Was county judge of Adams county at one time, a member of assembly for 1865-66, and a state senator in 1871-72.

Wallace Mygatt, born in Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1818; died in Kenosha, Wis., July 1, 1890. In 1838, he arrived at Kenosha (then Southport), and in 1842 commenced the publication there of the Southport American, and remained its proprietor until 1850. He was employed for many years as federal superintendent of repairs, at Kenosha harbor.

Butler G. Noble, born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1815; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1890. He came to Wisconsin in 1855, and was elected a member of assembly in 1857. In 1859, he was elected lieutenant governor of the state; and when Governor Randall was appointed minister to Rome, became acting governor.

Otis W. Norton, born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1809; died at Janesville, Wis., May 15, 1889. He was one of the pioneers of Rock county, and a member of the senate in 1848-50.

George Howard Paul, born at Danville, Vt., March 14, 1826; died at Kansas City, May 18, 1890. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont (1847) and of Harvard college law-school (1848), and appointed postmaster of Burlington, Vt., in 1849. In 1851, he arrived at Kenosha, Wis., being postmaster there from 1853 to 1861, and mayor in 1856-57. In 1861, he removed to Milwaukee, of which city he at once became a prominent citizen, being superintendent of schools (1870-71) and holding many other local offices at various times. His state positions were: member of the board of railway commissioners during the Potter

law excitement (1874-76); member of the board of state university regents (1874-89), and state senator (1878-81). He was for many years editor of the Milwaukee News; under President Cleveland served as postmaster of Milwaukee, and for a long period was manager of the Milwaukee Cement Company. He removed to Kansas City, where he had business interests, in 1889. Mr. Paul's reputation in Wisconsin, chiefly rested on his active interest in educational affairs; as president of the board of state university regents, he exerted a large and beneficent influence on the conduct of the affairs of that institution. He was a man imbued with public enterprise, and was a power for good in the community.

Hanmer Robbins, born in Deerfield, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1815; died at Platteville, Wis., July 9, 1890. Mr. Robbins came to Platteville in 1837, as the village school teacher. He was afterward interested in lead mining. A member of the assembly in 1857-58, 1861, 1864, and 1866-68, he served for much of that time as chairman of the committee on education. He was for ten years a member of the state board of normal regents, and instrumental in securing the location of a normal school at Platteville. He was much interested in local railway enterprises, and until his death was one of the leading citizens of his locality.

Christopher Latham Sholes, born in Columbia county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1819; died at Milwaukee, Feb. 17, 1890. Mr. Sholes was by trade a printer. He came to Wisconsin in 1837, settling in Green Bay, where he assisted his brother, Charles C. Sholes, in conducting a newspaper. In 1838, at the age of nineteen, he carried the manuscript house journal of the territorial legislature to Philadelphia, and there superintended its printing. In 1839, he took charge of the Wisconsin Inquirer, at Madison, a paper owned by his brother Charles. The following year, aged twenty-one, he went to Kenosha, and assisted Michael Frank in editing the Southport (now Kenosha) Telegraph. He served as postmaster at Kenosha, and afterward at Milwaukee; he was also collector of the port of Milwaukee, and a member of the board of public works in

that city. He was an assemblyman in 1852-53, and a state senator in 1848-49, and 1856-57. He also served, at various times, as editor of the Milwaukee News and of the Milwaukee Sentinel. In 1873 Mr. Sholes invented a type-writing machine, the right to manufacture which he disposed of for a small sum to Remington & Sons, at Ilion, N. Y. This instrument, with many improvements—several of which were from time to time made by Mr. Sholes himself, without reward—is known to-day all over the civilized world as the Remington typewriter. Mr. Sholes was a delightful conversationist, possessed of deep and varied information, and unselfish in a most remarkable degree. He was one of the most generally popular of the pioneers.

Hiram Smith, born in Tinicum township, Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1817; died at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., May 15, 1890. Coming to Wisconsin in 1847, he settled at Sheboygan Falls, where he resided till his death, being one of the leading dairymen of Wisconsin. He was president of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, member of the board of state university regents, and member of assembly in 1871.

Mrs. Emeline S. Whitney, born Emeline Stillman, at Middlebury, Vt., July 21, 1803; died at Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 25, 1890. In 1826 she married Daniel Whitney, who had settled at Green Bay seven years before (1819), and at once moved to her new home, a portion of Green Bay which was then popularly known as "Shanty Town." Among her neighbors was Mrs. Baird, who had arrived in Green Bay in 1824, and whose death occurred a few days later. Mrs. Whitney was a marked character in the early life of Green Bay; for sixty-four years she was an interesting personality in that region. She had a wide acquaintance with pioneer men and women, and her husband was one of the best known and most progressive Wisconsin men of his time. Her influence in the community was always for good, and her benefactions were as numerous as they were unostentatious. She had watched Green Bay grow out of a French Creole village into an enterprising and bustling American city, and with all that was best in

that growth her name and that of her husband will ever be associated.

FINANCIAL CONDITION — GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the general fund have been the annual State appropriation of \$5,000; from this was taken the overpayment of the previous year amounting to \$97.20, leaving the net general fund receipts of the present year, \$4,902.80. The expenditures aggregated \$5,206.75, showing an overpayment of \$206.75, to come out of next year's appropriation. The report of the auditing committee gives the details of these expenditures — chiefly for books — and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law.

With the continual growth of demands upon the library, from students and professors of the state university and other special workers, together with the enormous increase of late years in the output of current books of prime importance in American reference libraries, and the increased cost of library management incident to the enlarged use of the shelves, the present annual state appropriation of \$5,000 is now quite insufficient. Efforts should be made in the early future to secure an addition to this amount, that the library may be kept abreast with the times as a general literary workshop, and still maintain its standing among the libraries of the world as a rich storehouse of Americana.

THE BINDING FUND.

It was reported by the treasurer a year ago that the cash and securities in the binding fund amounted to \$19,983.08. The net increase during 1890 — after deducting binding bills, binding clerk's salary, and fees for recording mortgages — was \$488.70. The details are given in the report of the treasurer.

The present condition of the fund is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$20,471 78
640 acres of land in Coleman county, Texas, appraised at.....	1,600 00
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	550 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,621 78

¹The notes which, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, are in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually,

It is reported to us that were our section of Texas land divided into quarters it would be worth in the market \$3.00 per acre; upon this estimate the property would be worth \$1,920. Coleman county is fast filling up with a thrifty class of settlers, and several quarter-sections adjoining ours have been recently sold at the rate of \$3.00 per acre. The price of land there is steadily rising, and it would seem good policy to hold the property for awhile.

The binding fund is having a healthy growth; its condition is a source of great satisfaction to the society; but it has by no means reached its desirable limit, and gifts and bequests would still be warmly welcomed. The growth of the library means a growth in the necessities for binding. It will be many years yet before we shall have caught up with the long-accumulated arrearages in this direction, to say nothing of the accessions.

ANTIQUARIAN FUND.

The balance in the antiquarian fund, last year, was \$903. 08. The increase in 1890 was \$170.75 (from interest on loans, and one-half the receipts from membership dues, and the sale of duplicates), leaving the present condition:

Cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$1,073 83
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	40 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,113 83

At this rate of increase, it will be several years to come before this fund will produce an income available for our purpose. It often happens that some desirable antiquarian find can be secured only by purchase. The difficulty of procuring as gifts valuable antiquities of general interest, is growing with the years. Other institutions with larger financial resources are in the field, such as the Smithsonian

with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper, \$300; Hon. Breese J. Stevens, \$100; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100; Hon. Harlow S. Orton, \$50. Total, \$550.

¹The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent, after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$20.00; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20.00. Total \$40.

and the Peabody Museum, to say nothing of foreign collectors, and often state pride proves weak when put in competition with money. Much is being done, as always has been done, in securing gifts to our antiquarian collections; but it would be well to have something more substantial than patriotic argument to fall back upon, in difficult cases. The law governing this fund prescribes that its income "shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the state of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings or other objects of historic interest."

There can be no more worthy object for the gifts and bequests of public-spirited citizens of Wisconsin, than this antiquarian fund. It is sincerely to be hoped that its growth will be facilitated the coming year, and that the time is not far distant when it will approach in importance the present condition of our binding fund.

VOL. XII. OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The manuscript for Vol. XII. of Wisconsin Historical Collections has for some months been in course of preparation by the corresponding secretary. The matter, with accompanying annotations, will be ready for the printer by next fall, and may be expected from the press early in the year 1892.

It will be remembered that Vol. XI. contained a large installment of documents from the Canadian archives, bearing upon English and Indian operations in Wisconsin during the revolutionary war, and the war of 1812-15. These documents, heretofore for the most part unpublished and practically unknown, threw light on a dark period in Wisconsin history, and have been of great practical value in many ways to special students of western history. A second installment—perhaps the final—will be given in Vol. XII. These will be found quite as interesting and important as those already presented. In addition to the Canadian documents, the volume will contain several notable monographs and pioneer reminiscences; doc-

uments relating to early schools and missions in Wisconsin, a fresh treatment of the Black Hawk war, some facts relating to the status of Wisconsin Indians, and several other interesting topics will also be presented. It is safe to predict a volume at least equal to its predecessor.

It was expected that Vol. XII. would be published during the present year (1891), but owing to a clerical error in the new law of 1889, relating to the printing of the society, the time for publication is removed to 1892. This will involve but a brief delay, however, as owing to the usual rush of legislative printing and the publication of the session laws during the succeeding summer, it would have been the fall of the present year before the printers could have begun work upon the book.

INCREASED USE OF THE LIBRARY.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the steady increase in the number of persons who use the library, which has been noticable for a few years past, had been maintained during 1890.

This is attributable to several causes: (1) The general awakening of interest in the scientific study of American history, which is now characteristic of American scholarship. In this widespread movement, Wisconsin is taking part. In the state university, the department of American history has been carefully organized, until it is now one of the most popular in the institution. In the high and common schools of the state, teachers are taking an interest in the matter never before observed, and much progress has been made towards the better education of Wisconsin youth in the history of our state and nation. The local history of various sections of the state is receiving intelligent attention, and the next few years promise a considerable literary output in this direction. The increased space devoted by the local journals to this field of news, is encouraging; and we note an awakening of interest in old settlers' reunions, pioneer reminiscences, and in popular historical lecture courses. In all of these movements, this society has taken an active part, and has fre-

quently been called upon to furnish such advice and assistance as was in its power. The Kaukanna centennial celebration, on the nineteenth of June last, is a reminder that Wisconsin is growing old, and that other centennials will soon follow in the course of time. Such celebrations tend greatly to awaken the historic spirit, and cultivate historical study and investigation.

2. The rapid growth of attendance on the state university, together with the special development of its historical department, have been a prominent cause of increased use of our library. In fact, the students and professors of that institution now form a large proportion of our readers, and in purveying for the library their manifold wants are taken into consideration. Often, upon afternoons and Saturdays, our reading rooms prove far too small for the comfort of students. To meet the necessities of the case, we were obliged a year ago to engage an extra library attendant on half-time, to serve at the delivery counter; the arrangement was advantageous in many ways. It is desirable that the coming year we employ this attendant upon full-time, there being always an abundance of work necessary to be done, in such time as she may be able to spare from her duties at the counter.

3. The attendance of specialists from outside the state is chiefly in the summer season, during the vacation time in the various educational institutions where so many of them are employed. There has been an increased number of these during the year, while many more than usual have consulted the resources of the library by letter of inquiry to the society, or by proxy.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

An examination of the letter files of the corresponding secretary would exhibit the fact that the society is not only engaged in historical research, the preservation and publication of materials for history, the building up of the greatest reference library in the west, and the maintenance of a large historical portrait gallery and museum: it is also a bureau of information on questions pertaining to

Wisconsin, — historical, scientific, statistical and antiquarian. The reputation of the society's scholastic storehouse is shown by these letters, which come from all parts of Europe and America, asking for facts and figures about Wisconsin and the northwest in general; while not a few letters drift in from the several state departments in the capitol — "referred to the historical society" being a familiar endorsement on many puzzling communications. Although beyond the province of the society, the utmost care is taken to satisfactorily reply to this multitude of questions, so far as may be, although they are sometimes of a character impossible to answer. We mention the matter merely as an evidence of a phase of the society's activity, not generally recognized.

CARD CATALOGUE.

The making of our dictionary card-catalogue progresses apace. The author index, work on which is proceeding backwards through the published volumes of the general catalogue, has been practically completed through Vol. V. This part of the work will probably be finished in two years more. The subject catalogue now covers all the accessions since the publication of Vol. VII. of the general catalogue (May 1, 1887), and also includes numerous complete records of reports and public documents in the library.

The cataloguers have necessarily gained in dexterity as the work has gone on and the new rules have been mastered, and progress is now much more rapid and satisfactory than before. The duty of making a subject catalogue of the collections previous to May 1, 1887—except as above stated, in certain lines of reports and documents already covered,—is still before us, to be attacked as soon as practicable.

During the coming year, an attempt will be made to complete a card index for our bound volumes of historical manuscripts. These documents, now many thousands in number, are not as yet readily available, although bound in chronological order and classified as to subject so far as

possible. An index would render them of far greater practical value to specialists in early western history.

AMERICAN LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at Fabyan's, N. H., September 8—11. The society was represented by Isaac S. Bradley, the assistant librarian. It is eminently desirable that our institution be annually represented at this yearly gathering of the librarians of the United States, who are doing so much, by their associated efforts, to elevate their profession. Every public library in the country, large and small, has been benefited in many ways by the work of the American Library Association.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The library accessions for the year have been 2,444 volumes, of which 1,440 were by purchase and 1,004 by gift, exchange of duplicates and binding of newspaper files and manuscript documents; and 4,792 pamphlets—4,754 of which were given, thirteen purchased and twenty-five made from newspaper and magazine clippings deemed worthy of preservation. The present estimated strength of the library is 68,614 volumes and 72,351 pamphlets—a total of 140,965.

It will be noticed that the number of book accessions has been somewhat less than the average, this year; this is owing to the fact that many volumes of exceptional rarity and importance have been received, adding materially to our resources in all of the principal departments. The pamphlet accessions have been far greater than usual, making our total considerably above the average.

The following book accessions of the year, are worthy of special note:—

Philosophical transactions of the royal society of London. 20v.

Reports of meetings of the British association for the advancement of science. 18v.

Journals of the royal geographical society. 16v.

Journals of the royal microscopical society. 12v.

Lake Superior region illustrated. 12 pts.

- Iconographic encyclopedia. 6v.
 Sybel's French revolution. 4v.
 Stevenson's dictionary of Roman coins.
 Smith & Wace—dictionary of Christian biography. 4v.
 Punch, 1841-72. 42 vols. in 21.
 Household Words. 19v.
 Dunker's history of antiquity. 6v.
 Sachau—Alberuni's India. 2v.
 American journal of science, 1851-89. 64v.
 Ecclesiastical history society publications. 17v.
 Marquardson, Ed.—Handbuch des oeffentlichen rechts der gegenwart,
 in monographien. 4v.
 Perrot & Chipiez—History of art in Chaldea, Assyria, etc. 8v.
 Indian Antiquary. 17v.
 Uhle—Kultur und industrie Sud Amerika volker
 Tavernier—Travels in India. 2v.
 Laing—Heimskringla; or sagas of Norse kings. 4v.
 Alzog—Universal church history.
 Reed—Lives of Roman emperors. 5v.
 Allen—Great cathedrals of the world.
 Transactions of the American philological association. 17v.
 Stevens—Fac-similes of American manuscripts. 4v.
 Journal of the British archæological association, 1846-74. 30v
 Oxford English prize essays. 5v.
 Galerie du musée Napoléon. 10v.
 Tanguay—Genealogy of Canadian families. Vols. 5, 6, 7.
 Weber—Allgemeine geschichte. 20v.
 Sargent—Silva of North America. v. 1.
 Documentos para la historia de la libertador de Colombia, Peru y
 Bolivia. 18v.

The strength of the library can be realized by citing that of a few departments: Bound newspaper files, 5,935; British and American patent reports, 5,073; political science, 2,151; United States history, 3,405; genealogy and heraldry, 1,217; Shakespeariana, 950; maps and atlases, 1,275.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The book acquisitions for the year are classified as follows:

Bibliography.....	82	Patents, British.....	73
General cyclopædias.....	9	Fine arts... ..	33
General periodicals.....	364	Literature.	110
Newspapers (bound files).....	88	History, general.....	45
Philosophy and ethics.....	32	Historical societies.....	18
Religion (Mythology, and Folk-lore).....	65	Geography and travel.....	100
Sociology (Education, Almanacs and Statistics).....	244	Biography	176
Political science.....	42	Genealogy	45
United States government and state documents.....	271	History, ancient.....	11
Philology	37	History, Europe	102
Natural science.....	117	History, Asia	9
Antiquities and archaeology....	62	History, Africa.	3
Useful arts.....	70	History, North America.....	7
Patents, American.....	29	History, United States.....	159
		History, South America.....	17
		History, Oceanica, and Polar regions	2

CARTOGRAPHY.

Maps and atlases have been acquired as follows:

Four sheet maps of the oil and gas fields, etc. of Ohio. From Prof. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio, Columbus.

A series of plats, etc., of the city of Washington, D. C., 1803; large folio. From the United States coast and geodetic survey office, Washington.

Military map of Dakota territory, 1872, prepared by order of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock for his memorable Yellowstone expedition, 1873, opening up the way for the Northern Pacific railroad; folded. From Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.

Geological maps of Henry, Shelby, Oldham, Whitley, Spencer and Nelson counties, Ky., 1890; also twelve geological sheet maps of the counties of Kentucky, 1885-1889. From Prof. J. R. Procter, state geologist, Frankfort, Ky.

Sectional map of Douglas county, Wis., by Charles Lagro, 1889; mounted in cover. From M. C. Clarke, Madison.

Sheet maps of Navarino, Marquette, Martin, Cassville, Kewaunee, Dartford, Fond du Lac, Two Rivers, and Milwaukee (with Walker's Point and Kilbourn additions); original plat of part of Milwaukee, 1835 (two copies); City of the Four Lakes; government map of part of Wisconsin territory;

five township plats, all of Wisconsin territory; also survey of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, Mich., 1837. From Mrs. Louise S. Favill, Madison.

Scrap book volume of newspaper war maps, 1861-1865. From William H. Wyman, Omaha, Nebr.

Atlases of Dane, Columbia, Brown, Douglas, Outagamie, Sheboygan and Waupaca counties, Wis., 1890. Purchased.

Wall map, city of Madison, Wis., 1890. Purchased.

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

- Academy. London. (w.)
- African Repository. Washington. (q.)
- American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. Phila. (q.)
- American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Catholic Quarterly Review. Phila. (q.)
- American Economic Association, Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
- American Historical Association, Papers. New York. (q.)
- American Journal of Archaeology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Worcester. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- American Notes and Queries. Philadelphia. (w.)
- American Review of Anthropology. Brooklyn. (m.)
- American Statistical Association, Publications. Boston. (q.)
- Andover Review. Boston. (m.)
- Antiquary. London. (m.)
- Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
- Arena. Boston. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Biblia. Meriden, Conn. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)
- Bizarre. Notes and Queries. Manchester, N. H. (m.)
- Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
- Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
- Canadian Indian. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (m.)
- Canadian Patent Office Record. Ottawa. (m.)
- Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)

Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Civil Service Record. Boston. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, Mass. (q.)
 Dial. Chicago. (m.)
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Economist. Cincinnati. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 Education. Boston. (bi-m.)
 Educational Monographs. New York. (bi-m.)
 Educational Review. New York. (m.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 English Illustrated Magazine. London. (m.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents.) London. (w.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore. (m.)
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Longman's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of New England History. Newport. (q.)
 Magazine of Western History. New York. (m.)
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. Portland. (q.)
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.

- Narragansett Historical Register. Providence, R. I. (q.)
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 National Review. London. (m.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
 New Englander. New Haven. (m.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (w.)
 Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office. Washington. (w.)
 Old New York. New York. (m.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Philadelphia. (q.)
 Poet-Lore. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
 Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
 Princeton College Bulletin. Princeton, N. J. (q.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
 Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
 Review of Reviews. London and New York. (m.)
 Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record. Salem. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American Supplement. New York. (w.)
 Scottish Review. Paisley. (q.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakespeariana. New York. (q.)
 Unitarian Review. Boston. (m.)
 United States Government Publications, Monthly catalogue of. Wash-
 ington.
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)
 Wisconsin Naturalist. Madison. (m.)

FILES OF WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

The department of bound files of Wisconsin newspapers is now large, and of great practical value. Since the time when newspapers were first published, they may be regarded as one of the prime sources of historical material. There

is no part of Wisconsin history, since the formation of the territory (1836), upon which they do not throw light; the writing of the annals of the state or of any community in it, is impossible without a continual reference to the pages of the public journals. They are often sought, as well, as evidences in cases before the courts; are frequently of value as reference, to state officials and members of the legislature; and, as our files are, of many papers, the only full ones in existence, editors themselves often have occasion to examine them in the library or write to us for data contained in early issues. Thus it is important not only to the state administration, to historical students and to the general public, but to the publishers themselves, that there be preserved here in a place of comparative safety, full files of their journals.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

ASHLAND.—Ashland Press; Hurley, Gobeic Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

BARRON.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press.

BROWN.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate, Green Bay, State Gazette.

BUFFALO.—Alma, Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Buffalo Co. Republikaner; Mondovi, Buffalo Co. Herald.

BURNETT.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel.

CALUMET.—Chilton Times.

CHIPPewa.—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times.

CLARK.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press.

COLUMBIA.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

CRAWFORD.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove, Kickapoo Transcript.

DANE.—Albion Campus, m.; Belleville, Sugar River Recorder; Madison, Ægis; Madison, Wisconsin Botschafter; Madison Daily Democrat; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison, Our Church Work, m.; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer;

MADISON, W. C. T. U. State Work, m.; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Stoughton Normannen; Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.

DOOR—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Republican.

DOUGLAS—Superior, Evening Telegram, d.; Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News; Menomonie Times.

EAU CLAIRE—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire News; Eau Claire Weekly Leader.

FLORENCE—Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC-- Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.

FOREST—Crandon, Forest Leaves; Crandon, Forest Republican.

GRANT—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montfort Monitor; Platteville, Grant Co. News; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

GREEN—Albany Journal; Albany Viindicator; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE—Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

IOWA—Dodgeville Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune; Ridgeway Enterprise.

JACKSON—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrilan, Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU—Elroy Chronicle; Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Necedah Republican.

KENOSHA—Kenosha Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union.

KEWAUNEE—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise.

LA CROSSE.—La Crosse Weekly Chronicle; La Crosse Nord-Stern; La Crosse News; La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

LA FAYETTE.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE.—Antigo Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.—Merrill, Lincoln Co. Advocate; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger.

MANITOWOC.—Manitowoc Nord-Western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

MARATHON.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

MARINETTE.—Marinette Eagle.

MARQUETTE.—Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.—(All published in the city.) Acker und Gartenbau Zeit-

ung, s-m.; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund; Columbia; Courrier Français Fortschritt der Zeit, s-m; Germania; Herold; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Daily News; Masonic Tidings, m.; Saturday Star; Seebote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; United States Miller, m.; Evening Wisconsin, d; Yenowine's Illustrated News.

MONROE.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Sparta Independent; Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

ONEIDA.—Rhineland Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

OZAUKEE.—Cedarburg Weekly News.

PEPIN.—Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

PIERCE.—Prescott, Pierce Co. Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.

POLK.—Amery Echo; Osceola, Polk Co. Press.

PORTAGE.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

PRICE.—Kennan Banner, m.; Phillips Times.

RACINE.—Burlington Free Press; Racine Journal; Racine, Slavic; Racine Daily Times; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.—Richland Center, Republican Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.

ROCK.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Daily Gazette; Janesville Weekly Recorder; Milton Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.

SAUK.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City Pioneer am Wisconsin.

SAWYER.—Hayward, Journal - News.

SHAWANO.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.

TAYLOR.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News.

TREMPEALEAU.—Arcadia Leader; Independence Wave.

VERNON.—Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor.

WALWORTH.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater Register.

WASHBURN.—Shell Lake Watchman.

WASHINGTON.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat.

WAUKESHA.—Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA — New London Enterprise and Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca, Waupaca Co. Republican.

WAUSHARA — Plainfield Sun; Wautoma, Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO — Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Weekly Northwestern; Oshkosh Weekly Times; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD — Centralia Enterprise and Tribune; Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

- Boston, Christian Register. (w.)
- Chicago, Home Visitor. (m.)
- Chicago, Northwestern Lumberman. (w.)
- Chicago, Standard. (w.)
- Chicago Times. (d.)
- Chicago Tribune. (d.)
- Chicago, Unity. (w.)
- Chicago, Western Good Templar. (w.)
- Davenport, Iowa, Churchman. (m.)
- London, Illustrated London News. (w.)
- New Orleans Times-Democrat. (d.)
- New York, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. (w.)
- New York, Harper's Weekly. (w.)
- New York Independent. (w.)
- New York Tribune. (d.)
- New York, The Voice. (w.)
- New York World. (d.)
- Paris, France, Republique Française. (d.)
- St. Paul Pioneer Press. (d.)
- San Francisco Chronicle. (d.)
- Washington, D. C., National Tribune. (w.)
- Washington, D. C., Woman's Tribune. (w.)
- Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herold. (w.)

WISCONSIN AUTHORS.

There is a healthy growth in the department devoted to works by Wisconsin authors. The alcove devoted to this exhibition of scholarship by citizens of our state attracts deserved attention. During the year the following have been received:

	Books.	Pamphlets.
Rasmus B. Anderson	5	.....
James S. Buck	1	.....
Bernard J. Durward	1	.....
Frank A. Flower	1	.....
David B. Frankenburger .....	.....	1
L. W. Habercom	1	.....
T. W. Haight .....	.....	1
S. S. Hebbard	1	.....
Charles King	3	1
Simeon Mills	1	.....
Silas U. Pinney .....	.....	1
Henry C. Tenney	1	.....
Reuben G. Thwaites	1	1
Seth K. Warren	1	.....
J. M. Williams	1	.....
	18	5

MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS.

As a result of visits by the corresponding secretary to Green Bay, Kaukauna and other points on the Lower Fox river, during the past year, important accessions have been made to the Society's collection of manuscript documents illustrating the early history of Wisconsin, particularly the French fur-trade epoch. These documents, now numbering in the neighborhood of 20,000, consist of diaries, account-books, letters, military and legal papers, etc., and are of great value to special students of the inner life of Wisconsin, from about 1790 to the formation of the state in 1848.

The papers of Boyd, Lawe, Grignon and Porlier now form one hundred stout folio volumes, which we trust will be properly indexed during the current year. The Baird and Martin papers acquired during the past year, are now being prepared for binding. These papers will be found especially rich in material throwing light on early land speculations in Wisconsin, and on the inception of the Fox-Wisconsin river improvement project.

In addition to these papers from the Lower Fox valley, we have acquired during the year a mass of manuscript letters, diaries and narratives bearing upon early schools and missions in Wisconsin; also papers from the estates of Charles

W. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, and Gen. Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien during the Black Hawk war.

The following gifts of manuscripts are gratefully acknowledged:

Original enlistment roll and other MS. memoranda, relative to the formation of the Portage Light Guard, serving in the 2d regiment of Wis. Vol. Inf. during the War of Secession. Presented by its first captain, Gen. John Mansfield, Los Angeles, Cal.

A large collection of letters, accounts and miscellaneous fur trade papers. From Col. James M. Boyd and Dr. Herbert B. Tanner, South Kaukauna.

Numerous papers relative to the Oneida treaty of 1832; Black Hawk war, 1832; Portage Canal Company; lands of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, and to other land matters in the Green Bay region. From Mrs. Louise S. Favill, Madison.

A considerable collection of account books, papers and miscellaneous memoranda, bearing on early Indian treaties, land speculations, and the early career of the Fox-Wisconsin river improvement. From Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin, Green Bay.

Eleven letters, marriage certificates, and miscellaneous papers bearing on the early history of Green Bay. From David H. Grignon, Esq., Green Bay.

Account book kept by Charles Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, for the Hudson Bay Fur Company, on the Mackenzie river, 1829-31; together with several others of Charles Brisbois' papers. From John H. Folsom, Esq., Prairie du Chien.

Copy of manuscript memorandum of conversation had by Benjamin Drake with Gov. William Clark and others, about 1837; relative to historical traditions of the Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes and other Indians. From Dr. Lyman C. Draper, Madison.

Account of Gen. Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, against the general government, for expenses in attending an Indian council at Rock Island, in September, 1832. From his son, William B. Street, Esq., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Letter-book, letters and miscellaneous papers relative to early Protestant missions in Wisconsin. From Mrs. Harriet E. Wheeler, Beloit.

Several old manuscripts throwing light on early Protestant missions in Wisconsin, 1837-1845, especially a fragmentary journal by Rev. Jedediah Stevens of a missionary tour in 1839, to the Upper St. Croix valley. From Rev. John N. Davidson, Stoughton.

Three packages of post office returns: Diamond Bluff, Pierce county, 1855-57; and Ashland, Wis., 1877-78. From Hon. D. H. Pulcifer, Shawano.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The society's collection of autographs has attained considerable proportions. Our chief giver in this department the past year, as in 1889, has been Hon. Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, one of the honorary vice-presidents of the society. Following are the accessions since the last report:

Private notes, by Florence Nightingale (Dec. 28, 1889), and the famous English tenor, William Sims Reeves (Jan. 6, 1890.) From Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee.

Autograph acknowledgments of gifts, from the Real academia de la Historia, Madrid, 1881-1883; Biblioteca Pública in Firenze, 1880-81; Bibliothèque Publique, Geneva, 1880-81; and the secretary of the University of New York, 1886. Letters from Gen. James Grant Wilson, 1884; Rev. Henry W. Foote, Boston, 1840; Ex-Governor Alexander W. Rice, of Massachusetts, 1886; and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1888. From Rev. Dr. C. D. Bradlee, Boston.

Autograph letter of Hon. Hamilton Fish to W. A. P. Morris, Esq., Madison. No date. From Mrs. Morris.

The following is a collection of autograph letters, etc., received from Simon Gratz, Philadelphia. The date given at close of each title, is that of the letter or document; the dates within the parentheses, cover the life of the individual named; A. signifies "autograph," A. L. S. "autograph letter signed," A. D. S. "autograph document signed," L. S. "letter signed," D. S. "document signed," A. N. S. "autograph note signed."

- Abernethy, John (1764-1831). Celebrated English surgeon. A. L. S.
 Adair, John. Governor of Kentucky. A. L. S., 1819.
 Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison. Born 1805. English novelist.
 Alison, Sir Archibald. (1793-1867.) British historian, L. S., 1844.
 Anster, John. (1796-1867.) Irish poet. A. L. S., 1848.
 Bainbridge, William. Commodore U. S. A., War of 1812. A. L. S., 1818.
 Bates, Joshua. (1776-1854.) Pres. Middlebury college. A. L. S., 1833.
 Bayly, Thomas Haynes. (1797-1839.) English poet. A. L. S., 1837.
 Berthier, Louis Alexandre. Prince of Wagram. (1753-1815.) One of Napoleon's marshals. L. S., 1807.
 Blackburn, Gideon. (1772-1838.) Presb. clergyman. A. L. S., 1806.
 Blair, Hugh. (1718-1800.) Scottish divine. A. L. S., 1799.
 Bowles, Wm. Lisle. (1762-1850.) English poet. A. L. S., 1799.
 Bradford, William. Attorney-general of United States. A. L. S., 1782.
 Brougham, Lord Henry. (1779-1868.) Lord chancellor. A. L. S.
 Buchanan, Claudius. (1766-1815.) Scottish divine. A. L. S., 1810.
 Bulwer, Earl Lytton. (1806-1873.) British novelist. A. L. S., 1835.
 Campbell, George. (1709-1796.) Scotch divine. A.

- Chalmers, Thomas. (1780-1847.) Scottish divine. A. L. S., 1841.
- Chandler, John. (1760-1841.) Brig-Gen. in War of 1812. A. L. S., 1813.
- Chesbro', Caroline. Authoress. A. L. S., 1861.
- Clark, John A. (1801-1843.) Episcopal clergyman. A. L. S., 1840.
- Clinton, DeWitt. Governor of N. Y. A. L. S., 1827.
- Cochrane, Thomas. Earl of Dundonald. (1775-1860.) British admiral. A. L. S., 1835.
- Cone, Spencer H. (1785-1855.) Baptist clergyman. A. L. S., 1825.
- Constant, Benjamin. (1767-1830.) French politician. A. L. S.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley. 7th Earl of Shaftesbury. Born 1801. English philanthropist. A. N. S., 1867.
- Coxe, William. (1747-1828.) English historian. A. L. S., 1816.
- Cushing, Thomas H. (1755-1822.) Brig.-gen. in War of 1812. A. L. S., 1800.
- Dallas, George M. Vice president of the United States. A. L. S., 1825.
- Daniel, Peter V. Supreme court judge. A. L. S., 1822.
- Davis, Matthew L. (1766-1850.) Author. A. L. S., 1816.
- Decazes, Elie. (1780-1860.) French statesman. A. L. S., 1842.
- Denis, Duc Decies (1761-1820.) French admiral. D. S.
- Denman, Lord Thomas. Lord chief justice of the king's bench. A. L. S., 1817.
- Dick, Thomas. (1772-1857.) Scottish author. Manuscript.
- Duane, William. (1760-1835.) Editor. A. L. S., 1803.
- Eaton, Amos. (1776-1842.) Botanist. A. L. S., 1834.
- Eaton, William. (1764-1811.) U. S. consul to Tunis. A. L. S., 1805.
- Fairlie, James. Colonel in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1822.
- Ferdinand I. Emperor of Germany. (1503-1564.) A. L. S.
- Ferguson, Adam. (1724-1816.) Scottish historian. A. N. S.
- Forsyth, John. Secretary of state. A. L. S., 1834.
- Forward, Walter. Secretary of the treasury. A. L. S., 1807.
- Foster, John. (1770-1843.) English essayist. A. N. S., 1801.
- Frederick I. Duke of York. English field-marshal. A. L. S.
- Gardner, Charles K. (1787-1869.) Lieut.-col. in War of 1812. A. L. S., 1813.
- Gasparin, Comte of, Agenor Etienne. French publicist. A. L. S., 1846.
- Genlis, Countesse de. Unsigned autograph letter.
- Gill, Moses. Died 1800. Governor of Massachusetts. A. L. S., 1779.
- Glenelg, Lord Charles Grant. British colonial secretary. A. L. S., 1820.
- Good, John Mason. (1764-1827.) English physician. A.
- Gordon, James. Lieut. Colonel in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1790.
- Grafton, Duke of, Augustus Henry Fitzroy. A. L. S., 1805.
- Graham, George. Secretary of war during Madison's administration. A. L. S., 1818.
- Grenville, Thomas. (1755- —.) Privy councillor. A. N. S.
- Habersham, Joseph. Postmaster general of United States. L. S., 1800.
- Hale, Benjamin. (1797-1863.) Pres. Geneva college. A. L. S., 1838.
- Hall, Basil. (1788-1844.) Captain in British navy. A. L. S., 1830.

- Hall, Baynard Rust. (1798-1863.) Clergyman. A. L. S., 1857.
- Hall, Samuel Carter. Born 1800. English editor. A. L. S.
- Hassler, Ferdinand R. (1770-1843.) Director U. S. coast survey. A. L. S.
- Haughton, William. (1776-1829.) Baptist clergyman. A. L. S., 1804.
- Hawks, Francis L. (1798-1866.) Episcopal clergyman. A. L. S., 1839.
- Haydon, Benjamin Robert. (1786-1846.) English painter. A. L. S.
- Haley, William. (1745-1820.) English poet. A. L. S.
- Hedge, Frederick H. Unitarian clergyman. A. L. S., 1837.
- Henry IV., king of France. (1553-1610.) A. L. S.
- Hopkinson, Joseph. Author of "Hail Columbia." A. L. S.
- Horne, Thomas Hartwell. English bibliographer. A. L. S., 1844.
- Hosack, David. (1769-1835.) Physician. A. L. S., 1810.
- Howe, Samuel G. Physician. A. L. S., 1870.
- Howitt, Mary. Born 1804. English authoress. A. L. S.
- Hume, Joseph. (1777-1855.) British statesman. A. L. S., 1835.
- Humphreys, David. (1752-1818.) Aide to Washington. A. L. S., 1813.
- Ingham, Samuel D. Secretary of treasury. A. L. S., 1830.
- Jervis, John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral. A., 1794.
- Jones, John. Colonel in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1779.
- Kane, John K. Judge of United States district court. Father of the Arctic explorer. A. L. S., 1845.
- Keith, Isaac Stockton. (1755-1813.) Baptist clergyman. A. L. S., 1803.
- Kent, James. (1763-1847.) Eminent jurist. A. L. S., 1796.
- Kirkland, John Thornton. American minister. A. L. S., 1801.
- Kitchener, William. (1775-1827.) English physician. A. L. S., 1828.
- Knowles, J. Sheridan. (1784-1862.) Irish dramatist. A. L. S., 1837.
- Laffitte, Jacques. (1767-1844.) French financier. A. L. S., 1818.
- Laurens, Henry. President of the continental congress. A. L. S., 1778.
- Lawrence, Sir Thomas. (1769-1830.) English portrait painter. A. N. S.
- Legare, Hugh Swinton. Attorney-gen. of United States. A. L. S., 1842.
- Lemon, Mark. (1809-1870.) English dramatist and humorist. A. L. S.
- Lewis, Morgan. (1751-1844.) Colonel in Revolutionary war. A., 1778.
- Lieber, Francis. Author. A. L. S., 1833.
- Livingston, Edward. (1764-1836.) Secretary of state. A. L. S., 1812.
- Livingston, Henry. Officer in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1790.
- Lover, Samuel. (1797-1868.) Irish novelist. A. L. S., 1844.
- Lyndhurst, Lord. John Singleton Copley. (1772-1863.) Lord chancellor of England. A. L. S., 1836.
- McCulloch, Hugh. Secretary of treasury. A. L. S., 1867.
- McLane, Louis. Secretary of state. A. L. S., 1823.
- Maclean, John. President of Princeton college. A. L. S., 1861.
- Marmontel, Jean François. (1723-1799.) French critic. Unsigned A. L.
- Maximillian I. Elector of Bavaria. A. L. S., 1639.
- Mellen, Greville. (1799-1841.) Poet. A. L. S., 1841.
- Melmoth, William. (1710-1799.) English translator. A. L. S., 1797.

- Michelet, Jules. (1798.) French historian. A. L. S., 1791.
- Middleton, Thomas F. (1769-1822.) Bishop of Calcutta. A. L. S., 1812.
- Milner, Isaac. English teacher. A. L. S.
- Mitchell, Samuel L. (1764-1831.) Physician. A. L. S., 1804.
- Mitford, Mary Russell. (1786-1855.) English writer. A. L. S.
- Mitford, William. (1744-1827.) English historian. A. N. S., 1805.
- Montague, John, Duke of. A., 1743.
- Morgan, Lady Sidney. (1789-1859.) British authoress. A. L. S.
- Morse, Jedediah. (1761-1826.) Clergyman. A. L. S., 1816.
- Mountain, George Jehosaphat. Anglican bishop of Quebec. A. L. S., 1834.
- Napier, Macvey. (1776-1847.) Scottish editor. A. L. S., 1835.
- Noailles, Vicomte de. (1753-1804.) Lafayette's brother in law. A. L. S.
- Orfila, Mathieu Joseph Bonaventure. French physician. A. L. S., 1823.
- Oxenden, Alexander. Anglican bishop of Montreal. A. L. S.
- Parker, Joel. Chief justice of New Hampshire. A. L. S., 1833.
- Parry, Sir Edward. (1790-1855.) Arctic explorer. A. L. S., 1841.
- Pawling, Albert. Lieut. colonel in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1800.
- Peel, Sir Robert. (1788-1859.) English statesman. A. N. S., 1844.
- Penhallow, Samuel. Member of council New Hampshire. A. L. S., 1706.
- Pickering, Timothy. Secretary of state. A. L. S., 1795.
- Pitkin, Timothy. (1766-1847.) Author. A. L. S., 1827.
- Pitt, Rt. Hon. William. (1759-1806.) Prime minister. A. L. S., 1795.
- Platt, Richard. Lieutenant colonel in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1792.
- Polignac, Prince. (1780-1847.) French minister of state. A.
- Pomeroy, Benjamin. Chaplain in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1781.
- Pond, Enoch. Congregational clergyman. A. L. S., 1860.
- Popham, William. Lieut.-col. in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1803.
- Porter, Andrew. (1743-1813.) Col. in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1790.
- Porter, Eliphalet. (1758-1833.) Congr. clergyman. A. L. S., 1808.
- Pusey, Edward Bouverie. (1800-—.) Founder of Puseyism. A. L. S.
- Rawdon, Lord. British officer in Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1820.
- Raymond, Henry J. (1820-1869.) Founder of N. Y. Times. A. L. S., 1857.
- Read, John M. Chief justice of Pennsylvania. A. L. S., 1833.
- Reed, Joseph. Attorney-general of Pennsylvania. A. L. S., 1821.
- Reed, William B. Minister to China. A. L. S., 1852.
- Reeder, Andrew H. (1803-1861.) Governor of Kansas. A. L. S., 1837.
- Reese, Abraham. (1743-1825.) Minister. A., 1814.
- Ripley, George. Critic. A. L. S.
- Robertson, William. (1731-1793.) Scottish historian. A. L. S.
- Rodgers, John. Secretary of the navy. A. L. S., 1816.
- Rogers, William. (1751-1824.) Baptist clergyman. A. L. S., 1816.
- Roget, P. M. English physiologist and physician. A. L. S., 1841.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel. (1757-1818.) English lawyer. A. D. S., 1810.
- Roscoe, William. (1753-1831.) English historian. A. L. S., 1797.
- Ross, John M. Captain of the famous northern expedition. A. L. S., 1833.

- Russell, Henry. English vocalist. A. L. S.
- Sabine, Joseph. (1770-1837.) English naturalist. L. S., 1824.
- Saxe, Maurice. (1696-1750.) Marshal of France. Manuscript.
- Sharswood, George. Chief justice of Pennsylvania. A. L. S., 1846.
- Shubrick, Wm. Bradford. Rear-admiral U. S. N. A. L. S., 1845.
- Shute-Barrington. (1734-1826.) Bishop of Durham. A. L. S., 1814.
- Somerville, Mary. Famous astronomer. A.
- Southwick, Solomon. (1774-1819.) Editor. A. L. S., 1838.
- Spring, Samuel. (1746-1819.) Minister. A. L. S., 1792.
- Stanford, John. (1754-1834.) Baptist clergyman. A. L. S., 1828.
- Sullivan, William. (1774-1839.) Lawyer. A. L. S., 1809.
- Thomas, Isaiah. (1749-1831.) Journalist. A. L. S., 1797.
- Tilghman, William. Chief justice of Pennsylvania. A. L. S., 1799.
- Troup, Robert. (1757-1832.) Colonel Revolutionary war. A. L. S., 1810.
- Truxtun, Thomas. (1755-1822.) Commadore, U. S. N. A. L. S., 1803.
- Upham, Thomas C. Congregational clergyman. A. L. S., 1810.
- Vethake, Harry. (1792-1866.) Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. A. L. S., 1832.
- Watson, Elkanah. (1758-1842.) Agriculturist. A. L. S., 1835.
- Watts, Isaac. (1674-1718.) English divine. Manuscript.
- Wayland, Francis. President of Brown university. A. L. S., 1827.
- Wentworth, William, Earl of Fitzwilliam. (1748-1833.) English statesman. A. L. S., 1827.
- Wetherell, Sir Charles. (1770-1846.) English lawyer. A. L. S.
- Wetmore, Prosper M. Poet. A. L. S., 1835.
- Wharton, Francis. Jurist. A. L. S., 1846.
- Wheelock, John. President of Dartmouth college. A. L. S., 1777.
- Wilkins, William. Secretary of war. A. L. S., 1845.
- Wirt, William. Attorney general of United States. A. L. S., 1852.
- Wood, John E. Major-general. A. L. S., 1839.
- Woods, Leonard. (1774-1854.) Theologian. A. L. S., 1814.
- Wright, Silas. United States senator from New York. A. L. S., 1840.
- Yell, Archibald. (1797-1847.) Governor of Arkansas. A. L. S., 1828.
- Zimmermann, John George. (1728-1795.) Physician. Manuscript.

LITERARY EXCHANGES.

Contributions for exchange purposes have been received during 1890, as follows:

Transactions of Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, for 1889—fifty copies. From the state.

Report of Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, for 1889-90—fifty copies. From the state.

Report of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, for 1889—fifty copies. From the state.

Laws of Wisconsin, 1889, Vol. II.—ten copies. From the state.

Report of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, for 1890—fifty copies. From the state.

The Eye of the Northwest (West Superior, Wis.)—twenty copies. From Frank A. Flower, West Superior.

Two hundred and fifty copies of reports of the Wisconsin Editorial Association for various years; six copies of Wisconsin Women's Centennial Record, 1876; seven volumes of Wisconsin Legislative Manual, various years; five copies of Fathers of Wisconsin; and three copies of "Maiden Rachel," by Miss Ella A. Giles. From Mrs. Mary A. Atwood.

Fifteen volumes (scattering) of Chamberlin's Geology of Wisconsin; six volumes of Wisconsin state documents; nine volumes of United States government documents; and two copies of Strong's Territorial History of Wisconsin. From Downer College, Fox Lake.

Thirty copies of Catalogue of the University of Wisconsin, 1889-90. From Pres. T. C. Chamberlin.

Twenty-five copies of Lists of Books for Town Libraries, and ten copies of the Decision of Wisconsin Supreme Court on the Edgerton Bible Case. From Hon. J. B. Thayer, state superintendent.

Eight copies of Dr. Lyman C. Draper's pamphlet on the city of Madison, 1857. From Dr. Joseph Hobbins.

Five copies of B. J. Durward's poem on Cristoforo Colombo, enlarged edition. From Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee.

Ten copies of annual report of Board of Education, of Madison, Wis., 1890. From Prof. W. H. Beach, superintendent.

Five copies of biennial report of the Commissioner of Insurance of Wisconsin, for 1890. From Hon. Phil. Cheek, Jr., commissioner.

Three copies of report of Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner, 1887-88. From Hon. A. Peterson, commissioner.

Six copies of Proceedings of Wisconsin National Guard Convention, 1888. From Gen. George W. Burchard, adjutant general.

Five copies of Directory of the University of Wisconsin, 1889-90. From E. F. Riley, secretary board of regents.

Five copies of "Waukesha, Wis.—Summer resort." From Hon. T. W. Haight, Waukesha.

Ten copies of the by-laws of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, 1889. From E. F. Riley, secretary.

Five copies of thirty-second annual report of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, 1889-90. From W. J. Langson, secretary.

Seven copies of History of Wisconsin Press Association, and four copies of Proceedings of meeting held Feb. 18-20, 1890. From F. W. Coon, secretary.

Six copies of Directory of University of Wisconsin, 1890-91. From E. F. Riley, secretary board of regents.

Six copies of fourth biennial report of Board of Regents of University, 1888-90. From E. F. Riley, secretary board of regents.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Adams, Hon. H. C., Madison.....	2	.....
Adams, Hon. Henry C., Washington....	1	.....
Ægis, publishers of, Madison.....	1	.....
Alexander, F. W., De Soto.....	.....	1
American colonization society, Philadelphia.....	.....	2
congregational association, Boston.....	.....	1
museum of natural history, New York.....	.....	3
philosophical society, Philadelphia....	.....	1
pomological society, Ann Arbor.....	.....	1
unitarian association, Boston.....	.....	16
Ames, John G., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Amherst college, Amherst Mass.....	1	3
Anderson, Rasmus B., LL. D., Madison.....	.....	109
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, New York city.....	38	378
Andrews, Frank S., Vineland, N. J. ....	.....	3
Anvers (Germany), royal geographical society.....	.....	1
Appleton, William S., Boston.....	.....	1
Appleton (Wis.), 3d district school library.....	.....	1
Arber, Prof. Edward, Birmingham, Eng.....	1	.....
Archæological institute of America, Boston.....	.....	1
Axon, William E. A., Manchester, Eng.....	1	.....
Baltimore, charity organization society.....	2	17
Enoch Pratt free library.....	3	5
Johns Hopkins university.....	.....	17
Peabody institute.....	.....	1
Barron county board of supervisors, Barron.....	.....	2
Beach, Prof. William H., Madison....	.....	1
Beaver Dam public library.....	.....	5
Beloit college.....	.....	1
Bodenius, Dr. F. H., Madison....	.....	1
Boston city auditor.....	.....	1
city messenger.....	.....	2
clerk of common council.....	.....	1
public library.....	1	1
Bostonian society, Boston.....	.....	1
Boutell, L. H., Chicago.....	1	.....
Boutwell, Francis M., Boston.....	.....	1
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	.....	2
Bond, Hon John W., Lake Geneva.....	.....	1
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. Caleb D., Boston.....	.....	15
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison.....	1	5
Brandenburg, Oscar D., Madison.....	3	149
British patent office, London.....	73	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library.....	.....	1
Brooks, Mrs. M. A., Madison.....	1	.....
Brown, Dr. J. Crombie, Haddington, Scotland..	.....	3
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	.....
Bryant, Gen. Edwin E., Madison.....	.....	2
Buck, James S., Milwaukee.....	3	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society.....	.....	2

¹These acknowledgments include duplicates, which however are not counted in the statement of library increase.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Buffalo (N. Y.) library.....		1
Burns, C. D. F., New York.....		1
Butler, Prof. James D., L. L. D., Madison..	1	66
California state mineralogist, San Francisco.....	1	
southern historical society of, Los Angeles.....		2
university of, Berkeley.....	1	9
Calumet county board of supervisors, Chilton.....		1
Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune.....	1	
Cameron, Hon. Angus, La Crosse.....	13	
Canadian geological survey, Ottawa.....	3	
institute, Montreal.....		1
Catlin, Mrs. John, Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	
Cayuga county (N. Y.) historical society, Auburn.....	1	
Central Wisconsin mechanical exposition, Stevens Point.....		1
Chamberlin, Pres. Thomas C., Madison.....		3
Chase, Hon. Warren, Cobden, Ill.....	2	1
Cheek, Hon. Philip, Jr., Baraboo.....	1	2
Chicago board of trade.....	5	
historical society.....	1	1
Newberry library.....		1
& Northwestern railroad company.....		4
public library.....		13
united Hebrew charities.....		1
Cincinnati public library.....	14	7
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.....		1
Clarkson, Samuel, Philadelphia.....	1	
Cleveland (Ohio) public library.....		1
Cocroft, Miss Susie, Black River Falls.....		1
Cole, Theodore L., Washington, D. C.....		10
Columbia college, New York.....		1
Commission of New England colleges, Providence, R. I.....		1
Connecticut historical society, Hartford.....		3
Conover, George S., Geneva, N. Y.....		1
Cooke, Mrs. Harriet R., New York.....	5	20
Cooke, J. P., Boston.....		1
Coon, F. W., Edgerton.....		5
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....		3
Cram, B. F., Madison.....		1
Crooker, Rev. Joseph H., Madison.....	2	94
Cust, Robert Needham, London.....	8	
Cutter, Charles A., Boston.....		1
Dante society, Boston.....		1
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison.....		5
Davis, Wm. M., Cambridge, Mass.....		2
Dawson Bros., Montreal.....	1	
Dedham historical society, Dedham, Mass.....	1	1
DePeyster, Gen. J. Watts, New York.....	1	1
Desmond, Hon. Humphrey J., Milwaukee.....		2
Detroit public library.....	2	1
Dodge, Andrew J., Madison.....	1	22
Dodge, J. T., Duluth.....	4	
Dodge county board of supervisors, Juneau.....		1
Door county board of supervisors, Sturgeon Bay.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Dow, Charles M., Madison.....		10
Draper, Dr. Lyman C., Madison	2	74
Drowne, Henry T., New York.....	1	3
Dunning, Hon. Philo., Madison.....	10	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors, Menomonie.....		1
Durrie, Daniel S., Madison.....	3	5
Durward, Bernard J., Alloa.....	1	.....
Eckstein, Louis, Milwaukee	1	.....
Egypt exploration fund, London.....		1
Ely, Richard T., Baltimore.....		1
Estabrook, Hon. Charles E., Madison.....	1	.....
Ewing, John M., Milwaukee.....		23
Fagg, Hon. Peter, Madison		1
Fairchild, Gen. Lucius, Madison.....	12	63
Fearing, A. C., Jr., Boston.....	2	.....
Ferrill, W. C., Denver, Colo.....	1	.....
Flower, Frank A., West Superior	1	1
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors.....		1
Forest county board of supervisors, Crandon		1
Foster, Hon. G. E., Halifax, N. S.....	1	.....
Fuller, Miss Mary, Washington, D. C.....		1
Gaylord, Irving C., New York city.....		1
Geldert, R. W., Tamatave, Madagascar		1
Glasgow, Hon. W. A., Lexington, Va.....		2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....		2
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library.....	1	3
Greely, Gen. A. W., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.....	3	81
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Green Lake county board of supervisors, Dartford.....		1
Haight, Col. T. W., Waukesha, Wis.....		1
Hall, Rev. Edward H., Cambridge, Mass.....		2
Hall, Rev. Dr. John, Trenton, N. J.....		1
Hall, Col. R. H., Los Angeles, Cal.....		5
Halsey, Edmund D., Rockaway, N. J.....		1
Harlan, Dr. Caleb, Wilmington, Del.....	1	.....
Harleian society, London.....	1	.....
Harshaw, Hon. Henry B., Oshkosh.....		2
Hart, W. Fairburn, Leeds, England.....		1
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary.....		8
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....		14
Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison.....	1	3
Hayes, Rev. Dr. Charles W., Westfield, N. Y.....		1
Hebberd, Rev. S. S., Menomonie.....	1	.....
Hegeler, Edward C., Chicago.....		1
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville, Wis.....		1
Henry, Prof. W. A., Madison.....		10
Henshaw, Miss Harriet E., Leicester, Mass.....	1	.....
Hinsdale, Prof. B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....		3
Hinton, John W., Milwaukee.....		2
Hische, George B., Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....
Hoadly, Charles J., LL. D., Hartford, Conn.....	3	.....
Hobbins, Dr. Joseph, Madison	2	1
Hoffman, Dr. William J., Washington.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pamphlets
Holden, Prof. Edward S., Berkley, Cal.....	.....	1
Hollister, Dr. A. H., Madison.....	2	.....
Hornbeck, E. A., National City, Cal.....	.....	2
Howard, Samuel, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Howard, Prof. Geo. E., Lincoln, Nebr.....	.....	2
Huguenot Society of America, New York.....	1	.....
of South Carolina, Charleston.....	.....	1
Hunnewell, James J., Charlestown, Mass.....	1	.....
Hunt, Rev. Dr. Albert S., New York city.....	.....	12
Hurlbut, Henry H., Chicago.....	1	.....
Huxley, H. E., Neenah.....	1	.....
Hyde Park (Mass.) historical society.....	1	1
Indianapolis public library.....	1	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia.....	.....	2
Iowa horticultural society, Des Moines.....	2	.....
Iowa county board of supervisors, Dodgeville.....	.....	2
Iverson, Blakeman & Co., New York.....	1	.....
Jackson, Hon. A. A., Janesville.....	.....	2
Jackson county board of supervisors, Black River Falls.....	.....	1
Jay, Hon. John, New York city.....	.....	1
Jones, Rev. A. E., Montreal.....	.....	23
Jones, Col. Charles C., Augusta, Ga.....	.....	2
Juneau county board of supervisors, Mauston.....	.....	2
Kansas bureau of labor statistics, Topeka.....	1	.....
Kelton, Capt. Dwight H., Quincy, Mich.....	1	.....
Kennedy, James H., New York.....	.....	1
Kentucky geological survey, Frankfort.....	12	.....
King, Capt. Charles, Milwaukee.....	3	1
Langlade county board of supervisors, Antigo.....	.....	2
Lapham, Dr. William B., Augusta, Me.....	1	1
Lewis, Theodore H., St. Paul.....	.....	8
Library bureau, Boston.....	.....	1
Lindley, Dr. Walter, Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1
Lippincott, J. B., & Co., Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....	.....	1
Lowell (Mass.) city library.....	.....	1
old residents' association.....	.....	2
Ludlow, F. W., Yonkers, N. Y.....	3	.....
Lynn (Mass.) public library.....	.....	14
Mackay, John, Marburg, Germany.....	5	.....
Madison Democrat company.....	2	.....
Maimonides library, New York.....	.....	1
Manchester, Rev. Alfred, Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Manchester (Eng.) literary and historical society.....	2	.....
Manitoba historical society, Winnipeg.....	.....	4
Manitowoc county board of supervisors, Manitowoc.....	.....	1
Mansfield, Gen. John, Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	2
Marietta (O.), commissioners of nat'l cent'n'l. celebration.....	1	.....
Maryland historical society, Baltimore.....	3	1
Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, Boston.....	2	12
historical society, Boston.....	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston.....	.....	7
medical society, Boston.....	.....	2

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Massachusetts secretary of commonwealth, Boston.....	6	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston.....	1	1
state library, Boston.....	83	1167
Mathews, H. E., San Francisco.....	.....	2
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.....	.....	1
McCall, A. J., Bath, N. Y.....	.....	1
McClurg, A. C., Chicago.....	2	.....
McLaughlin, Prof. A. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	1
Michigan horticultural society, Lansing.....	1	.....
state board of agriculture, Lansing.....	1	.....
state library, Lansing.....	19	10
university of, Ann Arbor.....	1	.....
Milwaukee county board of supervisors.....	1	2
Milwaukee chamber of commerce.....	.....	7
public library.....	1	3
school board.....	.....	1
Evening Wisconsin.....	.....	97
Sentinel company.....	32	174
Mills, Gen. Simeon, Madison.....	1	.....
Minneapolis public library.....	1	7
Minisink valley historical society, Port Jervis, N. Y.....	1	1
Minnesota geological survey, Minneapolis.....	1	.....
historical society, St. Paul.....	1	.....
horticultural society, St. Paul.....	4	.....
superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul.....	11	.....
Mississippi horticultural society, Vicksburg.....	1	.....
Missouri bureau of labor, Jefferson City.....	1	.....
horticultural society, Jefferson City.....	1	.....
Monroe county board of supervisors, Sparta.....	.....	1
Montgomery, J. M., New York.....	1	.....
Moore, Mrs. Aubertine Woodward, Madison.....	1	.....
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee.....	.....	10
Morris, Mrs. Maria L., Washington.....	.....	1
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison.....	3	92
Morrison, Hon. W. H., Madison.....	1	.....
Mount Holyoke (Mass.) female seminary.....	.....	42
Neill, Rev. Dr. Edward D., St. Paul.....	.....	10
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston.....	3	1
New Hampshire board of health, Concord.....	.....	2
commissioner of agriculture, Concord.....	.....	1
New Jersey bureau of statistics, Trenton.....	1	.....
geological survey, Trenton.....	1	.....
New York bureau of labor statistics, Albany.....	1	.....
commissioners of state reservation, New York.....	.....	1
dairymen's association, Ilion.....	.....	1
historical society, New York city.....	3	1
mercantile library association, New York city.....	.....	2
state board of mediation and arbitration, Albany.....	1	.....
state library, Albany.....	1	.....
New York City association for working girls.....	.....	4
board of education.....	25	.....
children's aid society.....	.....	1
Lenox library.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Northampton (Mass.) state lunatic asylum.....	.....	1
O'Hanlon, John C., Dublin.....	1	1
Ohio historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....	.....	1
horticultural society, Columbus.....	2	.....
secretary of state, Columbus.....	1	.....
state board of agriculture, Columbus.....	1	.....
Omaha (Nebr.) public library.....	.....	3
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....	.....	8
Oregon immigration board, Portland.....	.....	1
Outagamie county board of supervisors, Appleton.....	.....	3
Paine, Hon. Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	2
Parkinson, Prof. John B., Madison.....	17	150
Parkman, Francis, LL. D., Boston.....	.....	1
Parvin, Theodore S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1	.....
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette.....	.....	159
Patterson, David W., Newark Valley, N. Y.....	1	.....
Peirce, George, Boston.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania geological survey, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
historical society, Philadelphia.....	3	.....
Peoria (Ill.) public library.....	.....	1
Perry, Bishop William S., Davenport, Iowa.....	.....	9
Philadelphia, Franklin institute.....	.....	1
library company.....	.....	3
mercantile library.....	.....	46
woman's silk culture association.....	.....	6
Phillips, Maj. Frederick L., Madison.....	.....	5
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Polk county board of supervisors, Osceola.....	.....	5
Pope, Franklin L., Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	1
Portage county board of supervisors, Stevens Point.....	.....	1
Portland (Ore.) library association.....	.....	1
Powderly, Hon. Terence V., Scranton, Pa.....	1	2
Procter, John R., Frankfort, Ky.....	1	.....
Providence (R. I.) public library.....	.....	1
Putney, Hon. Frank H., Waukesha.....	.....	9
Racine county board of supervisors, Racine.....	.....	4
Raineri, Captain Salvatore, Venice.....	.....	1
Rand, H. H., Washington.....	.....	10
Rhode Island, com'r of indust'l statistics, Providence.....	1	.....
historical society, Providence.....	.....	5
Richards, Rev. Dr. Charles H., Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Richardson, Gray & Co., Duluth, Minn.....	.....	1
Richland county board of supervisors, Richland Center.....	.....	1
Ritch, Hon. William G., Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	.....	1
Roberts, Rev. Dr. William H., Cincinnati.....	1	.....
Rock county board of supervisors, Janesville.....	.....	1
Rosenstengel, Prof. William H., Madison.....	1	1
Rountree, George H., Platteville.....	1	.....
St. Croix county board of supervisors, Hudson.....	.....	2
St. Louis public library.....	.....	10
Salem (Mass.) public library.....	.....	2
Salisbury, Prof. Albert, Whitewater.....	.....	2
Salter, Rev. Dr. William, Burlington, Iowa.....	.....	1
San Francisco mercantile library.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
San Francisco public library .....	.....	2
Sawyer county board of supervisors, Hayward.....	.....	1
Shawano county board of supervisors, Shawano .....	.....	1
Sheldon, Hon. George, Deerfield, Mass.....	1	.....
Sherman, E. L., Westerlo, N. Y. ....	.....	5
Shipley, Mrs. John B., New York city .....	.....	1
Shipman, Col. Stephen V., Chicago.....	1	5
Smithsonian institution, Washington.....	9	.....
South Pacific railroad company, San Francisco.....	.....	2
Spencer, Rev. A. A., Madison.....	19	.....
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee.....	1	2
Spooner, Hon. John C., Hudson	1	.....
Stearns, Prof. John W., Madison.....	3	150
Stevens, Benjamin F., London.....	.....	2
Stevens, Charles A., Shakopee, Minn.....	.....	1
Tuyeoka, S., Tokio, Japan.....	1	.....
Tappan, Harvey A., Port Huron, Mich.....	1	.....
Tenney, Mrs. Harriet A., Lansing, Mich.....	.....	1
Tenney, Henry W., Appleton.....	1	.....
Thayer, Hon. J. B., West Superior.....	.....	1
Thomas, Hon. John E., Sheboygan Falls .....	.....	1
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison	7	85
Timme, Hon. Ernst G., Kenosha.....	.....	8
Todd, William C., LL. D., Newburyport, Mass.....	.....	2
Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	.....	1
Toronto public library.....	1	1
Torrey, Dolphus, New York city.....	1	.....
Torrey, J. F., St. Louis.....	1	.....
Tree, Hon. Lambert, Chicago.....	1	.....
Trelease, Prof. William, St. Louis.....	.....	3
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. J. F., Crawfordsville, Ind.....	.....	9
Tuttle, Mrs. Mary, estate of, Newburyport, Mass.....	1	.....
United States board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels .....	.....	2
bureau of ethnology.....	6	5
bureau of statistics.....	6	.....
cavalry association, Fort Leavenworth.....	.....	1
census commissioner.....	.....	15
chief of engineers.....	6	.....
chief signal officer.....	10	3
commissioner of education	6	12
commissioner of Indian affairs	2	.....
commissioner of internal revenue.....	19	.....
commissioner of labor.....	1	.....
commissioner of pensions.....	.....	1
department of agriculture.....	2	5
department of the interior.....	120	.....
department of state.....	4	21
department of the treasury.....	2	.....
director of the geological survey.....	9	.....
director of the mint	2	1
fish commission	1	.....
inter-state commerce commission	1	.....
naval observatory.....	1	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States patent office.....	35	.....
post-master general.....	5	1
surgeon general.....	1	.....
Vance, Dr. J. W., Madison.....	1	.....
Van Slyke, Hon. N. B., Madison.....	1	.....
Vermont state library, Montpelier.....	1	.....
Vilas, Dr. Charles H., Chicago.....	2	.....
Wallace, T. H., Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Warren, Seth K., Geneva Lake.....	1	.....
Washburn observatory, Madison.....	2	.....
Washington county board of supervisors, West Bend.....	.....	1
Waterhouse, Prof. S., St. Louis.....	.....	2
Waukesha county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Webb, William S., New York.....	2	.....
Weeks, Dr. Stephen B., Chapel Hill, N. C.....	1	.....
Werner, Edgar S., New York.....	.....	1
Western Farmer office, Madison.....	4	518
Willard, Miss Frances E., Evanston, Ill.....	2	1
Williams, Henry, Boston.....	1	.....
Williams, J. M., Belleville.....	1	.....
Williamson, Miss Susan, Madison.....	1	.....
Willis, Chas. B., Milwaukee.....	.....	9
Wilson, George, New York city.....	1	.....
Winans, Hon John, Janesville.....	.....	1
Winnebago county board of supervisors, Oshkosh.....	.....	1
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Winthrop, Hon. Robert C., Boston.....	.....	3
Wisconsin commissioner of insurance.....	1	.....
dairymen's association.....	3	.....
dept. of, grand army of the republic.....	.....	2
horticultural society.....	1	.....
railroad commissioner.....	1	.....
state agricultural society.....	1	.....
State Journal.....	5	.....
state library.....	31	134
state normal school, Milwaukee.....	.....	4
state normal school, Whitewater.....	.....	1
state of.....	2	.....
university of, Madison.....	4	2
Wood county board of supervisors, Grand Rapids.....	.....	1
Woodward, Chas. L., New York.....	1	.....
Worcester (Mass.) society of antiquity.....	1	1
free public library.....	.....	1
Wright, Prof. Albert O., Madison.....	3	2
Wyman, William H., Omaha, Nebr.....	3	1
Wyoming historical and geological society, Wilkes- barre, Pa.....	.....	2
Yale university, New Haven.....	.....	5
observatory, New Haven.....	.....	1

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

The society's portrait gallery and museum have had their usual number of visitors during the year—in the neighborhood of 40,000. Several excellent portraits in oil and crayon have been received, and there has been the customary number of gifts to the museum. A large glass case was built during the summer, in the east hall, for the better display of articles of Indian dress, ornaments, weapons and utensils. The Doty collection, purchased a few years since, forms the greater part of this exhibition, although many interesting articles have been added in the past two years. Preparations are now being made to set up specimen Winnebago and Chippewa wigwams, in the east hall, and thus greatly add to the effectiveness of the Indian display. In the west hall, a large glass case is now devoted to the most bulky of the relics of the war of secession—an exhibit fast growing in importance. An interesting collection of Japanese and Chinese articles, and a small, but rich, collection of European pottery and silver ornaments, have been kindly loaned to us by a Milwaukee lady who does not desire to have her name appear; they receive much attention in the east and central halls.

We need still more cases for the proper exhibition of articles now stowed in the lumber room, or packed away in over-crowded cabinets. Especially do we need case room for our large collection of stone arrow-heads, several thousand in number, which have not been displayed since our removal into the present quarters.

The year's acquisitions have been as follows:

Oil portrait, life-size, of Hon. Fred W. Horn, of Cedarburg. Painted by Hugo Broich from a photograph taken in 1872, when Mr. Horn was 57 years of age. Mr. Horn was state senator in 1849-50, and 1891-93; and assemblyman in 1851, 1854, 1857, 1859-60, 1867-68, 1872, 1875, 1882, 1887 and 1889.

Oil portrait, life-size, of Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, of Janesville. Painted by S. K. Warren. Mr. Smith was attorney general of Wisconsin in 1845, and a member of the first constitutional convention in 1846.

India-ink portrait, life-size, of Hon. Samuel Cole, of Gratiot, an early settler of La Fayette county. C. L. Burdick, artist. Mr. Cole was a state

senator in 1861-62, and 1865-66, and assemblyman in 1851, 1860, 1864 and 1868. From his son, E. J. Cole, Esq., of Lancaster.

India ink portrait, life size, of ex-Governor Nelson Dewey. E. R. Curtiss, artist.

India ink portrait, life-size, of Hon. Michael Frank, of Kenosha. Mr. Frank came to Wisconsin in 1839; was member of the territorial council in 1843-45, and of the state assembly in 1861; and for many years has been editor of the Kenosha Telegraph.

Life-size plaster busts of ex-Governor Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin; Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, ex-chief justice of the United States supreme court; and Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. Executed by the late Henry Dexter, of Cambridge, Mass., and presented by his daughter, Mrs. Anna E. Douglass, of that place.

Photographic portrait, life-size, of Hon. Charles H. Larkin, one of the early settlers of Milwaukee. He was a member of the second constitutional convention, 1847-48; a state senator in 1863-66, and a member of the assembly in 1872, 1874 and 1875.

Large photograph of Peter J. Vieau, of Muskego, son of Jacques Vieau, who settled as a fur-trader in Milwaukee in 1795. Mr. P. J. Vieau is one of the last survivors of the coterie of French-Canadian fur-traders who were, in early days, the leading men of the Green Bay and Milwaukee regions.

Large photograph of Pinckney street, Madison, in 1859—framed.

Cabinet photographs:—M. Benjamin Sulte, Canadian antiquarian, of Ottawa; Hon. Stephen Decatur Carpenter, of Carthage, Mo., for many years editor of the Madison (Wis.) Patriot; a group of the oldest living settlers of Kaukauna—Bazille H. Beaulieu, George W. Lawe, and James Madison Boyd, taken February 17, 1890; ex-Chief Justice E. V. Whiton, Judge Charles Dunn and ex-Governor Alexander W. Randall, taken from oil portraits in the supreme court and executive chambers, Madison; Oscar W. Collett, secretary of Missouri Historical Society; four, in different costumes, of Capt. J. Garabed, of the Salvation army; Hon. D. H. Pulcifer, of Shawano—framed; Big Hawk, head man of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes; David Big Hawk, his son.

Small photographs:—Gen. Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, 1827-36, taken from oil portrait painted about 1830—from his son, William B. Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; the monument of Ex-President Polk, at Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Polk and niece at the old homestead, taken in October, 1889, by Harry C. Tanner—from Dr. H. B. Tanner, South Kaukauna; Savonorola, the Holy Bandino, the face of our Lord, and Thiers, from Dr. C. B. Bradlee, Boston; old Fort Howard, as it appeared in 1855, enlarged from an ambrotype—from Reuben G. Thwaites; two street-scenes in Oshkosh, in 1889—from the same; the great equatorial telescope in Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.—from the photographer, H. E. Matthews.

Twelve photographs of pen sketches, illustrating the evolution of rail-

way locomotives, by David Matthews, engineer of the "John Bull," 1832-36 — from Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Madison.

Three sheets of lithographic portraits of field officers of the 3rd Wisconsin Vol. Inf., viz.: C. T. Hamilton, brig. general; Thos. H. Ruger, colonel; B. Pinkney, lieut. colonel; and L. H. D. Crane, major. Taken in 1861 and recently found in Washington, D. C., where they have been stored for twenty-eight years. From W. F. Goodhue, secretary of the Association of the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, Milwaukee.

Engravings of Major Generals Charles R. Woods, Morgan L. Smith, and Giles A. Smith; also several engravings of war-time scenes, miscellaneous portrait engravings, and engravings of Bible scenes. From Col. Byron Andrews, New York city.

THE MUSEUM.

Antiquities, Natural History and Curios.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. John E. Burton, of Milwaukee, for the following valuable and interesting collection of Mexican relics and antiquities, personally picked up by him in western Mexico, and generously imported for the society at his own expense:

(Ancient.)

Idol (No. 1). Found in ruins of old city of Tepic, near the west coast of Mexico. Said by Gen. Leopoldo Romano, military commander of Territorio de Tepic, to have been made previous to the Spanish conquest (1519-21).

Idol (No. 2). Same inscription.

Iron cannon. This piece stood half-buried in a roadway in the city of Tepic, where it was used as a hitching post. Gen. Leopoldo Romano says the tradition is that it was captured from the Spanish by the Aztecs in 1521. It is of the style commonly used by Spaniards in the sixteenth century.

Portions of pillars and capitals, made of cement. The old Mexican city of Compostela is built on ancient ruins, from which these pieces are selected. They appear to date long before the Spanish conquest (1519-21).

Tortilla stone, on which Indian corn is ground for tortillas, or pancakes. Discovered in the ancient Huihuicicilli silver mines, Tepic. Supposed to be of Aztec make.

Chile dish, for grinding peppers. Two specimens. Mexican antiquaries declare them to be of Aztec make.

Bricks from the Huihuicicilli mines, in Tepic. Thought to be about 700 years old.

Set of weights, five in number. Thought to be of Aztec make.

(Modern.)

Clay portrait statuette, hand-made, not cast. M. Lozada, the greatest bandit chief known to Mexican history. He defied the Mexican government for 30 years. Shot by General Leopoldo Romano, military commander of Territorio de Tepic, about 1881-82.

Clay portrait statuette, hand-made, not cast. P. Diaz, the present president of the Mexican republic.

Clay portrait statuette, hand-made, not cast. B. Jaurez, the famous president who united Mexico.

Clay portrait statuette, hand-made, not cast. M. Hidalgo, the soldier priest, who in 1810 drove the Spaniards from Mexico: "the George Washington of Mexico," he has been called.

Sombrero, or Mexican hat. The shape in common use. This specimen cost \$75 in Mexican silver. Weight, one pound and ten ounces.

Machete-cutlass or chopping knife, in daily use by Mexicans. Carried thrust in belt.

Disciplinas, used by the Order of Flagenantes for inflicting self-torture as penance. Items: waist belt, with flesh hooks; arm belt, with flesh hooks; wire scourge, for lacerating flesh.

Banderilla. Small dart, with gay ornaments, thrust into the shoulders and neck of a bull in the course of a bull-fight. This specimen was used in a fight at the city of Mexico, March, 1889.

Costa comato. (Coast comet). Nut from Tepic. From this a medicine is made, said to cure consumption in its early stages, by pouring brandy into the nut.

Box of sweet scented wood. Inlaid work.

Tortilla stone, on which Indian corn is ground for tortillas, or pancakes. This style is in common use among the peasants.

Flint, steel and punk, used in kindling fires or lighting pipes by Mexican peasants.

Water gourd, carried by the giver on horseback through the Territory of Tepic, 1889-90.

Wax matches, double-ended, made in Guadalajara. Will burn for two minutes.

Two house keys, in common use throughout the republic.

Horse-hair baskets, three sizes, made in the city of Aguas Calientes.

Old Spanish hoe, for puddling ore. Found in shaft of deserted silver mine, in Tepic.

Miss Blanche Harper, Madison, has given the following interesting articles from Japan, China, Italy, Germany and Corea:

(Japan.)

Vessels for warming wine in winter, the pointed end being plunged into the fire and coals.

Sample of velvet. Ground formed by uncut pile, and the design by the cut pile. Part of an obi (sash).

Samples of old brocades from old temple and ecclesiastical draperies.

Trays made from bamboos, split on one side and flattened out. The upper smooth surface is natural and the polish made by vegetable wax. Arima.

Pieces of cotton crape used for gowns. Yokohama style of pattern. Yokohama.

Saucer, porcelain, for mixing paints.

Silk used to paint on, by Japanese artists. Kioto.

Paper used for painting.

Yama-mei — Raw silk made from wild silk worms and supposed to have special non-conducting properties, and is washable. Lake Bina.

Crape scarf, such as are basted by Japanese women in the necks of their dresses. Kobé.

Writing brushes. Arima.

Sample of brocade used in making screens. Kakemono, etc.

Saki (wine) bottles, used in commoner households. Modern and old Japanese pottery.

(China.)

Jade (imitation) bangles, worn by Chinese women. Canton.

(Italy.)

Double bottle. Florence.

Flask, used by peasants, etc., to carry water when walking long distances. Florence.

(Germany.)

Jug, dating from the Roman occupation of Coblenz. Roman garrison, "Confluentia." Coblenz.

Vase, dating from the Roman occupation of Coblenz as the garrison "Confluentia." Coblenz.

(Corea.)

A pair of children's shoes. (Wooden.)

Other acquisitions to this department of the museum, in 1890, have been as follows:

A valuable collection of articles of Indian apparel, dressed buffalo skins and bead work, from the Sioux and Blackfoot tribes. Some of them re-

cently the property of the famous war chiefs, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. From Hon. D. H. Pulcifer, Shawano.

Set of reed mats for a Winnebago wigwam, made by a daughter of the famous chief, Hotschope (Four Legs). Purchased.

A large bateau, capable of holding eighteen men, of the pattern built and used by the early French fur-traders on the Great Lakes and northwestern rivers, previous to 1845. Obtained on the headwaters of the St. Croix river by Secretary Thwaites.

Large copper kettle, found on the farm of Rufus Bingham, on the shore of Lake Koshkonong, in the town of Sumner, Jefferson county, in April, 1889. It had doubtless been hid by some French fur-trader, and was turned up by the plow while breaking sod on the site of an old Indian village. From A. A. Bingham.

Chippewa pipe (modern), carved out of wood, obtained in an Indian camp on St. Croix lake, Douglas county, by Secretary Thwaites.

Copper flat-iron, hollow, evidently of Holland make, inscribed, "Anna Marlana Warnick, anno. 1720." Purchased.

Indian moccasins, beaded buckskin; a pair of Cherokee make; and a pair of Winnebago make, the latter accompanied by a Winnebago buckskin tobacco pouch. From Secretary Thwaites.

Relics from and photographs of the Fairbank house, Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, and still standing. From Miss Emma A. Hawley, Madison.

A set of Mexican playing cards. From the same.

Specimen of Mexican inlaid work: a card basket made with colored grasses. From Mrs. J. S. McNaught, Madison.

Twenty stone arrow-heads, various sizes. From Ulrich J. Willgrubs, town of Whitestown, Monroe county.

Coins.

Small copper Turkish coin. From R. S. Blair, Fall River.

Half dime 1829, and one dime 1827. From W. L. Porter, Oconto.

Miscellaneous.

Fac-simile of issue of Connecticut Courant, Hartford, for October 29, 1764. From William H. Wyman, Omaha.

Card of the first "time and rate table" of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad company, from Milwaukee to Waukesha, issued December, 1850. From Hon. W. D. Bacon, Waukesha.

Engraving of the appearance of Fort Sumter, August 23, 1863, after the bombardment. From Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Madison.

Material published in commemoration of centennial celebration at Kaukauna, June 19, 1890; including two photographs of old Kaukauna buildings. From Dr. H. B. Tanner, South Kaukauna.

Copy of Philadelphia Sun, extra, February 22, 1836; and of the Latimer

Journal and North Star, Boston, November 14, 1842. From Hon. Phil. Cheek, Jr., Baraboo.

Copy of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, August 20, 1873. From Anton Engel, Leeds.

Fremont and Dayton republican campaign badge (silk), 1856.

Confederate dirk, picked up in the Shenandoah valley, 1864.

Copy of Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770, having an account of the Boston Massacre. From Miss Elizabeth Harper, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

The suggestion is made, that there be added to the standing committees of the society, a committee on historical monuments. There are many points within the state where tablets or monuments should be erected as object lessons in local history, to commemorate notable historical events. For instance, the old Portage trail between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, within the present city limits of Portage, should be properly marked. It was used by the earliest Jesuit and fur-trade explorers, in the seventeenth century, and is one of the oldest known portage highways on the continent. It is still possible to accurately locate this trail. Again, the question of whether the remains of an old French fort recently unearthed at the village of Trempealeau, on the Mississippi river, was really, as is there is much reason to believe, Perrot's famous wintering place in 1685-86, is worthy of more careful investigation; and if found to be Perrot's fort a simple monumental slab should be erected there. The site of Vieau's trading post, in Milwaukee (1795), is still ascertainable, and should be properly marked. So should the site of Juneau's trading house. And at Madison, Mineral Point, Prairie du Chien, Green Bay, and other towns, are sites well worthy of being commemorated by tablets

Such monumental marks could be erected by the co-operation of the society with local authorities and public-spirited citizens, with no other expense to the society than that of investigation. Here is work for our antiquarian fund, when its income becomes available.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is proper that the society be creditably represented at the world's fair, to be held in Chicago in 1893. At the centennial exposition, in Philadelphia, in 1876, we made an exhibit of Wisconsin archæology which attracted world-wide attention, and awakened fresh interest everywhere in the expert study of archæological remains within this state. It is possible for us to make fully as interesting an exhibit at Chicago, two years hence, and indeed to add many new features of interest. Our prehistoric copper and stone implements should be supplemented by a large and artistic display of stone arrow-heads, and by articles of Indian dress, ornaments and utensils, emanating wholly from this state. Should the state appropriation for the Wisconsin exhibit be sufficiently liberal, it would be interesting to exhibit small but fully equipped parties of Indians from the several tribes within the state, with wigwams, canoes, native dress and all the customary paraphernalia. The appearance, equipment, and domestic and naval architecture of these tribes sufficiently vary to render this an attractive feature of the society's display, and if carefully managed the expense need not be large.

NEED FOR MORE SECURE QUARTERS.

The society should not lose sight of the fact that its present treasures, worth probably a third of a million dollars in the open market, and most of them not to be replaced at any price, are neither properly nor safely housed in their present quarters in the capitol. This building is notoriously defective in construction, and experts declare it to be a fire-trap. In case of a serious fire, there would be little hope of saving much of our property from destruction. Again, the growing demands of the state government are such as to cause us to believe that the time is not far distant when the room we occupy will be needed for legislative and administrative purposes. Our own growth is such that by that time, also, we should need more

spacious quarters. The question of a new and more appropriate building is one that presses upon us.

There is no need of disguising the fact that the receipt of state aid is apt to deaden private interest in an institution of this character. Without state aid, it would under existing conditions certainly be impossible for the society to prosper, yet we should not be content to look forward to a continual state of dependence upon the generosity of the commonwealth. With the increase of wealth and culture in Wisconsin, there should be increased hope for substantial bequests to the society. With the growth of our private funds, we should be able in time to release the state from some of the burdens of our support, but there must be material improvement in the prospects of these funds before we can hope to enter upon such an independent career.

Our most immediate and pressing want is a new building for our collections. It would be better if this could be procured through private generosity, rather than by an appeal to the legislature. An opportunity here exists for some public-spirited Wisconsin citizen of great wealth to erect for himself an enduring monument, and for this institution of learning a home worthy of it and of the commonwealth. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was never more seriously in need of a benefactor, and never in the history of the state has there been a more fitting occasion for private munificence.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

An address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, January 28, 1891,
by HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph. D., Professor in the Johns Hopkins University.

I.

The beginning and the end of great historical movements are always interesting objects of study or contemplation. Men like to know the sources as well as the outlets of great rivers like the Nile or the Mississippi. Assembled here in this state capitol, in this noble university-town, midway between the Father of Waters and the Great Lakes, near those "Historic Waterways," of which one of your own historians has written, let us consider the historic origin and democratic tendencies of one of the noblest of all great currents of human progress, the Higher Education.

Far back through the deserts of past time we may ascend this stream. High up in the mountains of Egyptian, Babylonian and Grecian history we may find its sources. The higher education came first in the experience of every ancient and of every modern people. There must always be mountain springs and upland lakes to feed the broadening floods of mighty rivers like the Nile and the Mississippi in their fertilizing course through the great plains of popular culture. If you choke these springs and exhaust these lakes, the rivers will run dry and the whole country will become an arid waste. Then will arise famine in the land of Egypt and dearth in the Mississippi valley. Ill favored, lean-fleshed kine will begin to come up out of those rivers, and they will eat up the well-favored and fat kine that once fed in the meadows.

The governors and law-givers of ancient Egypt provided well for the higher education. In the three great educational capitals of that country, Thebes, Memphis and Heliopolis, began the development of land surveying, geometry, astronomy, and of all our mathematics and geography. The priests of Egypt invented our system of dividing time

by years and months. It was to Egypt that Roman emperors and Roman popes had to turn for instruction whenever they needed to reform the calendar. All the arts and sciences of antiquity were cultivated in those old university towns along the river Nile. Egyptian priests were the best physicians and surgeons of their time. They were skilful oculists and could perform most delicate operations, like the removal of cataract from the eye. Greek philosophers and students went to Egypt for special training very much as Romans afterwards went to Athens, or Englishmen to Florence and Bologna, or Americans to Paris and Berlin.

The entire Hebrew nation went to school in Egypt, and learned from Egyptian task-masters the first rudiments of manual training. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. It was probably in the university town of Heliopolis that he was trained to become the law-giver for his people, as the Egyptian priests were the law-givers of Egypt. It was by the bitter waters of Marah and not at Mount Sinai that Moses first promulgated statutes and ordinances. There is a profound meaning in the fact that the whole history of the Hebrew people was a process of higher education in the law as given by Moses. And is it not a remarkable fact that a high priest of this same people, whose education proceeded from one well-trained man, should have been the first in the world to ordain the establishment of common schools?

It was in the year of our Lord, 64, shortly before the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem, and the consequent dispersion of the Jews, that the high priest, Joshua Ben Gamala, imposed upon every Jewish town the obligation to support a school. If the town happened to be divided by a river, with no means of transit by a safe bridge, it was ordered that a school must be kept on each side. Probably this ordinance was never carried out, but the idea of Jewish town schools nearly sixteen centuries before the compulsory education was introduced in Massachusetts is sufficiently remarkable. Indeed, the Massachusetts law seems to have been further anticipated by a provision in the Jewish Tal-

mud, which required that a town school should have a single teacher if the number of pupils did not exceed twenty-five. For more than twenty-five the town had to employ an assistant teacher. If the number of pupils exceeded forty, two masters were required.

This Jewish law was really more generous than that proclaimed by the good fathers of Massachusetts in 1647. Their law made it obligatory upon every township with fifty householders to have an elementary school, and every community with one hundred families to have a grammar or classical school to prepare boys for Harvard college. The motive of the Puritan legislators of Massachusetts, in thus providing for the higher education of the people was, in their own quaint words, "that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors." The Jewish motive for proposing compulsory education in 64, A. D., was as patriotic and far-sighted as that of Prussia, after her defeat at Jena in 1806, or as that of France after the surrender of her emperor at Sedan. All three nations, the Jews, the Germans and the French, sought moral and intellectual recuperation from apparently overwhelming disaster by resorting to the higher education of the people, and all three nations have succeeded in their noble purpose.

The common schools of America sprang from sources higher than themselves, from English traditions of college education, from earlier fountain-heads of learning far back in historic mountains, from springs more remote and mysterious than were once the headwaters of the Nile. The history of education is one long stream with a continuous, inexhaustible flow from such upper tributaries of science as the schools of Thebes, Memphis, Alexandria, the Græco-Roman world, and from such later well-springs of learning as the Benedictine monasteries, the cathedral schools, the colleges and universities of Europe. America began her educational history with the foundation of classical schools and colleges in New England and Virginia. The impulses received from university men in colonial days gave

character and direction to the educational policy of these United States, as is clearly seen in the Ordinance of 1787, which has been called "the *magna charta* of the Northwest Territory." The noble provisions in that ordinance for schools and free institutions mark its authors as liberally-educated and far-sighted statesmen. Daniel Webster, in one of his greatest speeches, said: "We are accustomed, sir, to praise the law-givers of antiquity, and we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787. . . . We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow."

One of the consequences of that ordinance is the excellent school system of the state of Wisconsin, and her present school fund of \$348,000. Governor Peck, in his recent message to the legislature, January 15, 1891, justly observed that "For twenty years the progress of Wisconsin in educational matters has been remarkable, and much more rapid than in many older states."

Historically speaking, all forms of popular culture have proceeded from higher sources than the common level. Neither science nor religion could have gone forth in fertilizing streams for the benefit of mankind, unless there had been mountain springs above the plain. There never was a time in the history of colleges and universities when the intellectual and moral good they represented, and the beneficial influences proceeding from them, did not vastly transcend whatever local evils or temporary abuses may have crept into academic life and administration. Church and state and domestic life have all suffered from unworthy representatives, but that fact does not militate against the eternal worth of family institutions or of civil and religious society.

Universities have always been closely associated with great popular or intellectual movements. From their very origin, European universities have been inseparably connected with the highest interests of the people. In the

twelfth and thirteenth centuries we find them practically identified with the rise of the Italian republics, and with the spirit of municipal liberty exhibited in the guilds, or trades-unions. In fact the word university means simply a corporation, and it was used either for a commune or a guild. When the communes of Italy acquired wealth and independence, there was great rivalry among them in the encouragement of higher education. The universities reflected the character of the towns which encouraged their growth. Both town and gown were thoroughly democratic. Universities were simply voluntary associations, guilds or corporate unions of scholars and teachers for higher educational purposes under municipal patronage. If the city authorities did not treat the university well, professors and students simply migrated to some other town, whose tradesmen and boarding-house keepers received them with open arms. Many of the Italian universities, like Padua and Viacenza, were the direct result of student-secessions from Bologna, "the mother of studies." Leipzig was first recruited by a migration from Prague, and Cambridge was built up by defections from Oxford and Paris.

The vast number of students who attended these mediæval universities, shows what popular institutions they were. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, Bologna had ten thousand students and before the close of that century there were twenty thousand. Paris was even more popular than Bologna and remains to this day one of the greatest university centers in the world. At one time, mediæval Oxford is said to have had thirty thousand students, ten times as many as in the more aristocratic era introduced by ecclesiastical influences after the Protestant reformation.

College men in our day, accustomed to the yoke of absolute and personal government, have no conception of the self-governing spirit which pervaded all mediæval universities. So democratic were the ultramontane and cis-montane student nations at Bologna, that each nation elected its own *consiliarius* and each of the two great university bodies, with the aid of their *consiliarii*, elected the rector and all other governing authorities. In Italy, pro-

fessors taught, like St. Paul, in their own hired houses. It was, therefore, "an easy thing," says Laurie, "for the whole university to migrate and desert the town, which owed much of its prosperity to them." The most characteristic and constitutional feature of a mediæval university is that of "a free autonomous organization of teachers and scholars." At Paris, the students and their masters were grouped in four great nations. On account of the youthfulness of the students, the masters chose the procurators or heads of nations, and the procurators erected the rector. Subsequently the masters organized by faculties, or *collegia*, each with its own dean. John Richard Green, speaking of Oxford, said: "The university was a state absolutely self-governed, and whose citizens were admitted by a purely intellectual franchise. Knowledge made the 'master.' To know more than one's fellows was a man's sole claim to be a 'ruler,' in the schools; and within this intellectual aristocracy, all were equal. When the free commonwealth of masters gathered in the aisles of St. Mary's, all had an equal right to counsel, all had an equal vote in the final decision. Treasury and library were at their complete disposal. It was their voice that named every officer, that proposed and sanctioned every statute. Even the chancellor, their head, who had at first been an officer of the bishop, became an elected officer of their own." The university of Cambridge is still called in its calendar, a literary republic.

The services of the Oxford reformers to classical and biblical scholarship are well known. The torch of the new learning was brought from the Italian universities to England by Grocyn, who studied Greek in Florence and began to teach it at Oxford in 1491, one year before America was discovered. Let no American ever raise his voice against the study of Greek, for the revival of the Greek science of geography in the fifteenth century led the way to the discovery of a new world. It was the renaissance of Greek studies that awakened the spirit of free inquiry and intellectual liberty. It was a knowledge of Greek that enabled John Colet, at Oxford, to lecture on the epistles of St. Paul.

So great were the services of the English universities in the sixteenth century that Henry VIII. once exclaimed to his hungry courtiers, who were urging him to lay hands on academic endowments, "Sirs, I tell you that I judge no land in England better bestowed than that which is given to our universities."

The encouragement of higher education by government aid, in one form or another, has been a recognized principal of public policy in every enlightened state, whether ancient or modern. Older than the recognition of popular education as a public duty was the endowment of colleges and universities at public expense for the education of men who were to serve church or state. It is a mistake to think that the foundation of institutions by princes or prelates was a purely private matter. The money or the land always came from the people in one form or another, and the benefit of endowment returned to the people sooner or later. Popular education is the historic outgrowth of the higher education in every civilized country, and those countries which have done most for universities have the best schools for the people. It is an error to suppose that endowment of the higher learning is confined to Roman and German emperors, French and English kings. Crowned and uncrowned republics have pursued the same public policy. Indeed, the liberality of government towards art and science always increases with the progress of liberal ideas, even in monarchical countries like Germany, where, since the introduction of parliamentary government, appropriations for university education have greatly increased.

The total cost of maintaining the Prussian universities, as shown by the reports of our commissioner of education, is about two million dollars a year. Only about nine per cent of this enormous outlay is met by tuition fees. The state contributes all the rest in endowments and appropriations. Prussia now gives to her universities more than twice as much as she did before the Franco-Prussian war, as shown by the report of our commissioner at the Paris exposition in 1867. In that year France gave her faculties

of higher instruction only \$765,764. After the overthrow of the second empire, popular appropriations for higher education greatly increased. France now appropriates for college and university faculties \$2,330,000 a year, more than three times the amount granted under Louis Napoleon. Despotism is never so favorable to the highest interests of education as is popular government. Louis XIV. and Frederick the Great, according to the authority of Roscher, the political economist, regarded universities, like custom-houses, as sources of revenue, for the maintenance of absolute forms of government. The world is growing weary of royal munificence when exercised at the people's expense, with royal grants based upon popular benevolence, and redounding to the glory and profit of the princes rather than to the folk upholding his throne. Since the introduction of constitutional government into European states, representatives of the people are taking the power of educational endowment and subsidy into their own hands, and right royally do they discharge their duty. The little republic of Switzerland, with a population of only three millions, supports four state universities, having altogether more than 300 instructors. Its cantons, corresponding upon a small scale to our states, expend over \$300,000 a year upon the higher education. The federal government of Switzerland appropriates \$115,000 to the polytechnicum, and \$56,000 in subsidies to cantonal schools, industrial and agricultural; besides bestowing regularly \$10,000 a year for the encouragement of Swiss art. The aggregate revenues of the colleges of Oxford, based upon innumerable historic endowments, public and private, now amount fully to two million dollars a year. The income of the Cambridge college endowments amounts to quite as much. But all this, it may be said, represents the policy of foreign lands. Let us look at home and see what is done in our American commonwealths.

Turning at once to the great west, we find that Wisconsin pays one-eighth of a mill tax for her university, and that yields \$72,000 per annum. Wisconsin has given for higher education over \$1,200,000. Nebraska is even more generous.

to her state university. She grants three-eighths of a mill tax. The state of California grants one-tenth of a mill tax, which yields over \$76,000. Besides this, the university of California has a permanent state endowment of \$811,000, yielding an annual income of \$52,000, making a total of \$123,000, which the state gives annually to its highest institution of learning. Altogether, California has expended upon higher education more than two and one-half million dollars. The state of Kansas gives its rising university at Lawrence \$75,000 a year, "levied and collected in the same manner as are other taxes."

The principles of state aid to at least one leading institution in each commonwealth is established in every one of the western and southern states. In New England, Harvard, Yale, and other foundations of higher learning appear now to flourish upon individual endowments and private philanthropy; but almost every one of these collegiate institutions, at one time or another, has received state aid. Harvard was really a state institution. She inherited only £800, and 320 books from John Harvard. She was brought up in the arms of her Massachusetts nurse, with the bottle always in her mouth. The towns were taxed in her interest, and every family paid its peck of corn to support President Dunster and his faculty. Harvard college has had more than half a million dollars from the public treasury of Massachusetts. While undoubtedly the most generous gifts have come to New England colleges from private sources, yet every one of them, in time of emergency, has come boldly before representatives of the people and stated their want. They have always obtained state aid when it was needed. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology once became somewhat embarrassed financially, and asked the legislature for \$100,000. The institution got \$200,000, twice what it asked for, upon conditions that were easy to meet.

Turning now from historic examples of state aid to the higher education by individual American commonwealths, let us inquire briefly concerning the attitude of the Father of this federal republic towards institutions of science and

sound learning. Washington's grand thought of a national university, based upon individual endowment, may be found in many of his writings, but the clearest and strongest statement occurs in his last will and testament. There he employed the following significant language:

"It has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is, in my estimation, my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a *University* in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof may be sent for the completion of their education, in all branches of polite literature, in arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and, as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country. Under these impressions, so fully dilated, I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac company, * * * towards the endowment of a university, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a favoring hand towards it."

Washington's dream of a great university, rising grandly upon the Maryland bank of the Potomac, remained a dream for three-quarters of a century. But there is nothing more real or persistent than the dreams of great men, whether statesmen like Baron von Stein, or poets like Dante and Petrarch, or prophets like Savonarola, or thinkers like St. Thomas Aquinas, the fathers of the church and of Greek philosophy. States are overthrown; literatures are lost; temples are destroyed; systems of thought are shattered to pieces like the statues of Pheidias; but somehow truth and beauty, art and architecture, forms of poetry, ideals of liberty and government, of sound learning and of the education of the youth, these immortal dreams are revived from age to age, and take concrete

shape before the very eyes of successive generations. The idea of university education in the arts and sciences, is as old as the schools of Greek philosophy. The idea was perpetuated at Alexandria, Rome and Athens under the emperors. It endured at Constantinople and Ravenna. It was revived at Bologna, Paris, Prague, Heidelberg, Oxford and Cambridge, under varying auspices, whether of city, church or state, and was sustained by the munificence of merchants, princes, prelates, kings and queens. Ideas of higher education were transmitted to a new world by Englishmen who believed in an educated ministry, and who would not suffer learning to perish in the wilderness. The collegiate foundations laid by John Harvard in Massachusetts, and Commissary Blair in Virginia, were the historic models for many similar institutions, north and south. George Washington, the chancellor of William and Mary, when he became president of a federal republic, caught up, in the capital of a westward-moving empire, the old university idea, and gave it national scope. There upon the bank of the Potomac he proposed to found a national university, drawing its economic life from the great artery of commerce which connects the Atlantic sea-board and the great west. As early as 1770, Washington described this Potomac route as "the channel of the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire."

Was it not in some measure an historic, although an unconscious, fulfillment of that old dream of Washington, when, a hundred years later, Johns Hopkins determined to establish upon the Maryland side of the Potomac, a university with an economic tributary in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which follows the very windings of that ancient channel of commerce? Forms of endowment may change, but university ideas endure. They are the common historic inheritance of every enlightened age and of every liberal mind; but their large fulfillment requires a breadth of foundation and a range of vision reaching beyond mere locality. Universities that deserve the name have always been something more than local or provincial institutions. Since the days when Roman youth frequented the schools

of Grecian philosophy, since the time when ultramontanes and cismontanes congregated at Bologna, since students organized by nations at Paris, Prague and Heidelberg, since northern Scots fought southern Englishmen at Oxford, university life has been something more than national. It has been international and cosmopolitan. Though always locally established and locally maintained, universities are beacon lights among the nations, commanding wide horizons of sea and shore, catching all the winds that blow and all the sun that shines, attracting, like the great light-house of Ptolemy Philadelphus on the island of Pharos, sailors from distant lands to Alexandrine havens or speeding the outward voyager.

II.

We have seen the historic origin of higher education and the generous ways in which it has always been supported in Europe and America. Let us now briefly notice the present democratic tendencies of universities, and see what these institutions are doing for the people. There is in England in our time, a remarkable educational movement called university extension. It is a movement towards educational democracy and it presents a striking contrast to the old educational aristocracy represented by the privileged classes, who for many generations, monopolized the colleges of England.

There is a new spirit in the academic life of to-day. Men are coming out from the cloisters and quadrangles of those conservative old universities of Oxford and Cambridge. They are bringing to the English people, in their towns and rural districts, some of the best fruits of academic learning in the form of local lectures, given in systematic and instructive courses. University extension has been well defined as an organized attempt "to bring the university to the people when the people cannot come to the university."

University extension is undoubtedly a part of that larger democratic movement which in England has gradually advanced during the present century. It is interesting to reflect that all the great landmarks of popular progress in the mother country are within the memory of living men. The widening of the suffrage by successive reform bills, the emancipation of Catholics, Jews, and women, the institution of compulsory education for children, the establishment of local examinations, local lectures, local colleges and colleges for women, these are all very recent events and indicate the popular direction in which conservative England is now rapidly moving.

Pioneer attempts in the direction of higher education for the people were early made by university men like Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby (1795-1842), Frederick William Robertson (1816-1853), Frederick Denison Maurice (1805-1872), and Charles Kingsley (1819-1875). All of these eminent teachers and churchmen lectured and wrote for the benefit of English workingmen. Dr. Arnold, while writing his history of Rome and teaching the classics to boys, found time to lecture on English history in a mechanics' institute at Rugby and to write editorials on economic and social subjects for the Sheffield Courant. Robertson assisted in the organization of the Workingmen's institute at Brighton. Maurice founded the Workingmen's college, in London, in 1854, an institution which still flourishes under the guidance of university men. Kingsley wrote popular novels like "Alton Locke" and "Yeast," upon the condition and needs of the workingmen in town and country. He instituted "penny readings" in his parish for popular entertainment and instruction. Under the name of "Parson Lot" he contributed many suggestive articles to a paper founded by Maurice and called Politics for the People. All of this educational work was more or less individual and philanthropic. It was the intellectual and spiritual outgrowth of the Chartist and Reform movements in modern English politics. It was an attempt to meet the rising demands of a democratic age and to direct dangerous social currents into safe and useful channels.

The example and good work of these pioneers in popular education have not been forgotten. These men's lives entered into the history of their time. Much of the unselfish and devoted spirit of university men in our day is the historic outcome of those broad and liberal movements in education first quickened by individual influences in school, church and society.

University extension is the academic supply of trained lecturers to meet a definite local demand, which first arose in associations of school teachers in the north of England and among workingmen in great industrial centres. In response to many local petitions the university of Cambridge first took the field in 1873. Oxford followed in 1878. A joint society, representing the two great universities and many smaller institutions, was formed in London for the extension of university teaching. The work of university extension has now reached vast proportions. In the year 1889-90 no less than 148 courses of local lectures were delivered under the auspices of Oxford university. Cambridge furnished 125 courses and London 107, making a total of 387 in one year. Nearly 18,000 people attended the Oxford courses in 1889-90; over 11,000 those of Cambridge, and nearly 11,000 those of London. Altogether it is estimated by the latest and best authorities upon English university extension that over 40,000 Englishmen, outside university walls, have been reached in a single year by these new and democratic methods of promoting higher popular education.

So remarkable are the facts concerning the popular success of university extension that it must be recognized as a wonderful revival of the original democratic spirit which created the mediæval universities and gave Bologna and Paris each 20,000 students. Professor J. F. Jameson, of Brown university, speaking to American librarians concerning the popular character of mediæval universities, said:

"In the middle ages there was no barrier between the students of England and the country people. Education was profoundly democratic. The reformation and the national movement came at the end of the fifteenth

century, and education began to be an aristocratic thing. Higher education especially came to be the possession of the favored few. Now following the movement towards political democracy has come this movement towards democracy in education, and one of its fruits is university extension. One of the last aristocracies of the world is the aristocracy of education."¹

In the University Extension Journal for March, 1890, there is an interesting article by the Rev. S. A. Barnett, upon the University of the Future. The introductory paragraphs suggest the likeness of the mediæval and modern democratic spirit in academic life:

"Academic critics sometimes carp at the university extension system; they forget that it bears a near resemblance to the early growth of Oxford and Cambridge. The force which made the universities was a great popular movement directly affecting a large portion of English youth; people were more mobile in those days, and men of every class could throng to Oxford or Cambridge without great disturbance of the national life.

"Any yeoman's son might be a 'clerk of Oxenford' if he could find board and books out of alms begged for in the streets. Modern comforts and the tyranny of trade have changed all this. A man will not, or cannot, leave the arm chair or the desk on the impulse of the moment to hurry to the feet of some great teacher. The population is too great to find accommodation at two, or even at twelve centres of learning. Democratise the universities as we will, they can only receive the few within their walls.

"The force which created Oxford and Cambridge is still at work; there is, again, a great popular movement in the search for knowledge, and that movement can now be met, not by inviting students to leave their homes, but by sending teachers to the men and women whose lives are fixed round the ganglia of industry. The university extension system does, in modern days, what the universities did in ancient days — it is their child and not their rival."

The number of itinerant lecturers employed by Oxford last year in extension work was twenty-four. Cambridge had precisely the same number. The London society employed thirty, eight of whom also lectured for Cambridge and two for Oxford. The entire force of university men engaged in this public educational work is, therefore, sixty-eight. It may be added, in this connection, that the staff of university extension lecturers is practically distinct from the university faculties, who have quite enough work to do upon their own academic premises. Young men, graduates,

¹ *Library Journal*, Dec., 1890, p. 118.

fellows of colleges, are encouraged to undertake this missionary work. In order to avoid possible failure or mistakes, candidates for extension courses are required to submit their entire plan of public instruction to critical examination by university authorities and to lecture before a critical audience of academic experts.

The average number of lectures in an Oxford extension course has been about seven. Cambridge and London usually give longer courses, averaging about twelve. The main point of difference between the English university extension system of lectures and the old-fashioned lyceum course is this: the extension course is confined to one great subject and the lectures are all given by the same man; whereas, under the old system, single lectures by different individuals made up a kind of variety-course, without unity or method. University extension lays all possible stress upon the idea of continuous progressive instruction upon one important theme, like the French revolution, or Irish history. Accompanying the lectures there is always a printed syllabus or outline of topics, which every student in the audience has in his hands. This syllabus saves note-taking and affords the student a convenient means for reviewing at home the substance of the lecture. Printed questions are sometimes appended to the syllabus, and these questions may be answered by the student at his leisure. The answers are sent by mail to the lecturer, who examines the papers and publicly comments upon them, without mentioning names, in a class conference held before or after the next lecture.

In every university extension audience, which is as miscellaneous as the congregation of a church, there is a saving remnant of earnest students who are eager to profit by instruction from the lecturer. Experience has shown that about one-half of every popular audience is disposed to do some private work in connection with university extension. In order to encourage private reading, the lecturer often takes with him from the university a small collection of books relating to the topics treated in his course. These books are exhibited to the class and are lent

out under reasonable conditions. Sometimes public libraries co-operate with the lecturer and put certain books upon reservation, on a so-called "university extension table" in the public reading room, where students can examine the literature recommended by the lecturer.

Mechanics' institutes, local colleges, high-schools, academies or literary societies often secure a university extension course under their own special auspices and invite a larger public to profit by the lectures. In cases where lecture funds or endowments already exist, the support of university extension becomes an easy matter. The ordinary cost of a course of twelve lectures is about \$325; the university fees \$225, of which \$200 goes to the lecturer, and \$25 to the examiner. Local expenses are estimated at \$100. Lecture circuits are frequently arranged so that the burden of expense becomes lighter for towns or classes that are grouped together, with some regard to the convenience of the lecturer.

At the end of the course the university appoints an examiner, who, upon the basis of the printed syllabus, prepares an examination paper for the class. Two kinds of certificates are issued by the university; one is called "Pass," and the other "Distinction." Prizes are sometimes offered by the university or by local philanthropy, for the encouragement of university extension students. These prizes are usually in the form of good books, sometimes, however, in the form of scholarships which enable students of talent and promise to spend some time at the university in laboratory work or quiet study.

The middle wall of partition between the English universities and the English people, has now been completely broken down. University extension students who have successfully pursued a three-years' course of local lectures, embracing six unit courses of twelve lectures each in one group of studies, like literature and history, and two other unit courses in Latin and one other foreign language, together with algebra and Euclid, are allowed by the university of Cambridge not only to enter the university without examination, but to have credit for one year's ad-

vanced standing. By two years' residence and successful study at Cambridge, a university extension student can obtain a bachelor's degree. By this liberal arrangement, any natural genius who has been discovered among the sons of the people, is encouraged to go forward and enjoy the highest advantages which university education can afford.

One of the most interesting features of this modern democratic movement toward the higher education of the English people, is the so called "summer meeting" of university extension students at Oxford and Cambridge in the long vacation. In much the same way as American students study in the laboratories and libraries of Harvard university or of the university of Wisconsin in the summer season, do the school teachers and young people of England visit those old and attractive colleges on the Cam and on the Isis. In the absence of the regular students, the so-called "extensioners" occupy the lecture rooms and laboratories. They listen to instructive courses given by the most famous professors in England. They visit art galleries and museums. They have garden parties and receptions. They make charming excursions on the river or into the country and have a most delightful academic picnic for a fortnight in the month of August. Such visits to Oxford and Cambridge, make young England more appreciative of the old universities, and at the same time, bring English professors into closer touch and sympathy with the English people.

This idea of a summer school, the English borrowed from America. Chautauqua assemblies and the summer schools of science instituted by Professor Agassiz were among the first types of such summer work. Another excellent educational idea the English have avowedly copied from Chautauqua, and that is the idea of home-reading circles, which have now assumed a national character under the direction of the National Home Reading Union. In England the courses of home reading are marked out by university men and are of a very superior character. The formation of students' associations has gone hand in hand with the university system of local lectures. Students

meet together in local clubs, very much after the manner of Chautauqua literary and scientific circles.

The English have borrowed so much from America in the methods of encouraging higher education among the people that it would not be unfair if America should import the university extension system and adapt it to our democratic needs. Indeed such adaptation has already begun in various ways: (1) under the patronage of Chautauqua; (2) in the so-called university and school extension, instituted by Mr. Seth Stewart among the teachers of Brooklyn and New York; and (3) in the societies for the extension of university teaching in Philadelphia and Washington. Mr. Richard G. Moulton, the most experienced English lecturer in the field of university extension, has been lecturing in various eastern cities and has given a strong impulse toward the organization of local lectures upon the extension plan. The most active centre of organization at the present time is in the city of Philadelphia, where there is a large industrial population and where there is a superb field for local courses of instructive lectures. Mr. Moulton has been engaged to spend ten weeks in the work of local organization in the various wards and suburbs of the Quaker city.

The subject of university extension is no new thing in the state of Wisconsin. It would be bringing coals to Newcastle to attempt to persuade this progressive "city of education and laws" that university extension means the higher education of the American people. In the catalogue of the university of Wisconsin for 1888-89 stands this noteworthy statement: "It is no more impracticable to extend the popular range of university education than to extend the sweep of university courses. It can scarcely be more prophetic to contemplate the higher education of the masses to-day than it was to look forward to the common education of the masses a few centuries ago." From this same catalogue it appears that the university of Wisconsin, quite independently of English influence, has already become a pioneer in a very democratic educational

movement. We find, under university direction, a well-developed system of popular scientific instruction, whereby the results of original investigations and of agricultural experiments are conveyed to the people, not only through the medium of printed bulletins, but more directly by local lectures and popular discussions.

We discover the origin of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes in the suggestive talks of the late Hon. Hiram Smith, and in the intelligent law drafted by Mr. Charles E. Estabrook and enacted in 1885. By this law, as amended in 1887, the board of regents of the state university was authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of Wisconsin in the various branches of agriculture. The board of regents was authorized to expend \$12,000 per annum for the maintenance of this kind of work.

It is with no less surprise than admiration that an eastern student of institutions examines the reports of the proceedings of these farmers' institutes, 120 of them held for two days each, and at various centers all over the state of Wisconsin during the past two years. One sees what plain, practical subjects interest the people, and how closely science may be applied to their actual needs. One is impressed with the vast amount of original contributions that Mr. W. H. Morrison, the energetic and efficient superintendent of agricultural institutes, has been able to secure from the people themselves, through local talent, the spirit of co-operation and self-help. Indeed, these published reports are, as he well says, "the product of the farmers of Wisconsin." The members of local institutes, men and women, pastors and teachers, have all worked together with scientific professors from the university to make this educational experiment wonderfully successful.

An observing traveller and appreciative eastern writer, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, said in his "Studies of the Great West," published in Harper's Magazine, April, 1888:

"Wisconsin is working out its educational ideas on an intelligent system, and one that may be expected to demonstrate the full value of the popular method—I mean a more intimate connection of the university with the life of the people than exists elsewhere. * * * The distinguishing thing,

however, about the state university is its vital connection with the farmers and agricultural interests. * * * I know of no other state where a like system of popular instruction on a vital and universal interest of the state, directed by the highest educational authority, is so perfectly organized and carried on with such unity of purpose and detail of administration; no other in which the farmer is brought systematically into such direct relations to the university."

Let us consider for a moment upon what historic foundations this remarkable system rests. Next to the Ordinance of 1787, by far the most important educational enactment in America was the government land grant in 1862 for colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the terms of this grant, which has been called "a far-reaching measure of peace," enacted in the midst of civil war, 30,000 acres of public land for every senator and representative in congress were given to each state in the union. This splendid endowment was to be used by each state for the "maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, *without excluding other scientific and classical studies*, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Was there ever such a noble agrarian basis for the higher education of the people? All the friends of university extension in England are to-day rejoicing over the right just conceded to the county councils to apply to the encouragement of local lectures the education fund arising from a liquor tax, or the so-called "extra spirit duty." This fund varies in different English counties from \$10,000 to \$115,000. The financial basis of university extension in England is henceforth secure; but far better than the liquor taxes of England or the tobacco taxes of colonial Maryland and Virginia, for the support of the higher education of the people, was the United States land grant for agricultural colleges in 1862.

The state of Wisconsin used this land grant wisely. Instead of wasting it upon a separate foundation, as did so many of our states, instead of establishing a purely mechanical or agricultural college and thus violating the spirit of federal law by "*excluding other scientific and classical*

studies," Wisconsin used her land grant in connection with her own university, thus strengthening the agricultural and mechanical interests of the state by building upon good scientific and classical foundations already laid. The state of Connecticut pursued the same wise policy in identifying her agricultural and mechanical interests with the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college. Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska and California pursued much the same sensible policy of uniting higher educational interests. Concentration of state resources is the governing principle for higher education. Distribution of state patronage and the encouragement of local self-help are the best rules of public policy as regards common schools: centralization for the higher; decentralization for the lower.

The state of Wisconsin has observed these unwritten laws which have been clearly revealed by the educational experience of these United States. The whole history of federal and state aid to higher education in this country, has been thoroughly investigated by one of the former fellows of history in the Johns Hopkins university, Dr. F. W. Blackmar, now a professor in the state university of Kansas. His array of facts and suggestive conclusions regarding the true educational policy of an American state or commonwealth are incontrovertable. Wisconsin needs, however, no argument to prove the manifest success of her own state policy of concentrating educational energy in that great central reservoir, the university, from which helpful influences are now being extended throughout this entire state by means of farmers' institutes, mechanics' institutes and teachers' institutes. The whole country knows what educational facts are already accomplished here. It may be added in this connection, that the friends of university extension in eastern as well as western states, are beginning to inquire very carefully into the good example of the university of Wisconsin. Educationally, as well as physically, Madison is a city set upon a hill and she cannot be hid.

But there is one undeveloped side of university extension in Wisconsin for which an earnest plea may here be made, and that is the side of liberal studies relating to man and society, such studies as history, literature, art, political and social science. Man does not live by bread alone, nor yet altogether by mechanics and useful inventions. Mr. Goschen, president of the London society for the extension of university teaching, and a member of parliament said in a public address to English university extension students, "A man needs knowledge not only as a means of livelihood but as a means of life." This sentence touches the key-note of the highest university education for the people in contradistinction to industrial and technical training. The latter is a means of livelihood. University education in the highest sense should be an end in itself, not simply a means of money-getting but of a free and noble intellectual life, with power to enjoy and to appreciate the best which has been thought, said or done in the world. This is the highest education, this is true culture. The studies which contribute to it are rightly called cultural. College men regard such an education as liberal, humanizing. When a student rightfully obtains the degree of bachelor or master of arts, it is upon the basis of liberal not of technical or professional studies. These are both legitimate and necessary, and have their proper place in the higher education of the people; but there are still higher intellectual interests which need to be fostered in every enlightened system of state education.

President Chamberlin in his recent address on university extension, delivered just one month ago before the Wisconsin teachers' association, in Madison, December 29, 1890, said the Wisconsin system of extra collegiate work, as thus far developed, has been industrial rather than cultural. Nevertheless he discerns in this state higher tendencies in the growth of adult classes in history and literature, and in local courses of lectures upon these subjects. At the same time he sees the practical difficulties in the way of the highest forms of university extension. The teaching force of the state university is already overtaxed. Profes-

sors cannot neglect their regular work and turn aside from eager and devoted students in order to seek possible hearers elsewhere. If university men have any leisure at their command they ought to spend it in scientific work for the honor of their university and the help of the people. President Chamberlin sees ultimate hope for university extension in Wisconsin along cultural lines, in the selection of specialists who shall make extension work their educational business.

This is the only possible solution of the problem. A regular staff of university extension lecturers in history, literature, art, political, social, and natural science, should be trained up among the graduates of the university. The burden of expense for local lectures should be thrown, for the present, upon the communities that desire higher and more liberal education for their adult population. President Chamberlin sees in your high schools and in your public school teachers a possible means for local organization and educational development. He suggests special lecturers, well-trained in two or three particular lines, who might form educational circuits among neighboring high schools and give them weekly lectures upon an itinerant system. Thus around public school teachers and their advanced pupils might be rallied, in evening classes, the most intellectual people in the community. Other possible centres of local organization might be suggested, such as church societies, Chatauqua literary and scientific circles, labor unions, local institutes and public libraries, now called the people's university.

Hand in hand with university extension through the state of Wisconsin should go library extension. Here lies the manifest opportunity of the Wisconsin historical society. In close pursuance of that policy of institutional co-operation which has made the agricultural college all the more efficient by reason of association with the university, this historical society should become intimately, if not legally, allied with the historical department of the faculty of liberal arts. From this fresh combination of forces might proceed energizing, quickening influences

upon the historical culture of the whole state. In addition to her farmers' and mechanics' institutes, Wisconsin should have a great variety of historical and literary institutes, local clubs like those now flourishing in Madison and elsewhere. Local lectures should be given to the adult population by graduates of the university; and just as Oxford sends her young men into rural towns and mining districts with travelling libraries, for the illustration of public courses of instruction, so the university of Wisconsin and her state historical society should together send out well-equipped apostles of liberal culture for good and helpful work among the people. Why should not the historical department of the university and the historical society thus work together for the higher education of the state of Wisconsin? Indeed, they are doing so already, in a representative way, and need only public encouragement and larger opportunities to make their co-operation more widely efficient.

In reading a sketch of the state historical society, written by its accomplished secretary, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, and published in the Magazine of Western History for March, 1888, one is impressed with this statement: "While historical students come from long distances to use the library, and many readers from outside of Madison are in the rooms daily, perhaps the majority of those whose faces are familiar in the outer precincts of this temple of knowledge, are the young men and women in attendance on the university of Wisconsin, to whom the library is an exceptionally great boon; it is regarded by students and faculty alike as one of the chief attractions of student life at the Badger capital." If the advantages of the library of this society are so highly appreciated by the sons and daughters of the people during a brief period of academic training, how much higher would be their appreciation of this literary arsenal, when, after graduation, they go forth upon educational campaigns and need the best weapons which the state and its historical library can supply? Mr. Thwaites said in his latest report, January 15, 1891, that this library now numbers nearly 141,000 books and pamph-

lets. In another connection, he once said of this treasure-house of knowledge, "it is especially rich in Americana, being only surpassed in this particular by two other historical libraries — both of them east of the Alleghanies." He meant the library of Harvard college and the New York state library, at Albany.

In the historical library of the Johns Hopkins university the catalogue and published volumes of the Wisconsin historical society, were among our earliest and most valued acquisitions, thanks to the kind offices of your scholarly librarian, Mr. Daniel S. Durrie. Our seminary students have long known of the famous and extensive pioneer collections of Dr. Lyman C. Draper. Ten years ago one of our seminary, now a corresponding member of your society, reviewed in *The Nation* that splendid historic story of "King's Mountain and Its Heroes." And we all know that Dr. Draper has collected materials for many more volumes of frontier history.

Professor Turner, after using the fur-trade manuscripts belonging to this society, has made in a report to your society, a brilliant contribution to the economic and social history of Wisconsin. His work was accepted as a doctor's thesis by the Johns Hopkins university, and it will soon be reprinted in revised form in our "University Studies." He himself is now a worthy transmitter of that rare spirit of historical research which Professor William F. Allen represented for twenty-two years among the students of this state. What joy that master of classical learning and critical scholarship used to take in the growth of your splendid collections of manuscripts and other materials for American history? How he would still rejoice in the prospect of a great school of original workers and historical teachers who are likely to extend the combined influence of this society and of this university throughout the length and breadth of the land? One of the most hopeful signs of the times in Wisconsin is the joint investigation undertaken by the corresponding secretary of this society and the historical department of the university, concerning the origin and status of the various foreign groups of population in

this state. Such an inquiry if worked out in detail will give sociological results of profound interest not only to the state but to the whole country.

In the annual report of the executive committee of your society for 1890, is found this encouraging statement:

"The special privileges granted in the use of the library to the historical department of the state university, during the past two years, have been continued with satisfaction to all concerned, during the present college year. The increase of attendance upon the seminary course in American history, has been such that the room on the second floor of the library, formerly set aside for Professor Turner's semi-weekly classes, proved too small and they are now comfortably quartered adjacent to the library reading rooms. The seminary students are engaged on lines of original work, and it is important that they have especial facilities for the consultation of records and newspapers and map files, besides the standard works. Every effort consistent with the proper execution of our trust has been made and will be continued, to enlarge the library's capacity of usefulness to the public. In meeting so far as may be, the needs of the state university students who daily throng our rooms, we are engaged in an educational work of much importance to every section of the commonwealth which is represented in the classes of that institution; and nothing is more gratifying to us than the cordial appreciation of our labors in this direction, which is evinced on so many occasions by both faculty and students."

In a suggestive article published in the Milwaukee Sentinel, January 11, 1891, proposing a closer affiliation of the university and this society, it is stated that about ninety per cent of the use of the state historical library comes from university students and professors. It is evident, therefore, that the historical society and the university are already closely allied in spirit and are practically co-operating toward the same higher educational ends. It is the part of wise legislation to recognize accomplished facts like these and to extend their influence to the people at large.

The library of the Wisconsin historical society plainly needs better rooms, more light and air, more healthful circulation among the people. One can see at a glance, the present crowded condition of your rooms, and a reader of your history can quickly discover how the present situation came to be what it is. One can follow the whole development process of the library, from that little book case with fifty public documents kept by Librarian Hunt, in the of-

fice of the secretary of state, down through the dark, damp, and dingy basement of a Baptist church, up again into the light of day in the south wing of the state house, where, after various vicissitudes, it has completely outgrown its once commodious quarters and now requires nothing less than a spacious, independent and fire-proof building for its 141,000 books and pamphlets, for its extensive museum collections and portrait gallery. The historical library and museum of Wisconsin, should be conveniently situated as regards the university, and be capable of extension by its librarians, and your university graduates and teachers throughout the entire state.

Is this scheme visionary? Then the regents of the university of the state of New York are dreamers, for they are now planning, upon a large scale, for library extension from Albany. The federal government, the National museum and the Smithsonian institution in Washington, have been for many years engaged in distributing scientific documents among the people, in lending scientific specimens to local museums, and, in the noblest of all public works, the "diffusion of knowledge among men."

In conclusion, it may be urged upon all members of the historical society, of the state university, and of the state legislature, to work generously and harmoniously together and to strengthen all existing foundations for the higher education of the people. Bring representatives of your public school system and of your public libraries, of your colleges and university, into more hearty and efficient alliance. Co-operate with every respectable agency for higher education, whether by summer schools, teachers' institutes, mechanics' institutes, farmers' institutes, or by the distribution of good literature in popular form, and the institution of home reading circles and university extension lectures. Break down the antagonism between mental and manual labor. Make industrial and technical education as honorable as classical culture and the learned professions. Teach the science of government and social science, European as well as American history, in the public schools. Then shall we have greater respect for our fellow-men and

toleration for all the world. Then will our American people begin to appreciate the necessity of supporting all forms of education, even the highest, by the combined efforts of society and the state. A noble popularity must be given to science and art in this enlightened republic. The people of every state should be led to see that the higher learning is not for the benefit of a favored few, but that it is beneficial and accessible to the sons of citizens, of whatever station.

In the proper co-ordination of the common school system with the high school and the university, the western states are leading this nation to a more thoroughly democratic state of society, with fewer artificial distinctions of culture, with more of the spirit of human brotherhood than the world has hitherto seen. The whole country needs this popularization of culture. With universal suffrage and the sovereignty of the people at the basis of our political life, popular intelligence must be cultivated so that our citizens may be both able and willing to hold fast all that is good in human history, not only civil and religious liberty, but all that makes for happiness and righteousness in a great nation.





Lyman C. Draper

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

HELD DECEMBER 10, 1891

WITH FISCAL REPORTS; THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;
MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY REUBEN G. THWAITES, ON LYMAN COPE-
LAND DRAPER; AND MEMORIAL SKETCH BY
A. M. THOMSON, ON ASAHEL FINCH.



MADISON, WISCONSIN

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1892

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—1891-92 *

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN JOHNSTON.....MILWAUKEE

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. HARLOW S. ORTON, LL. D.....MADISON
HON. JAMES T. LEWIS, LL. D.....COLUMBUS
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND.....JANESVILLE
HON. CHAUNCEY C. BRITT.....PORTAGE
HON. SIMEON MILLS.....MADISON
HON. JOHN F. POTTER.....EAST TROY
HON. SAMUEL MARSHALL.....MILWAUKEE
HON. JOHN T. KINGSTON.....NECEDAH
HON. MOSES M. STRONG.....MINERAL POINT
HON. CHARLES L. COLBY.....MILWAUKEE
HON. J. J. GUPPEY.....PORTAGE
HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.....OSHKOSH
HON. DAVID E. WELCH.....BARABOO
PROF. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D.....MADISON
HON. GYSBERT VAN STEENWYCK.....LA CROSSE
HON. JOHN E. THOMAS.....SHEBOYGAN FALLS

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

FREDERIC L. BILLON.....MISSOURI
ROBERT CLARKE.....OHIO
WILLIAM H. WYMAN.....NEBRASKA
CHARLES FAIRCHILD.....MASSACHUSETTS
COL. STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN.....ILLINOIS
HON. AMASA COBB.....NEBRASKA
COL. REUBEN T. DURRETT.....KENTUCKY
SAMUEL H. HUNT.....NEW JERSEY
SIMON GRATZ.....PENNSYLVANIA
FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL. D.....MASSACHUSETTS
RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D. D., LL. D.....IOWA

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

REUBEN G. THWAITES†.....MADISON

*The annual meeting of the Society is held on the second Thursday in December in each year.

†To whom communications may be addressed.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ELISHA BURDICK.....MADISON

TREASURER.

FRANK F. PROUDFIT.....MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

DANIEL S. DURRIE*.....MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO.

* HON. GEORGE W. PECK GOVERNOR
 HON. THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM .. SECRETARY OF STATE
 HON. JOHN HUNNER.....STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1892.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.	ALEXANDER H. MAIN.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	MAJ. CHARLES G. MAYERS.
HON. BREESE J. STEVENS.	HON. M. RANSOM DOYON.
MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY.	PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL.
WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS.	FREDERICK J. TURNER, Ph. D.
WAYNE RAMSAY.	PROF. ALBERT O. WRIGHT.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1893.

HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON.	HON. GEO. B. BURROWS.
HON. JOHN D. GURNEE.	HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON.
HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE.	THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN, LL. D.
GEN. CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN.	JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.
HON. HIRAM H. GILES.	RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.
PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON.	HON. BURR W. JONES.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1894.

GEN. GEORGE P. DELAPLAINE.	HON. GEORGE RAYMER.
HON. ROMANZO BUNN.	HON. JARED C. GREGORY.
HON. SILAS U. PINNEY.	HON. PHILO DUNNING.
JOSEPH HOBBS, M. D.	HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY.
HON. ELISHA W. KEYES.	HON. CHARLES E. ESTABROOK.
HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND.

* To whom communications may be addressed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler, Chapman, Durrie and Turner; *ex-officio*—Peck, Cunningham and Hunner.

Finance—Van Slyke, Chapman, Morris, Doyon and Ramsay.

Auditing Accounts—Hastings, Mayers, Morris, Carpenter and Ramsay.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Butler, Raymer, Turner and Anderson; *ex-officio*—Cunningham and Hunner.

Draper Homestead—Chapman, Van Slyke and Thwaites.

New Building Project—Thwaites, Van Slyke, Estabrook, Fairchild and Jones.

Art Gallery and Museum—Hobbins, Thwaites, Durrie, Delaplaine and Estabrook.

Biennial Address for 1893—Thwaites, Stevens, Chapman, Chamberlin and Turner.

Historical Monuments—Turner, Thwaites, Butler, Chamberlin and Wright.

Contributions and Endowments—Durrie, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley and Wright.

Literary Exchanges—Thwaites, Durrie, Freeman, Rosenstengel and Steensland.

Natural History—Chamberlin, Parkinson, Bunn, Burdick and Dunning.

Historical Narratives—Orton, Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory and Anderson.

Nomination of Members—Keyes, Giles, Main, Cassoday and Proudfit.

Pre-Historic Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Fairchild, Dunning, Johnson and Raymer.

Obituaries—Pinney, Parkinson, Hastings, Johnson and Burrows.

LIBRARY SERVICE — 1891-92

CHAIRMAN OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

REUBEN G. THWAITES, Corresponding Secretary*.....MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

DANIEL S. DURRIE*..... MADISON

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC S. BRADLEY, Assistant Corresponding Secretary..... MADISON

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

MINNIE M. OAKLEY, Cataloguer..... MADISON

EMMA A. HAWLEY, Binding ClerkMADISON

ANNIE A. NUNNS, Library Attendant.....MADISON

JANITORS.

JOHN KAPPEL (library).....MUSCODA

SALMON H. TUTTLE (art gallery and museum)..WHITEWATER

LIBRARY OPEN — From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

*To whom communications may be addressed.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the senate chamber in the capitol, Thursday evening, December 10th, 1891.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the State Historical Society, and it is gratifying to know that the Society continues to prosper, that public interest is being more and more awakened in its behalf, and that the collections in its various departments are being steadily increased.

Since we last met, one has passed away who has done, probably, more than any other man for the Society—Lyman C. Draper, LL.D. We find his name as corresponding secretary in its first annual report. He lived for the Society, and did not forget it in the hour of death, but set an example to wealthier men, by his benefactions.

The language written about another, may with little change be applied to him:

“Like some grey tower that steadfast long had stood,
The landmark of a city, and suddenly
Falling, the people mourn; so long stood he
In sight of all men—worn but unsubdued,
By years and labor; so in plentitude
Of honor—serving Duty to the last,
His lifelong mistress! to his rest hath passed,
A kingly man: strong, gracious, wise and good!
So mourn we, gazing on the vacant chair
He filled so nobly, and from many a place,
Missing the goodly form the kindly face,
We wot from day to day to welcome there,
We mourn—but proudly, for in his we claim
Fresh love and reverence for Wisconsin's name.”

No doubt his worthy successor, Mr. Thwaites, will in due time do ample justice to Dr. Draper's memory.

A century hence it will be conceded that our Society would have per-

formed an important work had it done nothing more than embalm in biography the lives of Wisconsin's leading men -- men like Dr. Draper.

I am not sure but the biographer occupies a higher plane than the historian. The historian may be regarded as one who, from a commanding eminence, shows us the prominent features of a country, its farms, its villages and cities, while the biographer takes us by the hand and leads us down along the highways, through the farms, and villages, along the streets of the cities and into the residences, churches and market places, introducing us to the people and explaining their habits and customs. The historian tells us of battles, great strokes of diplomacy, and parliamentary debates; while the biographer introduces us to the most minute details of the lives of the great actors in history, unfolds their motives and ambitions, and makes us familiar with their inmost thoughts.

While the legislature at its last session did not as we hoped it would, make provision for the fire-proof building which the Society so much needs, it showed its desire to foster the intellectual growth of the state by enlarging its appropriation to the state university, and this may be regarded as an index that the day is not far distant when the claims of the State Historical Society shall also meet with favorable consideration from the intelligent representatives of the people.

The vacation which our able corresponding secretary enjoyed in Europe last summer will, I am sure, prove of great benefit to the Society.

I shall not detain you longer, for you will be more interested in the reports of the executive, finance and other committees than in anything I may say.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix — C.]

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit. both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix — A. and B.]

Chairman Morris, from the auditing committee, (Messrs. Morris, Carpenter, Mayers and Ramsay) reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the eleven months ending November 30, 1891, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with

the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon the report of expenditures from the income of the binding fund during 1891, presented to them by Mr. Thwaites as chairman of the library committee. The reports were adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:

Curator for the term ending the second Thursday in December, 1893.—Hon. Burr W. Jones in place of Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., deceased.

Curators for the term ending the second Thursday in December, 1894.—Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Joseph Hobbins, M. D., Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Jared C. Gregory, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. John B. Cassoday, Hon. Charles E. Estabrook, Hon. Halle Steensland.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Members were elected as follows:

Life—Hon. William F. Vilas, Col. Albert H. Hollister, Col. John G. McMynn, William Habich, and William N. Merriam, all of Madison.

Active—Prof. F. L. VanCleaf, S. A. Brant, Dr. Louis R. Head, Hon. Harry E. Briggs, Dr. C. H. Haskins, Prof. G. L. Hendrickson, Col. J. H. Knight, Prof. Joseph Jastrow, Prof. Charles R. Barnes, Rev. H. C. McDougall, Prof. H. C. Tolman, Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Hon. Joseph T. Dodge, Prof. Amos A. Knowlton and Prof. L. H. Clark, all of Madison.

Corresponding—Prof. Hermann L. F. von Helmholtz, and Prof. L. Gneist, Berlin, Germany; E. E. Ayer, Chicago; James Junius Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; Wm. Frank Burroughs, Larchmont, Westchester Co., N. Y.; Rev. Philipp von Rohr, Winona, Minn.; Edward Denham, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Ella C. Sabin, Fox Lake; President A. F. Ernst, and Dr. F. W. Notz, Watertown; Rev. B. Sievers, Rev. J. Schlerff, Prof. A. Hoenecke, Prof. A. Huth, Rev. Johannes Bading, and Chris. Koerner, of Milwaukee.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSTON.

Hon. H. M. Lewis offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted amid applause:

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this Society be and they hereby are tendered to President John Johnston for his munificent gift of books to the library, made during the present year; and in general for the great interest which he has throughout his administration displayed in the affairs of the institution.

THE DRAPER HOMESTEAD.

On motion of Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, it was voted that a select committee of three be appointed for the management and letting of the Draper homestead, now the property of the Society, and that said committee be authorized to draw upon the binding fund, through the treasurer, for such sums as may from time to time be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in good repair. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Chapman, Van Slyke and Thwaites.

DRAPER MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites then delivered an address upon the life and character of Lyman Copeland Draper, LL. D. [See Appendix D.]

At the conclusion of the address, brief informal remarks, eulogistic of Dr. Draper's work and career, were made by Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D., Mr. Charles N. Gregory, Hon. J. H. Carpenter, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Hon. George B. Burrows; Prof. F. J. Turner, Ph. D., and Hon. John A. Johnson.

At the conclusion of these remarks, President Johnston said that the Society's gallery now contained no fitting portrait of Dr. Draper, and it was eminently desirable that one should be procured. He announced that Secretary Thwaites had prepared a subscription list, and would like to receive donations for the purpose of securing the services of Prof. James R. Stuart to paint such a portrait as should be worthy of Dr. Draper and of the Society. Several members at once subscribed liberally, to start the fund.

PAPER ON HON. ASAHIEL FINCH.

A memorial paper on the late Hon. Asahel Finch, of Milwaukee, by Hon. A. M. Thomson, was presented to the meeting; owing to the lateness of the hour it was not read, but ordered printed with the proceedings.

The meeting stood adjourned.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

was held in the library reading rooms immediately after the adjournment of the Society meeting. President Johnston occupied the chair.

The salary of Isaac S. Bradley, as assistant corresponding secretary, was fixed at \$300 per annum.

It was ordered that all bills for taxes, etc., appertaining to the Society's land in Texas, be paid out of the binding fund income, the property being accredited to that fund.

It was ordered that the chair appoint a select committee of five, to further the project for a new building for the Society. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Thwaites, Van Slyke, Estabrook, Fairchild and Jones.

The meeting stood adjourned.



APPENDIX

- A. Report of Finance Committee.
- B. Report of Treasurer.
- C. Annual report of Executive Committee.
- D. Memorial Address by Reuben G. Thwaites, on Lyman Copeland Draper, LL. D.
- E. Memorial Sketch, by Hon. A. M. Thomson, of Milwaukee, on the Hon Asahel Finch.

APPENDIX

A.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:

Your committee on finance having carefully examined the report of the treasurer under date of December 1, 1891, and compared the securities and cash as therein stated, find the same correct and have to recommend the acceptance and adoption of said report.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Chairman.

M. R. DOYON,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

C. P. CHAPMAN.

B.—TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1st, 1891.

The treasurer makes the following report for the eleven months ending November 30th, 1891:

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1891. To annual appropriation from the state..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1891. By sundry payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary..... 5,000 00

Binding Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1891.

Jan. 1. To balance \$20,471 78

Feb. 17. To donation from H. S. Orton \$50 00

Nov. 30. To interest received (see Schedule "A")... 978 12

To one-half life membership fees received. 30 00

To one-half am't received for annual dues. 76 00

To one half amount received from sales of

duplicates..... 48 38

1,182 50

\$21,654 28

The Treasurer, Cr.

1891.

Nov. 30.	By payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary, chairman of library committee, as per resolutions of executive committee of January 3, 1889, and January 15, 1891...	\$1,160 68	
	By balance.....	20,493 60	
			<u>\$21,654 28</u>

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1891.

Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$1,073 83	
	To interest received, (see Schedule "A")....	\$48 90	
	To one-half life membership fees received..	30 00	
	To one-half am't received for annual dues..	76 00	
	To one-half amount received from sales of duplicates.....	48 38	
			<u>203 28</u>
			<u>\$1,277 11</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1891.

Nov. 30.	By balance.....	\$1,277 11	
			<u>\$1,277 11</u>

Inventory, December 1st, 1891, A. M.

Mortgage loans, (see Schedule "B").....	\$17,116 67	
The Draper homestead.....	1,000 00	
Cash in First National bank	3,372 00	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	282 04	
		<u>\$21,770 71</u>
Proportion belonging to Binding fund	\$20,493 60	
Proportion belonging to Antiquarian fund	1,277 11	
		<u>\$21,770 71</u>

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,
Treasurer.

C.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the thirty-ninth annual meeting, December 10, 1891.

The work of the Society, in all its branches of activity, has been crowned by success during the fiscal year now brought to a close; yet we have to chronicle the greatest loss our ranks have ever sustained. The one has gone from us who for a third of a century was the executive officer of this institution, its moving spirit during the long and often stormy period in which it was proving its right to public recognition. In 1853, he found this Society a weakling without hopeful prospects; he nursed it into life and strength, and not until the close of the year 1886, when it was grown to vigorous manhood, did he resign his charge to other hands. To whatever heights of success this Society may attain in the years to come, and obstacles to its continued rise are as yet unapparent, the name of Lyman C. Draper will ever be foremost in its annals.

As a memorial address is to be delivered at this meeting, detailed mention of what the Society, and through it the people of Wisconsin, owe to Dr. Draper, may appropriately be left to the memorialist.

DEATH OF LOSSING.

In the death, June 3, 1891, in his seventy-ninth year, of Benson John Lossing, the well-known New York historian, the Society lost one of its honorary vice presidents. Mr. Lossing was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 12, 1813. He was one of the busiest American authors of this century, his list of works, nearly all of them illustrated by himself—and he was his own wood engraver as well as artist—being of prodigious length. The *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* (1850–52), *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* (1868), *Pictorial Field-Book of the Civil War in the United States* (1866–69), *Cyclopædia of United States History* (1881), *Our Country* (1873), and

the *Empire State* (1887) are among his best-known books. In 1854, Mr. Lossing formed a co-partnership with Dr. Draper, then newly moved to Wisconsin, for the production of a series of biographies of Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark and other border worthies, but the compact was without literary fruit.

DEATH OF DIXON.

Luther S. Dixon, of Denver, Colorado, another honorary vice president of the Society, passed away at Milwaukee on the 6th of the present month (December). Judge Dixon was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, the 17th of June, 1825. After having been admitted to the bar in his native state he removed to Wisconsin when twenty-five years of age. He was at first district attorney of Columbia county (1852-56), and in 1858 was appointed to the bench of the Ninth judicial circuit. The following year (1859) he was chosen chief justice of the state supreme court, holding the position until the 17th of June, 1874—his forty-ninth birthday—when he began the practice of law at Milwaukee. During seven years he attained a high measure of success, but in 1881 removed to Denver, because a higher altitude seemed necessary to his health; his family however, remained in Milwaukee, and he was visiting his home there when suddenly seized with fatal illness. In an interview published in *The Milwaukee Sentinel* for Dec. 7, 1891, Judge James G. Jenkins of the United States district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin gave the following estimate of Judge Dixon's character, which appears to be that entertained generally by the legal profession in this state:

"Judge Dixon came to the bench at the early age of 33, with but eight years' practice at the bar. Ordinarily, a successful career upon the bench would not, with such limited experience, have been deemed probable. Judge Dixon, however, at once disclosed judicial qualities of the highest order. For fifteen years he was chief justice of the state, during which time—and largely because of his opinions—the supreme court of Wisconsin established a reputation for ability equal to that of any state in the Union. Its reports became familiar to the bar throughout the continent, and its decisions were generally recognized by the courts of other states as authoritative expositions of the law.

"Judge Dixon possessed mental qualifications of a high order. He was a strong thinker with great powers of analysis. He had also the saving grace of great common sense, easily perceiving the right and blinded by no sophistry. He possessed also the ability to express himself tersely and vigorously. His course was characterized by conservatism and firmness. No public clamor, or fear of loss of position, could swerve him from the right, as he saw it. This was noticeable in the decision of the celebrated farm mortgage cases. The entire farming element of the state was at fever heat to defeat mortgages placed upon farms in aid of railways. Notwithstanding they were obtained by misrepresentations of agents of the railroads, the courts held them valid in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value and saved the state from the stigma of repudiation. It was to the credit of the state that in spite of the bitter opposition to Judge Dixon's re-election, because of that decision, he was returned to office. His resignation as chief justice in 1874 was a loss to the state and to the profession. Although in his subsequent career at the bar, here and in Colorado, he easily took front rank, his place was upon the bench. He was wanting in some qualities that go to make success at the bar. He possessed all the qualities that mark an eminent and just judge. Personally he was an honorable, courteous, kindly gentleman. His death is a great loss to the profession which he honored and to the country."

DECEASED PIONEERS.

We note the death of the following prominent old settlers of Wisconsin, during the eleven months ending November 30, 1891.¹

James N. Borah, born in Butler county, Ky., October 21, 1818; died January 18, 1891, at his residence, five miles from Lancaster, Wis. He came to Grant county in 1837, and located on a farm adjoining his late residence, about five miles north of Lancaster. March 25, 1847, he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Salmon, of Coshocton, Ohio. When he arrived at Lancaster on his first visit to Wisconsin, he was absolutely penniless, but managed to attend the first sale of lots in Lancaster, and at his death he was the owner of an excellent farm of 480 acres, handsomely stocked and in a fine stage of cultivation. He was conspicuous as a hunter of game, which was very plenty when he first came to Wisconsin, and for his industry, being able to follow the plow for a full day's work after he had arrived at his 72d year. He was one of the trusted supervisors of his town. His widow, three daughters and four sons survive him.

Jonathan L. Burnham, born in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1817; died in Milwaukee, Wis., September 24, 1891. He came to Wisconsin in 1843 and

¹ The following miscellaneous obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Hon. Levi Alden.—R. G. T.

for a short time cultivated a farm in company with his brother George, near Waupun. They soon removed to Milwaukee and began the manufacture of brick on an extensive scale, and the product of their labor can be seen in every street and nearly every block in that city. The rich cream color of their brick gave the town the name of the Cream City. Mr. Burnham was elected to the assembly in 1852 and 1853, but with that exception he has held no official station. Beginning with but a slender capital, he accumulated by honest and untiring industry, a large estate, believed to amount at least to a million of dollars. He married Miss Louisa McCarty, of Fond du Lac; she died in 1863, leaving him three children two sons and a daughter, all of whom survive him.

James M. Cass, born in Stanstead, province of Quebec, Canada, March 24, 1808; died at Ithaca, Wis., March 7, 1891. He was one of the pioneers of Richland county. He left Canada in 1835 and settled in northeastern Ohio; afterwards went to Wellsburg, Penn., and came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling in Rock county. After two years he removed to Spring Green, where he was elected chairman of the first board of supervisors of that town, and was afterward chosen a justice of the peace. In 1851 he removed to Richland county, and built a saw mill on Pine river. He sold this property in 1855, and removed to Ithaca, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was twice married, first to Miss Mary Taplin, February 19, 1829; after her death, he married Miss Esther Freeborn, who survives him, together with three sons. Their only daughter died about a year preceding the death of her father.

Charles B. Clark, member of congress, born at Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 24, 1844; died while on a visit to his old home in his native town, September 10, 1891. He received a common school education; came to Wisconsin with his widowed mother when only eleven years of age, and they settled at Neenah. He began his business career as a wage-worker in a lumber mill at fifty cents a day. When he was seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry, and went to the scene of conflict in defense of the integrity of the Union. He served through the war in the Fourteenth corps, under Gen. Thomas, and participated in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war. By his gallant performance as a private he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant before he had reached the age of manhood. When the war was over he returned to his home, and with the slender earnings he had been able to accumulate began business in the hardware trade. He was successful, and in 1872 engaged with other parties in the manufacture of paper, and this firm grew to be one of the largest and most prosperous paper manufactories in the country. From their mills in Neenah they extended their business to Appleton, Kimberly, Kaukauna and Depere, which several places were largely benefited by their works. After holding some minor offices, Mr. Clark was elected to the assembly in 1885. The next year he was elected

to represent the sixth district in congress, as a republican. He was re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he was again re-nominated, but shared the fate of most of the other republican nominees in the state, and was beaten. Mr. Clark was married in 1869 to Miss Carrie Hubbard, and she and their three children survive him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, born in Erie, Penn., September 3, 1807; died at Depere, February 20, 1891. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Irwin. In her early youth her parents moved with her to Detroit, Mich. In 1823 they removed to Green Bay, in this state. She was married to Gen. William Dickinson, June 23, 1825; at that time Gen. Dickinson was keeping a store at Shantytown, and the nuptials were celebrated at the residence which was afterwards known as the "Agency House." Among other guests at the ceremony were the late Hon. H. S. Baird and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson remained at Shantytown three years, their house being consumed by fire in 1828. In 1829 they built a residence on the present site of East Depere, where at that time there were only two or three cabins. Here Mrs. Dickinson resided the greater portion of sixty-two years, and here all her children, seven in number, were born, excepting her eldest. Her husband, Gen. Dickinson, died in 1843, leaving to her care and nurture the above mentioned family of seven young children.

Levi Grant, born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., April 25, 1810; died in Kenosha, Wis., April 15, 1891. He received a common school education and at fifteen years of age was apprenticed to a paper maker. While in charge of a mill at New Baltimore, near Albany, N. Y., he made the paper for the first issue of *The Albany Evening Journal*, edited by Thurlow Weed. He came to Chicago in 1836. Remaining there only a few months, he took up some government land where the town of Bristol, Kenosha county, is now located. Here he farmed by the old-fashioned methods for twenty-years. In 1857 he removed to Kenosha, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he engaged in the lumber trade, the results of which were indifferent, on account of money complications of those days. In 1867 he formed a partnership with his son, the firm doing business for twenty years. He bought the old Russell house in 1875, then in a ruinous condition, and built upon its site the present Grant house, a work of decided advantage to the city. In 1843 he was elected to the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, and ten years later was elected to the senate. In 1832 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Etheridge, who died in 1887.

Walter S. Green, born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 23, 1834; died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., November 15, 1891. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1847, and settled in Milford, Jefferson county. He took a partial collegiate course at the Wisconsin state university, and at Beloit college. In 1853-54 he engaged in mercantile trade at Prairie du Chien, but returned to Jefferson county in the latter year, and went into the milling business with his father, at Milford; conducted a store

there four or five years, and in 1865 purchased a farm of 400 acres in that town. He removed to Fort Atkinson in May, 1883, where he resided up to the time of his decease. He was elected mayor of that city in 1887. He was chairman of the Jefferson county board in 1882, '83, '85, '86 and '90. In 1863-64 he was county treasurer of Jefferson county; was a member of the assembly in 1863; state senator in 1873-34, and was a member of that body at the time of his death. He was one of the judges of this state at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He was twice married: first to Miss Ella C. Potter, December 12, 1861. She died in April, 1863, and, December 4, 1866, he married Miss Janett Gyle, daughter of Judge Gyle. She and a daughter, an only child, survive him.

Charles S. Hamilton, major general, born in Western, Oneida county, N. Y., November 16, 1822; died at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891. He received an academic education at Aurora, N. Y., and entered the military academy at West Point in 1839, taking a full course and graduating in 1843. He was a class-mate of Gen. U. S. Grant and such other distinguished generals as J. J. Franklin, John J. and William F. Reynolds, and Generals Peck, Quinby, Auger, Dent, Hardee, Potter and Clark. He was assigned to the Second United States infantry regiment with rank of brevet second lieutenant, and afterward transferred to the Fifth United States infantry, in which he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. His regiment formed a part of Gen. Zachary Taylor's army at Matamoras in the war with Mexico. The regiment then joined McIntosh's brigade, Worth's division, and took part in the assault upon Monterey where Gen. Hamilton was conspicuous for gallant conduct, winning the praise of his superior officers. His division was soon transferred to Gen. Scott's army, and he took an active hand in the siege of Vera Cruz and the engagements on the march to the City of Mexico. He took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was breveted captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder, which confined him to the hospital for six months. After the war was over he was stationed as recruiting officer at at Rochester, N. Y. For over a year he was engaged fighting Indians in Texas. In 1853 he resigned his commission and engaged in business at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he tarried till the opening of the Rebellion, when Gov. Randall called him from his business to assist in organizing the Wisconsin troops. On the organization of the Third Wisconsin infantry at Fond du Lac, he was appointed colonel of the regiment. The regiment was mustered into service June 29, 1861, and departed for the seat of war July 12 following. Soon after reaching the field he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, his commission dating from May 17. In August, 1861, he was assigned to the Second brigade of Gen. Banks's division, operating in the Shenandoah valley.

In the spring of 1863, by order of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hamilton was placed in command of Gen. Heintzelman's old division in the Third army

corps. In April, his corps took its position before Yorktown, but was soon ordered by Gen. Halleck to the department of the Tennessee, where Gen. Hamilton was placed in command of the left wing of the army of the Mississippi. He was superseded by Gen. Rosecrans, and took command of the third division of that wing. In September he took charge of the advance division of Rosecrans's army, to make an attack on Gen. Price at or near Iuka, and though not properly reinforced, and fighting upon disadvantageous ground, he won one of the most fiercely contested, but brilliant victories of the war, against heavy odds. His victory was complete. In his official report of the engagement, Gen. Grant said: "It was a part of Gen. Hamilton's command that did the fighting: directed entirely by that cool and deserving officer. I commend him to the president, for acknowledgment of his services." At the battle of Corinth, Gen. Hamilton bore a conspicuous part, in which it was said of him that "Nothing saved the Union army from defeat, but the cool and determined energy and bravery displayed by the troops of Hamilton's division and the admirable tact of that officer." His subsequent career was marked with equal brilliancy, and in April, 1863, he was commissioned a major general to rank from the day of the battle of Iuka, and was ordered to proceed to Vicksburg. In 1863, he resigned his commission and returned to Fond du Lac, remaining there until 1869 when he was appointed United States marshal and removed to Milwaukee, where he resided up to the time of his death. He held the office of president of the board of regents of the state university for nine years. In 1849, he was married to Miss Sophia Shepard, of Canandaigua, N. Y., by whom he had six sons.

Herman Hemenway, born in Orwell, Vermont, in 1818; died at Whitewater, February 6, 1891. He came to Wisconsin as early as 1842, but made no permanent settlement till three years later. He bought a fine farm, three miles south west of Whitewater, where he resided until 1866, when he removed to the village of Whitewater. There he built a fine residence in which he spent the remainder of his days. On his farm he was extensively engaged in sheep-raising and introduced many of the fine grades of sheep which have since been propagated in the state. He was one of the early members of the Congregational church in Whitewater. In 1845 he married Miss Sophronia Holbrook, an estimable lady who died five years before her husband. They had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter, now Mrs. George W. Coburn.

Rufus B. Kellogg, born at Amherst, Mass., April 15, 1837; died at Ridgefield, Conn., September 24, 1891. He was the son and youngest child of Rufus and Nancy Stetson Kellogg, both of whom died before he had reached his twelfth year. The first twenty-one years of his life were spent in his native town. He graduated from Amherst college in 1858. In the summer of that year he came to Oshkosh, Wis., and entered the bank of which his eldest brother was president, taking the position of messenger. In 1863, the bank was re-organized, and he became its cashier. This posi-

tion he held until the death of his brother, Ansel Kellogg, in 1871. About that time he resigned his position in the bank, and spent a short time in Neenah, after which he made a three years' tour in this country and in Europe, and on returning established himself at Green Bay. January 1, 1874, he took a leading part in the establishment of the Kellogg National Bank, of which he was president up to the time of his death. In April, 1874, Mr. Kellogg was joined in marriage with Ellen Bigelow, daughter of Dr. Bigelow, of Milwaukee, and she and two sons survive him. Besides Mr. Kellogg's interest in the bank, which took his name, he was instrumental in establishing the bank at Depere, and was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Oshkosh, the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Fond du Lac National Bank. He accumulated a large fortune, and was liberal and philanthropic in the use of his means. He was for some years an alumnus trustee of his *alma mater*, Amherst college, and contributed large prizes for scholarship in that institution; he established a fellowship which took his name, to which he contributed \$35,000. He was prominent in the establishment of the Free Library at Green Bay, toward which he contributed to the value of \$18,000, besides donating a large number of valuable books. To the poor and needy his benefactions were on a large scale.

Thomas Lappin, born in county Mead, Ireland, May 12, 1812; died at his home in Janesville, Wis., March 29, 1891. He came to America in early boyhood and for a while engaged in Detroit as a printer; but as early as 1838 he found his way to Janesville, which at that time could hardly be called even an embryo city. But Mr. Lappin saw that it had fine natural advantages and determined to make it his permanent residence. He had little money, but a face that unmistakably bespoke honesty and integrity of purpose in the highest degree. He immediately invested what little capital he had, with his stock of credit, in some eligible real estate and in a small stock of mercantile goods, and became the first merchant in Janesville, if not in Rock county. By energy, industry, fair dealing, acute judgment as to the value of property, and a disposition which at once secured for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact, he accumulated a handsome estate and left to his heirs some of the most valuable and productive property in Janesville. November 2, 1849, Mr. Lappin was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Jackman, daughter of the late Timothy Jackman; she and three daughters survive him, all residents of Janesville.

James Ludington, born at Carmel, N. Y., April 17, 1827; died at Milwaukee, April 1, 1891. He came to Milwaukee in 1843, and had ever since made that city his home, closely identifying himself with its material interests. His father, Lewis Ludington, of Carmel, N. Y., and others, formed the mercantile firm of Ludington, Birchard & Co., in 1838, on the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in a building erected by Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. This building afterwards gave place to the edifice now known as Ludington block. For a few years

James Ludington acted as clerk in this establishment, which first took the name of the "Old Corner Store." He afterwards became a member of the firm. In company with G. W. Chapman, he laid out an addition to Whitewater, which has become the handsomest part of that town. About the same time Messrs. Ludington and Chapman purchased the mills at Beaver Dam, which they operated successfully for sixteen years, Mr. George Smith, of Watertown, afterwards joining them in the enterprise. In 1854, Messrs. Ludington, Chapman and James E. Kelly, of Croton Falls, N. Y., organized under the general banking law the Bank of the West, at Madison, the capital of the state. While carrying on this enterprise, Mr. Ludington bought up all the school lands then in the market, a transaction which was used much to the prejudice of the then Gov. Barstow's administration. The purchase, however, did not result in much profit, as it consisted of remnants of land of comparatively low value. During this time, the mercantile firm, at Milwaukee, had been operating heavily in the lumber business, both in Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1859 Mr. Ludington made his first purchase of pine lands and mills at Pere Marquette, Mich., taking in Col. John M. Loomis, of Chicago, as a partner in the operation. This proved to be an extensive enterprise, leading to the acquisition of immense pine forests, and to the employment of hundreds of men. The enterprise culminated in the laying out of the town of Ludington, now one of the most flourishing villages in western Michigan. In 1869, having purchased the interest of his partner, Col. Loomis, in this property, Mr. Ludington sold it to the Pere Marquette Lumber Company for half a million of dollars. In his active and eventful life, Mr. Ludington appears not to have found time to marry, but lived out his busy days as a bachelor. He served as an alderman and supervisor in Milwaukee, and was a director in various railroads, banking and insurance corporations. He was a cousin of Ex Gov. Harrison Ludington.

Harrison Ludington, born at Ludingtonville, Putnam county, N. Y., July 30, 1812; died at Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1891. He was the son of Frederic Ludington, and the grandson of Col. Henry Ludington, who acted a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. He was commissioned colonel of a New York regiment by Gov. Clinton, and made himself so obnoxious and damaging to the British that they offered a reward for his head. After acquiring a common school education, Harrison Ludington decided to come to the west, and in company with his uncle Louis Ludington began a business career in Milwaukee, in November, 1838, which proved to be eminently successful. He succeeded Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted for the succeeding thirteen years. In 1851 he turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber, in which he spent the following forty years. In 1861 he was elected an alderman, and was re-elected in 1862. He was mayor in 1871, and held that office by re-election until 1876. At the election in 1875 he was elected governor of the state by the republicans, and resigned the office of

mayor, being inaugurated governor on the first Monday of January, 1876. The strength of his popularity was shown by his being the only candidate upon his ticket who secured an election. At the close of his term he declined a re-nomination, and retired from active politics, devoting himself to his business interests in Milwaukee. He acquired a large estate, and at his death was possessed of valuable and productive saw-mills at Menominee, Mich.; owned extensive pine forests in that state, in Louisiana and Texas, and several valuable blocks in the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Ludington was married March 25, 1833, in Louisville, Ky., to Frances White. He left surviving him two sons, Frederic and Harrison, and four daughters, Mrs. James E. Patton, Mrs. Edward Eliot, and Mrs. F. H. White, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. A. G. Van Schaick, of Chicago.

Charles S. Mason, born near Litchfield, Conn., May 17, 1812; died at Stevens Point, 1891. He came west in 1848 and settled on a farm in Rock county, this state. Afterward he removed to Briggsville, Marquette county, where he kept a hotel for several years. His hotel having been destroyed by fire, he rebuilt, but soon sold out and in 1867 removed to Kilbourn City. Here he owned and operated a brickyard until 1872. He then went to Stevens Point, where he aided in building the Central railroad bridge. He was a fine scholar and a great reader, being particularly devoted to historical works. He left surviving him his widow, two sons and two daughters.

James H. Mead, born in Montpelier, Vt., December 6, 1831; died very suddenly while on the way to his accustomed place of business, at Sheboygan, September 22, 1891. Mr. Mead resided in Ohio five years prior to coming to Wisconsin. He came to Sheboygan in June, 1856, and on the 1st of July following opened the German Bank in that city, his father-in-law, Mr. John Ewing, of Tiffany, Ohio, owning a portion of the stock. Subsequently Mr. Mead became president of the bank and its principal stockholder. Under his judicious management the bank became the largest moneyed institution in the state outside of Milwaukee. He was public-spirited and did much to build up the material interests of Sheboygan and promote its business prosperity. At the time of his death, besides his interest in the bank, he was president of the Crocker Chair Company, secretary of the Phoenix Chair Company, owned stock in the Sheboygan Chair Company, and was vice-president of the Brickner Woolen Mills Company, at Sheboygan Falls. He was a member of the board of regents of the state university.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of Henry Mitchell, born in Somersetshire, England, died at her home in Mount Pleasant, December 30, 1890. She came to this country early in the forties and settled in Mount Pleasant, two and a half miles from Monticello, where she has ever since resided. She was nearly one hundred years of age at the time of her death, and was at that time the oldest inhabitant in Green county. Her descendants number over two hundred, many of them residing in Green county and in her immediate neighborhood.

Porter Parish, born in Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., February 18, 1818; died at Green Bay, January 9, 1891. He came to Green Bay in 1835. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Rouse, daughter of Judge Rouse, of Bay Settlement. He engaged in farming upon land owned by his father-in-law, but in 1843 returned to Green Bay. He was one of that city's best known citizens. For several years he was a member of the city council, between the years 1855 and 1837. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, having joined in 1849. He left surviving him, four daughters: Mrs. R. R. Campbell, of Garden, Mich.; Mrs. Charles Chipman, of Green Bay; Mrs. James Markel, of Interior, Mich.; Mrs. John Markel, of Menominee, Mich., and one son now residing at Green Bay.

Mrs. Gertrude Phelps, born in Albany, N. Y., March 7, 1800; died at Depere, Wis., February 11, 1891. Her maiden name was Gertrude Davis. When quite young she went with her parents to Canada, where her mother dying she was adopted into the family of Capt. Norton, by whom she was carefully reared. September 11, 1825, she was married to Cornelius C. Phelps. After the marriage their places of residence were various, some of which were in New York, at Clinton and Independence, in Iowa, at Janesville, Appleton, Beloit and Depere in this state. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812, and four of her sons joined the Union army to put down the rebellion. She was the mother of seven children, only two of whom, Jeremiah, of Antigo, and Richard, of Depere, survive.

Stephen Ritchie, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, February 1, 1812; he died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Black, in the town of Westport, Clark county, January 8, 1891. He came to America when only seven years of age, and settled in the northern part of New York. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin and settled in Jefferson county, remaining there until 1869, when he removed to Clark county. He was regarded as one of the pioneers of that county. He was the father of twelve children, four of whom survived him, namely: William, Mrs. Margarette Black, Mrs. Betsy Black, and Mrs. Matilda Black.

Charles B. Sheldon, born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1812; died at Oconomowoc, Wis., July 3, 1891. He was the first white settler in Oconomowoc. In 1834 he came west, tarrying a while in Iowa, but in the spring of 1835 went to Mineral Point, and worked a while at lead mining. In 1837, following an Indian trail from Prairieville (Waukesha), he found himself in Oconomowoc, where he erected the pioneer shanty upon a claim of 160 acres of land which became his homestead, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He lived to realize and take part in the wonderful transformation of an uninhabited waste to a populous and thriving city. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

David Taylor, born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, N. Y., March 11, 1818; died April 3, 1891, at his home in Madison, Wis. He graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1841, studied law, and five years

after his graduation came to Wisconsin and settled in Sheboygan county. There he practiced his profession and filled various minor offices. He served for a time as district attorney of Sheboygan county. He was elected to the state assembly in 1853, and in 1855 to the senate. In 1858, Mr. Taylor was elected judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, and held that office until January 1, 1869. He was elected to the state senate before the expiration of his judicial term, and the constitutional question arose as to his title to his seat in the senate, but that body exercised its prerogative of determining the qualification of its members and confirmed the popular choice notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition, the ground being that his senatorial term did not begin until after his judicial term had expired. After serving his term of two years, he removed to Fond du Lac, where he entered into a law partnership with J. M. Gillett. In pursuance of the act of 1876, providing for a revision of the statutes, Mr. Taylor was appointed one of the revisers, and brought to that task a knowledge of the Wisconsin code possessed by few attorneys in the state, and a painstaking and industry rarely exercised in a work of that kind. When the number of justices of the supreme court was increased from three to five, in 1877, Mr. Taylor was elected one of the justices, taking his seat April 18, 1878. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, the time of his second term extending to January 1, 1896. Judge Taylor possessed judicial abilities of a high order, and his fitness for a place on the bench of our court of last resort was conceded by all. His death was sudden: he was stricken down in apparently sound health and without any premonitory warnings. He left a widow and three sons and three daughters surviving him.

John H. Tweedy, born in Danbury, Conn., November 9, 1814; died at his residence in Milwaukee, Wis., November 11, 1891. He graduated from Yale college in 1834, took a law course and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1836. He began the practice of his profession, which he pursued with rare skill and effectiveness. He soon rose to a conspicuous place in his profession. He came to Milwaukee as one of the pioneers of that embryo city in October, 1836, and up to the time of his decease was closely identified with its interests and prosperity. He was among the foremost in the inauguration of city improvements, in which his counsels were invaluable. He early took an active part in politics, and was one of the leaders of the whig party under our territorial regime. He was an eloquent and persuasive public speaker, and in a political campaign exercised a powerful influence. In 1841, he was elected a member of the territorial council in which he was almost the sole representative of his party. He was elected a member of the first constitutional convention, which met in Madison, December 16, 1846, and took a prominent part in its deliberations, serving upon two of its most important committees. In 1847 he was elected territorial delegate to congress, at that important juncture when the territory was

about to apply for admission to the union of states, and he drew the act for its admission. After the territory became a state, he was the first whig candidate for governor, but was defeated by Nelson Dewey. He represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature in 1853. This closed his political career. He was one of the first directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, in which position he served until 1853. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Milwaukee & Watertown railroad, now a part of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. He was one of the pioneers of the railroad system in this state, and for many years gave his personal attention towards its progress and perfection. After practicing his profession for eleven years the condition of his health compelled him to relinquish it, but he was always afterwards a wise and safe gratuitous counselor in all legal questions touching the material interests of Milwaukee. He left surviving him his widow, one daughter and three sons.

Paul A. Weil, born in Besançon, France, July 22, 1829; died at his home in West Bend, Wis., April 1, 1891. He was a student of the college of St. Louis, in Paris, where he remained two years after his parents emigrated to this country, in order to perfect his studies. In 1844, he came to America, tarrying for the two succeeding years in the cities of New York, New Orleans and Cincinnati. In company with his parents, he came in 1846 to Washington county, in this state, locating in the then pioneer hamlet of West Bend. He and his father, for the next twelve years, carried on the mercantile business together, in connection with other business. In 1858, he entered the law office of Frisby & Mann, of West Bend, as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Mr. Mann having been elected judge of the Third judicial circuit, Mr. Weil succeeded to his place in the law firm with Judge Frisby as the senior partner. Prior to his admission to the bar, he had been twice elected to the assembly (1857-58); had been chairman of county board of Washington county, and was six years clerk of the school district in which he resided. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., September 22, 1852, to Miss Eliza McHenry, daughter of Daniel and Sarah McHenry. When the late Judge L. F. Frisby was elected attorney general of the state, and while he held that office, Mr. Weil succeeded to the business of the firm, carrying on an extensive practice. For the past twelve years, however, his business interests were transferred to Chicago. It is painful to add that Mr. Weil came to his death by his own hand, while suffering from serious mental depression.

Osman John Wilson. Sr., born in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, July 24, 1816; died at his home near Green Bay, Wis., October 5, 1891. In 1817, his parents, Thomas and Caroline S. Wilson, came to America with him and settled in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. There they resided for about thirty-five years, Mrs. Wilson dying in 1851. Osman J. Wilson left the parental home in 1835 and journeyed westward, traveling partly by water, and partly on foot by land. He visited portions of Illi-

nois and Indiana, and tarried awhile in the latter state, working in a saw-mill on Coffee creek, near La Porte. In 1836 he came to La Salle county, Ill., and resided on a farm near Earlsville. Here he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Thornton, a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 14, 1840, they took up their residence upon the farm where they built up the home in which he spent the remainder of his life. They had a family of fifteen children, eight of whom with their mother survive their father. Mr. Wilson was a good farmer and an excellent manager, and though generous to all in need, he accumulated a fine property, and in all its best phases was a typical western pioneer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION — THE GENERAL FUND.

The receipts into the general fund have been the annual state appropriation of \$5,000; from this was taken the over-payment of the previous year, amounting to \$206.75, leaving the net general fund receipts of the present year, \$4,793.25. The expenditures aggregated \$4,743.10, thus leaving an unexpended balance of \$50.15 in the hands of the corresponding secretary. The report of the auditing committee, on file with the corresponding secretary, gives the details of these expenditures — chiefly for books — and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law.

THE BINDING FUND.

It was reported by the treasurer a year ago that the cash and securities in the binding fund amounted to \$20,471.78. The net increase during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1891 — after deducting binding bills, binding clerk's salary, and fees for recording mortgages — was \$21.82. The details are given in the full and explicit report of the treasurer.

The present condition of the fund is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer	\$20,493 60
640 acres of land in Coleman county, Texas, valued at.....	1,920 00
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	500 00
Total.....	\$23,913 60

¹The notes are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper (deceased), \$300; Hon. Breese J. Stevens, \$100; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100: total, \$500. They are, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, in the hands of the corresponding secretary.

Acting under authority of a resolution of the executive committee, adopted January 6, 1887, authorizing the finance committee to dispose of the Society's tract of land in Coleman county, Texas, at \$2.50 per acre, the latter committee voted, October 15 last, to accept an offer of \$3 per acre from R. W. Wellborne, of Comanche county, that state. Negotiations for the sale are now pending.

Section 4, of the act approved March 4, 1853, creating this corporation, limits the amount of property we can acquire to the value of ten thousand dollars; as our holdings are now worth fully half a million, it is time that steps be taken to remove this unnecessary barrier to our growth, heretofore unheeded, but liable at some time if uncorrected to give us trouble.

THE ANTIQUARIAN FUND.

The balance in the antiquarian fund last year was \$1,073.83. The increase during the eleven months ending November 30, 1891, was \$203.28 (from interest on loans, and one-half the receipts from membership dues, and the sale of duplicates), leaving the present condition:

Cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$1,277 11
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹ ..	40 00
Total.....	\$1,317 11

This fund does not grow rapidly enough. The principal should reach at least \$5,000 before we commence to touch the income, and \$10,000 would be more in accordance with our needs. At the present rate of increase, it will be several years before the \$5,000 minimum can be reached, and the fund become available. It often happens that some desirable antiquarian "find" can be secured only by purchase. The difficulty of procuring as gifts valuable articles of general interest, is growing with the years. We are in constant danger of seeing Wisconsin antiquities carried from

¹ The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary, are as follows: one third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due. Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$20; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20; total, \$40.

the state by the Smithsonian Institution, the Peabody Museum and other collectors, corporate and individual, that have practically unlimited means. Much is still being done in the securing of gifts to our antiquarian collections; but it would be well to have a financial basis to fall back upon in difficult cases.

The by-law governing this fund prescribes that its income "shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the state of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings or other objects of historic interest."

Efforts will be made by the corresponding secretary during the coming year to secure subscriptions to the fund from members and friends of the Society, to the end that it may speedily be placed upon a working basis. Public-spirited citizens can find no more worthy object for their gifts and bequests, than this antiquarian fund, designed to keep at home Wisconsin archæological remains and historical relics.

THE DRAPER WILL.

Among Dr. Draper's effects was found the following will:

I, Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, Wisconsin, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

1. I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as practicable after my decease.

2. I give, devise and bequeath to my surviving widow, if I leave one, in lieu of dower rights, the use of my homestead during her natural life, with all needful repairs, and insurance and taxes thereon to be paid by my executors out of the income of my estate, together with all my household furniture (except such pictures as may be hereinafter devised to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, or to some other institution or person), including beds, bedding and carpets; also an annuity of one thousand dollars a year during her natural life, to be paid by my executors out of the income of my estate, quarterly if it can be done; provided that the estate yields an income of one thousand dollars yearly, after paying for repairs, insurance and taxes on the homestead, as already provided; if not, as much as it may yield after such payments.

3. I give, devise and bequeath my library and historical manuscripts to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, with the express condition, if

accepted, that C. W. Butterfield, now of Omaha, Nebraska, is not directly or indirectly to have access to them, or copies of any portion of them; the unbound portion of the manuscripts, so far as possible, to be properly bound by the Society and indexed, and kept under lock and key, and in a separate and safe room, subject to the examination of students, save the exception already made, engaged in the preparation of works on history or biography, under such rules and regulations as the State Historical Society, or its library committee, may prescribe. Provided, that such privilege of examination and use of the collections may be withheld, if deemed best, during such period as some proper person or persons may be employed, either by myself, or my executors, or subsequently by the Historical Society, in the preparation of one or more works for publication — in which case, during the life time of my widow, if I leave one, not less than one-third of the royalty on such works shall go to my estate; and this together with whatever royalty if any, may accrue from my book, "Helping Hand." &c., the stereotype plates of which were purchased, with my consent, by Robert Douglass, of Indianapolis, Indiana; or from "King's Mountain," the stereotype plates of which are owned by S. C. Cox & Co., Cincinnati, or from any other works which I may in whole or in part prepare hereafter, shall go to my estate during the natural life of my widow. if I leave one; and, after her death, such royalties. after all my bequests are paid, to pass to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, to be used by the Society for the same purposes as provided in the next item (4) of this will.

4. I give, devise and bequeath to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, my homestead, located on West Washington avenue in Madison, after the death of my widow, if I leave one; together with whatever mining or other stocks, or bonds or mortgages, or other claims, that I may die possessed of. Said homestead may be used by the secretary, librarian, or assistant librarian of the Society, as the Society may determine; or rented or sold, the proceeds to be used towards the purchase of a suitable lot, or erection of a fire-proof building, or towards both, for the library and uses of the Society; or for permanent endowments; and said stocks, bonds and mortgages, or other claims, may be converted into money, and re-invested, if desirable, and the principal and income used for the purposes of securing a lot or building as aforesaid, or for permanent endowments, in the discretion of the Society after the full payment of all my bequests.

5. I give, devise and bequeath to my dear brother, Marvin K. Draper, now of Buchanan, Michigan, if he survives me, two hundred shares of my Germania stock, or in lieu thereof, two thousand dollars, as my executors may determine; and to each of his surviving children, and his adopted child one hundred dollars.

6. I give, devise and bequeath to Mrs. Mary A. Bugby, now of St. Augustine, Fla. (her son is Parker Bugby, 103 Fern street, Indianapolis, Ind.), if she survives me, two hundred dollars; and to her two surviving daughters, now of St. Augustine, Fla., each one hundred dollars; and to Mrs.

Harriet E. Crissey, of Avon, Illinois, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to her daughter, Mrs. Emma M. Lockwood, also of Avon, Ill., one hundred dollars.

7. I give, devise and bequeath to Alonzo D. Chadwick, of Scott, Crawford county, Wis. (Boscobel P. O.), if he survives me, two hundred dollars; and eight hundred dollars to the surviving children of his three sisters, Mrs. Mary Ann Julien, Mrs. Louisa Weygandt, and Mrs. Lucy Weygandt, to be equally divided among them, and paid on their becoming of age, or paid before to Alonzo D. Chadwick, to be held by him in trust for them, until they reach legal age.

8. If the several bequests specified in items 5, 6 and 7 of this will can be paid, or any portion of them, by the proceeds from the following sources, let it be done, viz.: My twenty-five shares of stock of the Wisconsin Wagon Company; bond and mortgage of \$500, given by C. H. Keyes, now of Janesville, Wis., on land in Scott, Crawford county, Wis.; bond and mortgage of \$500, given by Charles G. Billings, near Menomonee, Wis.; note of \$400, given by Cowie and wife, latter the daughter of Hon. John A. Rice, of Hartland, Wis., and which Mr. Rice has practically promised to see paid — said note and letters leading to the loan were placed in the hands of Dr. Jas. D. Butler, and by him committed to Dr. Rice — said note was given, I think, in December, 1884, on eight per cent interest, the interest unpaid; a claim of one thousand dollars, on Robert Douglass, of Indianapolis, Ind., for my royalty interest in "Helping Hand," &c., or fifteen cents per copy royalty on each copy sold; also any surplus beyond current expenses, which may have accrued from dividends on stocks, or interest on notes, or from other sources.

9. I further give, devise and bequeath to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, my family portraits, after the death of my widow, if I leave one, and the steel plate engraving of me.

10. I appoint my widow, if I leave one, E. A. Hayes, of Hillsdale, Santa Clara county, California, and in case of his death, J. O. Hayes, of same place, together with W. A. P. Morris, of Madison, Wis., to be the executors of this, my last will and testament, who shall not be required to give bonds, unless the State Historical Society shall ask it.

In witness whereof, I, the said Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, Wisconsin, have hereunto set my hand and seal this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1889.

LYMAN C. DRAPER.

Lyman C. Draper, who is known to us, and who subscribed the above and foregoing instrument in our presence, declaring it at the same time to be his last will and testament, requested us to set our names hereunto as subscribing witnesses to his signature to said will, which we now do, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1889, in his presence, and that of each other.

ASBURY M. DAGGETT.

ARTHUR A. PARDEE.

In consideration of ten dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and the annuity and other provisions made in the foregoing will of Lyman C. Draper, for his surviving widow, I, Catherine T. Hoyt, preliminary to uniting with him in marriage, which I now contemplate doing, hereby relinquish all dower and other rights in said Draper's real and personal estate, if he should leave any; and said will may be changed at any time, but not so as to affect my interest thereunder.

Dated this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889.

CATHERINE T. HOYT. (Seal.)

In presence of

ED. J. CHURCHILL.

G. W. HOYT.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING, { ss.
County of Laramie.

I, Ed. J. Churchill, a notary public within and for said county, in the territory aforesaid, do hereby certify that Catherine T. Hoyt, to me personally known to be the person whose signature is subscribed to the foregoing release and relinquishment, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that she signed, sealed and delivered said instrument of writing as her free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and official seal this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889.

ED. J. CHURCHILL,

Notary Public (Notarial seal).

This codicil, dated August 23, 1891, of a will dated the eleventh day of July, 1889, is to express that the following bequests be hereby made:—to William H. Hoisington, three hundred and fifty dollars, of Rochelle, Ogle county, Illinois; to Florence E. Hoyt, of Grass Valley, California, eight hundred dollars; to Alice Heren, of Madison, Wis., two hundred and fifty dollars; to Miss M. L. Heren, of Madison, Wis., two hundred and fifty dollars; and Alice Heren and Miss M. L. Heren are to have the personal belongings of Mrs. Draper, which she may have here in Madison, in case Mrs. Draper does not live to require them; and if Mr. and Mrs. Draper both die, Alice Heren and Miss M. L. Heren are to have all the personal property in the house.

Note: C. H. Keyes, referred to in section eight of the will, has paid his bond and mortgage; and Charles G. Billings, same section, has also paid his bond and mortgage.

Executed this twenty-second day of August, 1891, at Madison, Wis.

LYMAN C. DRAPER.

We witness this signature,

PAUL FINDLAY.

AUGUSTA B. FINDLAY.

THE DRAPER HOMESTEAD.

The above will was admitted to probate by Judge Carpenter at the November term of the Dane county court. Mrs. Catherine T. Hoyt-Draper, the widow of Dr. Draper, declined to act as executor; but W. A. P. Morris and E. A. Hayes have consented to serve, and the estate is now in course of settlement.

At a meeting of the executive committee held October 29, 1891, the following proposition was received from Mrs. Draper:

MADISON, Wis., October 23, 1891.

To the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—In view of conversations with several of your committee in respect to the transfer to you of my interest in my homestead, and after consultation with my attorney, Burr W. Jones, I make the following proposition:

I will convey all my interest in the homestead and all the land and appurtenances connected therewith and give covenants of warranty against my own acts and those claiming by, through or under me, for the following consideration, to-wit:

The Historical Society are to pay me on delivery of the deed the sum of one thousand dollars.

The Society are also to enter into an agreement in consideration of such deed to pay to me the sum of four hundred dollars per year during my natural life; the same to be paid to me in quarterly payments, the first payment being at the end of three years and three months from the date of said deed and contract. No money is to be paid me during the first three years except said \$1,000, which I agree to accept in lieu of such payments during said three years. If at the time of my death any part of any quarterly payment remains unpaid, that is, if any quarter shall not have fully expired, my representatives or heirs shall receive such proportion of such quarterly payment as shall have expired.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on or before December 1st, 1891.

MRS. C. T. HOYT-DRAPER.

In presence of

BURR W. JONES.

The committee agreed to accept the proposition for these reasons: (1) They had been credibly informed that Mrs. Draper was laboring under a serious ailment, and not liable long to survive; (2) she was anxious to dispose of her life-interest in the homestead, and go to a milder climate;

(3) Dr. Draper's services to the Society had been of inestimable value, and he had been generous to it in his will, hence it was deemed not creditable to drive too sharp a bargain with his widow; (4) so long as the property was in any event to revert to the Society, it needed to be kept in good condition, and it was thought the Society's interest would best be subserved by its becoming the sole owner of the property.

On the 16th of November Mrs. Draper executed a warranty deed, with covenants against her own acts, and on the first of December the Society came into full possession of the homestead. The property, situated on West Washington avenue, is valuable for residential purposes, and an eligible tenant can doubtless soon be obtained. Some work needs still to be done on the house and outbuildings before they can be rented, and a standing committee should be appointed to look after their proper maintenance, with authority to expend such sums for this purpose as may from time to time be necessary.

THE DRAPER LIBRARY.

Until Dr. Draper's estate is settled, the Society will not come into legal possession of his private library. It will be necessary to remove the books and manuscripts from their present abode, in the detached brick building to the rear of the residence, for the reasons: (1) That the building is damp, and infested with rats and mice; and (2) that it will probably be necessary to convert it into a stable for the prospective tenant of the premises.

The contents of this building will therefore, with the consent of the executors, soon be transferred to the rooms of the Society to be kept apart from the rest of our library until released by the probate court. Before removal it is necessary, for legal purposes, that it be properly inventoried; and in the preparation of such a list the first assistant librarian and two of the library assistants have been engaged for the greater part of a month past.

Dr. Draper's books and manuscripts are of great practical value to historical students, and when properly classified

and indexed will greatly add to the reputation and usefulness of our library. He left his literary possessions, however, in great confusion. The entire time thus far spent in his library by our assistants, in the at first almost discouraging task of envolving order out of chaos, has been devoted to the classification of books and pamphlets. A proper classification of the manuscripts, the collection of which cost their owner fifty-three years of unremitting labor, is quite impossible at this time; they number probably 20,000 pages, for the most part unassorted, and their preparation for binding will require the uninterrupted services of an expert for several months, while the necessary work of indexing will be a duty that may occupy the spare time of our force through several years to come. Until the manuscripts are classified and bound, a labor not possible for us to enter upon until next spring or summer, it is advisable that they be withheld from public inspection.

It will not be possible to render to the Society a detailed report of the extent of these notable accessions until a year hence. We may roughly estimate, however, that of the 3,000 or more books in the Draper library probably 2,000 are duplicates of volumes already on our shelves, but the residue of about 1,000 are among the rarest of choice Americana; the manuscripts will, of course, be net accessions to our store. Nothing in the Draper library has thus far been counted in our report of accessions, and will not be until legally in our possession.

THE TANK PICTURES.

On the first of April, 1891, Mrs. C. L. A. Tank died at her home in Fort Howard, aged eighty-eight years. Born in Amsterdam, Holland, in April, 1803, she was the widow of the late Rev. Nels Otto Tank, a Norwegian clergyman, whom she married in Amsterdam in 1849.

Mr. Tank had been a Moravian missionary in Dutch Guiana, South America, where his first wife died, leaving him an only daughter. He returned to Europe with this daughter in 1849, and for his second wife — she who became his widow — married Miss Van der Meulen, daughter of the

Rev. R. J. Van der Meulen, an Amsterdam clergyman of some note. This was in 1850, and Miss Van der Meulen was then forty-seven years of age. After their marriage, they came to America at the head of a colony of Norwegian Moravians, and settled at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, where Mr. Tank purchased for his people a plat of land which he laid out in village lots: the district now comprising the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Fort Howard.

A diligent student was Mr. Tank, a fine classical scholar, a devotee of the sciences, and he spoke fluently six or seven modern European languages; he was the son of a Norwegian nobleman who spared neither pains nor expense in his education. He died in 1864, Mrs. Tank and her step-daughter, a gifted young lady, surviving him.

Mrs. Tank was a woman of wide culture, an artist, a musician, and like her husband, able to speak several languages. She had made one or two trips abroad for the purpose of studying in England, to listen to lectures in Paris and to avail herself of the best musical instruction to be acquired on the continent. While there her love for her adopted country never faltered, and she returned to her quiet residence upon the shore of the Fox river with renewed affection for her home. The sudden death of her husband had imposed upon her and her daughter weighty duties — the affairs of his mission, and the management of their private estate, which required the active and protracted use of executive ability, of which before the trial they were totally unconscious; but these duties were admirably discharged. In 1872 the daughter died, the cares which had been shared between them falling now upon Mrs. Tank alone. She was, however, blessed with perfect health and bravely bore her accumulated burdens. She was the soul of generosity, but as often happens this disposition was taken advantage of by unworthy persons, and by degrees this truly benevolent lady became suspicious of applicants for charity and finally withdrew herself to the comparative quiet of her secluded residence. Here she occasionally received the few whom she trusted as friends; and happy indeed were connoisseurs in art when they were

permitted to accompany some of Mrs. Tank's intimates to view the stores of rare China, linen and furniture, with which the genial old woman had enriched her Wisconsin home, all of them family heirlooms imported from Holland, and of great beauty and value.

Of all her friends, Mrs. Tank was the most generous to this Society. In 1867 she presented to our library nearly 5,000 volumes, for the most part in the Dutch language—possibly the largest collection of Dutch books in America. In the annual report of the executive committee, submitted January 4, 1868, Secretary Draper thus gave the history of this splendid gift: *

“The Tank collection is decidedly the largest donation the Society has ever received. It has come to us as the generous gift of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank, of Fort Howard, Wisconsin, and was collected by her father, the late Rev. R. J. Van der Meulen, of Holland, who was a clergyman of liberal culture, and during his lifetime accumulated this valuable collection on history, travels, science and theology. It reached us in good condition in October, filling twenty-one large cases, the legislature having provided for the freight expenses from Holland. Though in foreign languages, yet such a collection will prove a valuable acquisition to such a reference library as ours, where the wants of our citizens of all nationalities must needs be provided for, so far as it may be in our power to do so.

“This Tank collection, numbering altogether 4,812 volumes, and 374 pamphlets, deserves a more special notice. It is rich in works in fine old vellum binding—having 111 folios, 264 quartos and 404 smaller size, making a total of 779 bound in vellum style. The total number of folios in this collection, in vellum, sheep and paper binding, is 269; of quartos in various bindings, 737. Many of these works are largely and richly illustrated.

“Among this Tank collection are the following: Suetonius' History of the Twelve Cæsars, in Latin, printed at Antwerp, 1548; Marcobius' Commentary on Cicero, Lyons, 1560; Lucan's Pharsalia, Antwerp, 1564; a fine, rare edition of the New Testament, Paris, 1568; a large folio Bible, in the Dutch language, with numerous large copperplate engravings, bound in heavy Russia leather, with heavy brass clasps, Gorinchem, 1748; a similar copy without engravings, Dort, 1729; another copy, small folio, with clasps, Amsterdam, 1796; also a 12mo. edition, bound in morocco, with clasps, with the psalms set to music, Dort, 1769; Calvin Opera Omnia, in 9 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1671; Travels of Nieuhoff, De Bruyer Baldaeus, and Montanus in foreign countries, with fine copperplate engravings, in 6 folio

* *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, V. 162-64.

volumes, 1671-93; Dapper's Histories of China, Arabia, Palestine, etc., copperplate engravings, 5 vols., folio, 1672-78; works of Josephus, copperplate engravings, folio, Amsterdam, 1772; Hubner's Geslacht Tafelen, in 4 oblong folio volumes, a valuable work on the genealogy of royal and distinguished families of Europe, Leyden, 1722; De Larrey's History of England, 4 folio volumes, 1728; Verklaring der H. Schrift (a Biblical commentary), 8 volumes folio, Amsterdam, 1743; Hedendaagsche Histories, 37 vols. 8vo., Amsterdam, 1761; Encyclopedia or Dictionarie Universal Raisonnée, 58 vols. quarto, Yverden, 1772; Linnæus Natural History, 37 vols. 8vo., Amsterdam, 1781; Groot Placart Booke, 9 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1657-1796."

Mrs. Tank has added to this really magnificent gift, the bequest to our art gallery of her collection of sixty-five engravings and paintings, which were received from the executors of the estate in July last. The greater part of these have been re-framed, and are now on exhibition in the gallery, under the name of "The Tank Collection." The following are the titles of the several pieces:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Mme. Van der Meulen, mother of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank.— <i>Hodges.</i> | Family quarrel (Ferdinand de Braekeleer, 1792 1883). Original in Tippenhuis, Amsterdam,— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| Harriet Van der Meulen, sister of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank.— <i>Hodges.</i> | Mother and child.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| W. Van der Meulen, sister of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank.— <i>Hodges.</i> | Lamb feeding.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| Rev. R. J. Van der Meulen, father of Mrs. C. L. A. Tank.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> | Storm at sea—husband and father in peril. |
| Portrait. | Man reading. |
| A study. | Lady in cloak. — <i>Mrs. Kiers.</i> |
| The night-school (Gerard Dou, 1613-75). Original in Tippenhuis, Amsterdam— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i> | Vase of roses.— <i>Miss Knip.</i> |
| Solomon's virtuous woman. "She layeth her hand to the spindle." | Woman playing instrument (two pictures). |
| Satin dress (Gerard Terburg, 1617-81).— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i> | Mother and children.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| Portrait of Rev. Otto Tank, Æt. 21. Painted in Dresden, 1821. | Albrecht's widow. — <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| Tasso in prison.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> | Going into the cellar.— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| The horrors of war.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> | Lace worker. |
| Interior of Rev. R. J. Van der Meulen's church in Amsterdam. | Woman cleaning fish. |
| Peasant girl.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> | Three children. — <i>Mrs. Tank.</i> |
| Musical family. | Man in window. |
| | Madonna. — <i>Copy by Miss Van der Meulen.</i> |
| | Woman and children. |

A woman.	A church interior.
A lady.	Asking a blessing.— <i>Mrs. Tank.</i>
The four stages of life.— <i>Miss H. Van der Meulen.</i>	Little girl and dogs.— <i>Mrs. Kiers.</i>
Landscape.	Mother and child.— <i>Mrs. Kiers.</i>
Refugees.— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i>	Fish.
The astronomer.— <i>Copy by Mrs. Tank.</i>	Birds.
Wester Kirk and bridge over Prins Hendrik Kade, Amsterdam.— <i>Miss Van der Meulen.</i>	Girl in blue.
A women.	Two landscapes in sepia.
Horses.	Engravings—Crucifixion; The Redeemer; Head of Christ; The agony; Christ healing the sick; Prayers of innocence; Death's head; Saying grace.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON'S GIFT.

During the present year, the library of the Society has been enriched by a noble gift from its president, the Hon. John Johnston, of Milwaukee, who has in this as in many other directions, proven his hearty interest in our institution and its work. When the corresponding secretary went to Europe, last spring, President Johnston gave him instructions to select \$500 worth of books, to be paid for by the latter and presented by him as a gift to the library. The secretary finally selected the following rare and important works, with Mr. Johnston's approval, and they are now the property of the Society:

"Monuments of Mexican Art, Antiquities, Ornamentation, Mythology and Tributes." This is a literary and artistic enterprise, edited by Dr. Antonio Penafiel, a famous Mexican scholar, under the direction of President Diaz. It was printed for the Mexican government in Berlin, Germany, by the well-known art publishers, Ascher & Co. The edition was small, being intended only for the Mexican government library, a few extra copies being printed for sale to leading libraries in America and Europe. It consists of three mammoth folio volumes, two of them devoted to plates and one to letter-press description. The lithography is of the best, the pictures being accurate representations of the originals, and in all respects the volumes are

of the most sumptuous character. This work alone cost Mr. Johnston \$265.

"Hasted's History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent." This is a magnificent work, few copies being in public libraries, the small edition having been printed for subscribers only. It bears date 1799, and consists of four folio volumes.

"Stow's and Strype's Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Borough of Southwark." This monumental work was first written in 1598, by John Stow. In 1720 it was reprinted, being greatly enlarged and improved by John Strype. It was brought down with improvements, by other hands, to the year 1755, the date of this, the best edition. The work is in two large folio volumes, and, as with all the other books in the Johnston gift, abounds in engravings.

"Blore's History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland" (England). A large folio, rare edition and beautifully printed, bearing date 1811.

"Smith's New History of Aberdeenshire" (Scotland), two volumes quarto, dated 1875. A standard work on Mr. Johnston's native shire.

"Hulbert's History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury," also the "History and Description of the County of Salop" (England), two volumes folio, dated 1837. The standard book on this important district, so rich in antiquities.

"Croston's County Families of Lancashire and Cheshire" (England), a quarto volume, dated 1887. The work, like all of the English county histories, of which the Society has one of the two or three large collections in the United States, is very valuable for purposes of genealogical research.

The above volumes are exceedingly valuable additions to the Society's library, and the possession of them will serve still further to enhance its reputation among scholars the country over. The Society owes to President Johnston a most cordial vote of thanks for his liberal and appropriate gift.

THE SECRETARY IN EUROPE.

The corresponding secretary spent the past summer in Europe, under leave of absence from the committee. He devoted much time in professional visits under most favorable conditions, to the chief libraries, galleries and museums in the United Kingdom and several continental countries, with a view to acquiring practical information for use in the conduct of these several branches of our own work. If we are to keep step with the times, it behooves us to bring to bear upon the management of our institution the knowledge of what is best elsewhere, endeavoring as far as possible to emulate or to adapt to our own needs whatever is found worthy of our adoption.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Owing to the fact that the annual conference of the American Library Association was this year held in San Francisco, it was, on account of the expense that would be entailed, thought not best to send a representative to the meeting. The meeting in 1892 is to be in Chicago, and we may appropriately be represented at the coming conference by one or more of our force. Much practical good comes out of these annual gatherings of American library experts, and all return to their desks with freshened zeal.

It is eminently proper, also, that the society be represented at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association, which are held either in Washington or Baltimore during the winter holidays. Heretofore, the time of our annual meeting has made it impossible for the corresponding secretary to be present at these helpful conferences, in which other societies throughout the country have freely participated. One of the reasons for changing the date of our meetings from January to December, a year ago, was to facilitate this representation.

PUBLICATIONS.

Vol. XII. of the Wisconsin Historical Collections, edited by the corresponding secretary, will issue from the press during the coming year. Much of the material is in readi-

ness for the printer. We feel confident that the volume will be at least equal in interest to its predecessor.

A new edition of the triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery will be published in 1892, and will exhibit a healthy growth of this department during the three years past.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

In no department of the Society's work have more efficient labors been performed, more fidelity been displayed, than in the conduct of library details. The public at large has but slight knowledge of the assiduity necessary to success in this field of labor, or the degree of technical skill required. It is necessarily a work behind the scenes, receiving but little popular attention; but it is none the less important and worthy of our cordial recognition. Within the past five years our library management has been completely revolutionized. The old-fashioned methods of a third of a century ago have been abandoned for those in vogue in the best American reference libraries of our day. Within a dozen years past librarianship in the United States has developed into a profession, with training schools and technical journals, infused with an eager spirit of inquiry and progress. Our institution, long lagging in this forward movement, has finally, we hope, caught up with its fellows.

There has been little stir outside the walls of our library about this change, while it has been going on. It has been a quiet, though persistent progress. The librarian and his first assistant, together with the force of workers under them, have throughout been in hearty sympathy with the reform and have energetically wrought its accomplishment. At the close of these five years of patient toil, with the new methods at last fully established, it is proper to call attention to their earnest labors and award them their due measure of praise.

Satisfactory progress has been made in our dictionary-card-catalogue. The author index, work on which is proceeding backwards, through the published volumes of the general catalogue, has reached the middle of Vol. IV. The subject catalogue now covers all the accessions since the

publication of Vol. VII. of the general catalogue (May 1, 1887); it also includes part of Vols. IV. and V., and numerous complete records of lines of reports and public documents in the library.

Much work has been done during the year, in the re-classification and re-cataloguing of our large collections of pamphlets. The most notable collections thus treated during the year, are those on Slavery (32 vols.) and the Tariff (51 vols.). These have involved great labor, but it has been well expended.

During the past year, an attempt has been made towards a card index for our bound volumes of historical manuscripts. These documents, now many thousands in number, are not as yet readily available, although bound in chronological order and classified as to subject so far as possible. The index when completed, will render them of far greater practical value to specialists in early western history. The accession of the Draper collection the coming year, will greatly add to our labors in this direction.

It is the sort of work above indicated — of course never ended, for in every large library far more improvements suggest themselves than can possibly be carried out — that occupies the time of librarians. Dealing with the public over the delivery counter, is but a minor function of modern librarianship.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the eleven months ending November 30, 1891:

Books purchased	1,299
Books, by gift, exchange of duplicates, and binding of news- paper files and manuscripts.....	1,738
Total books.....	3,037
Pamphlets, by gift	2,171
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation	24
Total pamphlets	2,195
Total accessions.....	5,232

Present estimated strength of the library:

Books.....	71,628
Pamphlets ..	74,546
Total	146,174

The following book accessions during the period covered by this report, are worthy of special notice:

Maxwell, Sir W. S. *Annals of the artists of Spain.* New ed., incorporating the author's own notes, additions and emendations. Portraits and illustrations. 4 vols. London, 1891.

Nicolay, J. G. and Hay J. *Abraham Lincoln; a history.* Illustrations, portraits and maps. 10 vols. New York, 1890.

Lowell, James Russell. *Complete works.* 10 vols. Boston, 1890.

Blanc, Louis. *Histoire de la Revolution Française.* 12 vols. Paris, 1847-62.

Reeves, Arthur M. *The finding of Wineland the Good. History of the Icelandic discovery of America.* Edited and translated from the earliest records; with phototype plates of the vellum mss. of the sagas. London, 1890.

Hawkins, Sir John. *General history of the science and practice of music.* New edition with the author's posthumous notes. Supplementary volume of portraits. 3 vols. London, 1875-83.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *The first crossing of Greenland.* Translated from the Norwegian by Hubert M. Gepp. Maps, portrait and illustrations. 2 vols. London, 1890.

Reclus, J. J. E. *The earth and its inhabitants.* Illustrations and maps. 15 vols. New York, 1884-91.

Reclus, J. J. E. *A new physical geography.* Illustrations and maps. 2 vols. New York, 1886.

Ratzel, Friedrich. *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika.* 1ste Band. *Physikalische geographie und naturcharakter.* 2te Band. *Culturgeographie der Vereinigten von Nord-Amerika unter besonderer berücksichtigung der wirthschaftlichen verhältnisse.* München, 1878-80.

McCulloch, J. R. *A dictionary, practical, theoretical, and historical, of commerce and commercial navigation.* Latest ed., with a supplement containing the most recent information by A. J. Wilson. Maps. London, 1871-74.

Camden Society publications. Vols. 1-9. New series. London, 1871-74.

Journal of British Archaeological Association. 3 vols. London, 1875-77.

Exeter Hall Lectures. Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, 1845-65. Portraits. 20 vols. London, 1876-84.

Church of England. *Official reports of the church congresses, 1861-1886.* 25 vols. London, 1862-86.

Folk-Lore Society publications. 25 vols. London, 1878-89.

- American manuscripts of the Revolution, copied from the original state papers and never published — (manuscript). Correspondence of Clinton, Carleton, Haldimand, Chittenden, Allen, Riedesel, and others.
- M'Kerlie, P. H. History of the lands and their owners in Galloway, Scotland. Illustrated by woodcuts of notable places and objects, with historical sketches of the district. 5 vols. Edinburgh, 1870-79.
- Palgrave, Sir Francis. History of Normandy and England. 4 vols. London, 1857-78.
- Anthropological Review and Journal of the Anthropological Society. Vols. 1-8. London, 1863-70.
- Levi, Leone. The history of British commerce, and of the economic progress of the British nation, 1763-1878. 2d edition with graphic tables. London, 1880.
- Shaw, Rev. Lachlan. History of the province of Moray. Edinburgh, 1775.
- Duruy, Victor. History of Rome, and of the Roman people, from its origin to the invasions of the barbarians. Engravings, maps, plans and chromo-lithographs. 8 vols. Boston, 1883.
- Harrisse, Henri. Christophe Colomb et la corse; observations sur un décret récent du gouvernement Français. Paris, 1883.
- Christophe Colomb et Savone: Verzellino et ses memorie. Genes, 1887.
- Christophe Colomb; les corses et le gouvernement Français. Paris, 1890.
- Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille et ses descendants. Paris, 1884. 2 vols.
- La Colombine et Clement Marot. Paris, 1886.
- Les Corte-Real et leurs voyages au nouveau monde. With map. Paris, 1883.
- Jean et Sebastien Cabot; leur origine et leurs voyages. Paris, 1882.
- Le quartrieme centenaire de la decouverte du nouveau-monde. Genes, 1887.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The book acquisitions for the eleven months are classified as follows:

Bibliography.....	58	Natural science (antiquities	
General cyclopædias.....	2	and archæology).....	245
General periodicals.....	330	Useful arts.....	73
Newspapers (bound files).....	364	Patents, American and British	102
Philosophy and Ethics.....	11	Fine arts.....	36
Religion (mythology and folklore).....	107	Literature.....	143
Sociology (education, almanacs and statistics).....	490	History, general.....	21
Political science.....	118	Geography and Travels....	167
Education.....	93	Biography and Genealogy....	239
Philology.....	83	Foreign history (except British)	79
		British history.....	68
		American history.....	208
		Total.....	3,037

CARTOGRAPHY.

Maps and atlases have been received as follows:

Manuscript map of Mason and Dixon's line, surveyed in 1769. From Dr. Lyman C. Draper.

Sheet map of the lakes and drives in the vicinity of Oconomowoc and Waukesha, by Chas. Lapham; also, one of the Dells of the Wisconsin river. From Mr. Lapham.

Census maps, 1870. From the U. S. government.

Wall map of the United States, etc., compiled in the General land office, Washington, D. C. Purchased.

The same. From Dr. Lyman C. Draper.

Plat-books of Columbia, Dane, Green and Rock counties. Purchased.

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

- Academy. London. (w.)
- African Repository. Washington. (q.)
- American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. Phila. (q.)
- American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Catholic Quarterly Review. Phila. (q.)
- American Economic Association, Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
- American Historical Association, Papers. New York. (q.)
- American Journal of Archæology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Worcester. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- American Notes and Queries. Philadelphia. (w.)
- American Review of Anthropology. Brooklyn. (m.)
- American Statistical Association, Publications. Boston. (q.)
- Andover Review. Boston. (m.)
- Antiquary. London. (m.)
- Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
- Arena. Boston. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Biblia. Meriden, Conn. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)
- Bizarre. Notes and Queries. Manchester, N. H. (m.)

- Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
 Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
 British Record Society. Index Library. London. (q.)
 Canadian Indian. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (m.)
 Canadian Patent Office Record. Ottawa. (m.)
 Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
 Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Civil Service Record. Boston. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, Mass. (q.)
 Dial. Chicago. (m.)
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Economist. Cincinnati. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 Education. Boston. (bi-m.)
 Educational Monographs. New York. (bi-m.)
 Educational Review. New York. (m.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 English Illustrated Magazine. London. (m.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents.) London. (w.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore. (m.)
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littel's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Longman's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of New England History. Newport. (q.)
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. Portland. (q.)

- Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Narragansett Historical Register. Providence, R. I. (q.)
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 National Magazine. New York. (m.)
 National Review. London. (m.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
 New Englander. New Haven. (m.)
 New Nation. Boston. (w.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (w.)
 Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office. Washington. (w.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Philadelphia. (q.)
 Poet Lore. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
 Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
 Princeton College Bulletin. Princeton, N. J. (q.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
 Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
 Review of Reviews. London and New York. (m.)
 Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record. Salem. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American Supplement. New York. (w.)
 Scottish Review. Paisley. (q.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakesperiana. New York. (q.)
 Unitarian Review. Boston. (m.)
 United States Catholic Historical Magazine. New York. (q.)
 United States Government Publications, Monthly catalogue of. Wash-
 ington.
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)
 Wisconsin Naturalist. Madison. (m.)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

ASHLAND.—Ashland; Ashland Press; Hurley, Gogebic Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

BARRON.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press.

BROWN.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate, Green Bay, State Gazette.

BUFFALO.—Alma, Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Buffalo Co. Republican; Mondovi, Buffalo Co. Herald.

BURNETT.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel.

CALUMET.—Chilton Times.

CHIPPEWA.—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times.

CLARK.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press; Thorp Courier.

COLUMBIA.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

CRAWFORD.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove, Kickapoo Transcript.

DANE.—Belleville, Sugar River Recorder; Madison, Ægis; Madison, Wisconsin Botschafter; Madison Daily Democrat; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison, Our Church Work, m.; Madison, Wisconsin Staats Zeitung; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, W. C. T. U. State Work, m.; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Stoughton Normannen; Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.

DOOR.—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Republican.

DOUGLAS.—Superior, Evening Telegram, d.; Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN.—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News; Menomonie Times.

EAU CLAIRE.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire News; Eau Claire Weekly Leader.

FLORENCE.—Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.

FOREST.—Crandon, Forest Leaves; Crandon, Forest Republican.

GRANT.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montfort Monitor; Platteville, Grant Co. News; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

GREEN.—Albany Vindicator; Broadhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE.—Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

IOWA.—Dodgeville Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

JACKSON.—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrilan, Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Jeffer on Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.—Elroy Chronicle; Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Necedah Republican.

KENOSHA.—Kenosha Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union.

KEWAUNEE.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise.

LA CROSSE.—La Crosse Weekly Chronicle; La Crosse Nord Stern; La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

LA FAYETTE.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal, Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE.—Antigo Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.—Merrill, Lincoln Co. Advocate; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger.

MANITOWOC.—Manitowoc Nord-Western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

MARATHON.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

MARINETTE.—Marinette Eagle.

MARQUETTE.—Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.—(All published in the city.) Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung, s m.; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund; Columbia: Fortschritt der Zeit, s-m; Germania; Herold; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Daily News; Masonic Tidings, m.; Realty and Building Record; Saturday Star; Seibote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; United States Miller, m; Evening Wisconsin, d.; Yenowine's Illustrated News.

Monroe.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Sparta Independent; Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

ONEIDA.—Rhineland, Oneida Co. Herald; Rhineland Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

OZAUKEE.—Cedarburg Weekly News.

PEPIN.—Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

- PIERCE.—Prescott, Pierce Co. Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.
- POLK.—Amery Echo; Osceola, Polk Co. Press.
- PORTAGE.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
- PRICE.—Kennan Banner, m.; Phillips Times.
- RACINE.—Burlington Free Press; Burlington Standard Democrat; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Daily Times; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.
- RICHLAND.—Richland Center, Republican Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.
- ROCK.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise, Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Daily Gazette; Janesville Weekly Recorder; Milton Weekly Telephone.
- ST. CROIX.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.
- SAUK.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City, Pioneer am Wisconsin.
- SAWYER.—Hayward, Journal-News.
- SHAWANO.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.
- SHEBOYGAN.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.
- TAYLOR.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News.
- TREMPEALEAU.—Arcadia Leader; Independence Wave.
- VERNON.—Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor.
- WALWORTH.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn Blade; Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater Register.
- WASHBURN.—Shell Lake Watchman.
- WASHINGTON.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat.
- WAUKESHA.—Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.
- WAUPACA.—New London Enterprise and Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca, Waupaca Co. Republican.
- WAUSHARA.—Plainfield Sun; Wautoma, Waushara Argus.
- WINNEBAGO.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Weekly Northwestern; Oshkosh Weekly Times; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.
- WOOD.—Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

- Chicago, Home Visitor. (m.)
- Chicago, Northwestern Lumberman. (w.)
- Chicago, Standard. (w.)
- Chicago Times. (d.)

Chicago Tribune. (d.)
 Davenport, Iowa, Churchman. (m.)
 Hartford, Conn., Traveler's Record. (m.)
 London, Illustrated London News. (w.)
 London, Manufacturer and Inventor. (m.)
 New Orleans Times-Democrat. (d.)
 New York, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. (w.)
 New York, Harper's Weekly. (w.)
 New York Independent. (w.)
 New York, A Pointer. (m.)
 New York Tribune. (d.)
 New York, The Voice. (w.)
 New York World. (d.)
 Paris, France, Republique Française. (d.)
 St. Paul Pioneer Press. (d.)
 San Francisco Chronicle. (d.)
 Washington, D. C., National Tribune. (w.)
 Washington, D. C., Woman's Tribune. (w.)
 Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herald. (w.)

WISCONSIN AUTHORSHIP.

In the alcove devoted to the works of Wisconsin authors, there have been the following accessions since the last report:

	Books.	Pamphlets.
Wm. F. Allen memorial - volume committee (David B. Frankenburger, Reuben G. Thwaites, Frederick J. Turner and Joseph H. Crooker, of Madison, editors)	1	.....
Rev. P. S. Bennett and Rev. J. Lawson, joint authors.	1	.....
Edwin E. Bryant, Madison.	1	.....
Charles Jonas, Racine.	2	.....
Charles King, Milwaukee.	1	.....
C. A. Libby, Evansville.		1
K. August Linderfelt, Milwaukee.	2	.....
Maurice MacKenna, Fond du Lac.	1	.....
Simeon Mills, Madison.		1
George W. Peck, Milwaukee.	6	.....
A. Steinlein, La Crosse.	1	.....
Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.	2	.....
Josephus Wakefield, Waupaca.	1	.....
William W. Wight, Milwaukee.	1	.....
	20	2

AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS

have been received as follows:

Manuscript journals of Hon. James Duane Doty, of travels in the upper lake country of Michigan and Wisconsin, 1820-82. From Webster Doty, St. Louis, Mo.

Manuscript narrative of a visit to the Rock river region in 1837, by E. G. Fifield, Janesville. From the author.

A collection of thirty-two manuscript letters and documents on Ohio canals and railroads, in which Dr. I. A. Lapham was interested. From Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

Military and civil commissions issued by Govs. W. H. Seward and W. L. Marcy, of New York, and C. A. Wickliffe, post master general, to C. D. Cobb, in 1838, 1839 and 1841. From Mr. Cobb, of Sheboygan Falls.

Several miscellaneous autograph letters of living persons of some note—chiefly literary men and educators. From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Boston.

A number of documents similar to the foregoing. From R. G. Thwaites.

LITERARY EXCHANGES.

Contributions for exchange purposes have been received during 1891, as follows:

Eye of the Northwest (illustrated description of Superior), second edition—seventy-five copies. From Frank A. Flower, Superior.

Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Transactions for 1890—fifty copies. From the state.

University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station, report for 1890—forty-eight copies. From the state.

Senate and Assembly Journals, session of 1891—fifty copies each. From the state.

Laws of Wisconsin, 1891, Vol. I.—fifty copies. From the state.

Wisconsin Horticultural Society, report for 1890-91—twenty-five copies. From the state.

State Board of Health, report for 1890—forty copies. From the state.

Wisconsin Legislative Manual for 1891—sixty copies. From the state.

Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, report for 1890—forty copies. From the state.

State Fish Commissioners, report for 1889-90—fifty copies. From the state.

Malison (Wis.) Board of Education, report for 1890-91. From the board.

University of Wisconsin, catalogue for 1890-91—fifteen copies. From E. F. Riley, secretary of the board of regents.

University of Wisconsin, directory for 1890-91—ten copies. From the same.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Report of Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee, 1890 — ten copies. From W. J. Langson, secretary.

Wisconsin Press Association, report for 1890 — fifteen copies. From F. W. Coon, Edgerton.

UNBOUND SERIALS,

some of them eventually to be bound for our own shelves—or where duplicates, to be used in exchange—have been received during the year from Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Dr. R. B. Anderson, Hon. S. D. Hastings, Rev. J. H. Crooker, Miss Susan M. Williamson, Secretary Thwaites and Librarian Durrie, all of Madison; Hon. Horace Rublee, of Milwaukee; Society of Natural History, Cincinnati; Dr. J. W. Spainhour, Lenoir, N. C.; and Col. Byron Andrews, New York city.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.¹

Giver.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Allen memorial committee, Madison	1	.....
American academy of political and social science, Philadelphia.....	.....	2
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass	1	1
banker's association, New York .....	.....	2
colonization society, Washington.....	.....	2
economic association, Baltimore	1	1
geographical society, New York	11	.....
museum of natural history, New York.....	2	1
philological association, Boston.....	1	.....
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass .....	.....	1
Anderson, Rasmus B., LL. D., Madison.....	8	3
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....	.....	1
Andrews, Col. Byron, New York city.....	11	21
Andrews, Frank S., Vineland, N. J .....	.....	8
Anthony, Miss Susan B., Washington, D. C .....	.....	18
Appleton, William S., Boston.....	.....	1
Arnold, James N., Providence, R. I	1	.....
Astor library, New York city.....	.....	1
Ball, Nicholas, Block Island, R. I.....	.....	2
Barron county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Baylies, Nicholas, Des Moines, Iowa	1	.....
Beach, Prof. William H., Madison	1	.....
Beloit (Wis.) college.....	.....	1
Bicknell, W. I., London, Eng.....	1	.....
Bodenius, Dr. F. H., Madison.....	.....	1
Bookwalter, John W., New York	1	.....
Boston associated charities .....	.....	1
children's aid society.....	.....	10
city auditor	1	.....
city hospital .....	.....	1
city messenger	1	.....
health officer.....	1	.....
public library .....	.....	2
Bostonian society.....	.....	1
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	.....	1
Bradlee, Rev. Dr. Caleb D., Boston .....	.....	22
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison	7	28
Briesen, Hon. E. V., Madison.....	.....	5
British patent office, London	97	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library .....	.....	1
Brown county board of supervisors.....	1	1
Bryant, Gen. Edwin E., Madison	1	1
Brymner, Hon. Douglas, Ottawa, Canada	1	.....
Buck, J. D., Chicago	1	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society .....	.....	1
library.....	.....	1
Bull, Prof. Storm, Madison	2	.....
Bunker hill monument association, Boston.....	1	.....
California, university of, Berkeley.....	4	10

¹ These acknowledgements include duplicates, which however are not counted in the statement of library increase, *ante*, p. 45.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Calumet county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Cambridge (Eng.) free public library.....	.....	1
Cameron, Hon. Angus, La Crosse, Wis.....	18	1
Canada geological survey, Montreal.....	1	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	1	.....
Canadian patent office, Ottawa,	1	.....
Carter, Joseph C., New York city.....	.....	1
Cayuga county (N. Y.) historical society, Auburn.....	1	.....
Ceuleneer, Prof. A. de, Bruxelles.....	.....	1
Chandler, Hon. Willard H., Madison.....	66	.....
Cheever, Hon. D. G., Clinton, Wis.....	.....	8
Chicago board of education.....	2	.....
historical society.....	.....	2
& Northwestern railroad company.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	16
university of.....	.....	2
Chidester, Rev. Samuel W., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Cincinnati (Ohio) public library.....	.....	2
Clover, Richardson, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Cole, Theodore L., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Columbia college, New York city.....	1	.....
Columbia county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Columbian exposition managers, Chicago.....	.....	3
Columbus (Ohio) board of education.....	1	.....
Connecticut bureau of labor, Hartford.....	1	.....
fish commissioners, Hartford.....	.....	15
historical society, Hartford.....	.....	1
Coon, F. W., Edgerton, Wis.....	.....	1
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	.....	1
Crawford county board of supervisors.....	.....	7
Crooker, Rev. Joseph H., Helena, Mont.....	7	64
Crothers, S. M., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Cruikshank, E. A., Toronto, Canada.....	.....	1
Cunningham, Hon. Thomas J., Madison.....	1	.....
Curtiss, William E., Washington, D. C.....	4	.....
Cust, Robert Needham, London, Eng.....	3	.....
Dane county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Dante society, Boston.....	.....	2
Davidson, Rev. J. N., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Davis, Hon. J. D., Beaufort, N. C.....	.....	5
Dawes, Hon. Rufus B., Marietta, Ohio.....	1	.....
Delaware historical society, Wilmington.....	.....	2
Denver (Colo.) public library.....	.....	4
De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts, New York city.....	.....	2
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	1	.....
District of Columbia Sons of American Revolution, Wash- ington, D. C.....	1	.....
Dodge, John T., Duluth, Minn.....	6	.....
Door county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Douglas county board of supervisors.....	.....	5
Draper, Hon. Lyman C., Madison.....	22	73
Drowne, Henry T., New York city.....	1	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors.....	.....	6

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Durrie, Daniel S., Madison.....	29	121
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....		1
Essex (Mass.) institute, Salem.....		1
Estabrook, Hon. Charles E., Madison.....	2	1
Fairchild, H. S., White Bear, Wis.....		1
Fairchild, Gen. Lucius, Madison.....	40	37
Faulkes, E. O., Madison.....	9	
Ferry, Hon. Thomas W., Grand Rapids, Mich.....		1
Flower, Hon. Frank A., Superior.....	2	1
Fond du Lac county bo rd of supervisors.....		1
Foote, Allen R., Washington, D. C.....		1
Fossati, F., Como, Italy.....		1
Franklin institute, Philadelphia.....		29
Friends' book store, Philadelphia.....		1
Gifford, Josephine, Albany, N. Y.....	1	
Giulia, Sacconi, Florence, Italy.....		1
Goodwin, James T., Hartford, Conn.....	1	
Gorham, George C., Washington, D. C.....		1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	1	
Graham, A. A., Columbus, Ohio.....	2	
Gray, Edmund B., Milwaukee.....	1	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.....	5	108
Grider, Rufus A., Canajoharie, N. Y.....		1
Grimm, G., and Rosenstengel, Prof. W. H., Madison...	1	
Hartford (Conn.) Theological seminary.....	1	2
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1
Haskins, Prof. C. H., Madison.....	1	1
Hastings, Hon. Samuel D., Madison.....	63	86
Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison.....		3
Hegg, T. O., Madison.....	5	
Helm, John B., Madison.....		1
Heimstreet, Dr. E. B., Janesville, Wis.....		1
Hemenway expedition, Boston.....	1	
Henry, Prof. W. A., Madison.....		11
Henshaw, Miss Harriet E., Leicester, Mass.....	1	
Hill, N. P., Colorado Springs, Col.....	1	
Holden, Prof. Edward S., Mt. Hamilton, Cal.....	1	
Hough, Walter, Washington, D. C.....		1
Huguenot society of America, New York.....	1	
Huidekoper, Frederick, Meadville, Pa.....	2	
Huxley, H. E., Neenah, Wis.....		1
Illinois bureau of labor statistics, Springfield.....	1	
Indian rights association, Philadelphia.....		1
Indianapolis (Ind.) public library.....	1	
Ingersoll, Edward, Philadelphia.....	1	
Jackson county board of supervisors, Black River Falls.....		1
James, Edmund J., Philadelphia.....		1
Janesville (Wis.) public library.....		2
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....	2	2
Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore.....	1	
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.....	1	25
Johnston, Hon. John, Milwaukee.....	16	
Jones, Hon. Charles C., Jr., Augusta, Ga.....		1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas bureau of labor. Topeka	1	.....
historical society, Topeka		1
Kelton, Dwight H., Quincy, Mich.	1	.....
Kenosha county board of supervisors, Kenosha.		1
Kentucky confederate veterans association, Lexington ..	1	.....
Kewaunee county board of supervisors.		6
Kimball, M. D., Ravenswood, Ill.	2	.....
King, Capt. Charles, Milwaukee.	3	1
Knox, John J., New York.		1
Knowlton, A. A., Madison.	3	.....
Laflin, John W., Milwaukee.	14	.....
La Follette, Hon. Robert M., Madison.	126	.....
Lancaster (Mass.) library.		9
Langson, W. J., Milwaukee.	1	.....
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc, Wis.		12
Lawrence (Mass.) free public library.		6
Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis.		6
Leavitt, G. A. & Co., New York.	8	.....
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Menlo Park, Cal.		2
Lenox library, New York.		1
Lewis, Theodore H., St. Paul, Minn.		6
Libbie, C. F., & Co., Boston.	5	.....
Libby, C. A., Evansville, Wis.		1
Linderfelt, Prof. K. August, Milwaukee.	1	.....
Livingston county (N. Y.) historical society, Mount Morris		5
Lodge, Hon. Henry C., Boston		1
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.		1
Louisiana historical association, New Orleans.		1
Lytle, John J., Philadelphia		1
McClurg, A. C. & Co., Chicago.	2	.....
McKenna, Maurice, Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	.....
McLaren, W. P., Milwaukee	1	.....
MacMillan & Bowes, Cambridge, Eng.	1	.....
McNaught, Mrs. A. H., and Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison.	1	.....
Madison (Wis.) board of education.		16
Maine historical society, Portland.	2	2
state library, Augusta.		1
Manchester, Rev. Alfred, Providence, R. I.		1
Manchester (Eng.) central co operative board.		105
literary and philosophical society		19
Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth S., Green Bay, Wis.		25
Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, Boston.	2	.....
commissioner of public records, Boston.		2
general hospital, Boston		1
historical society, Boston.	22	.....
horticultural society, Boston.		2
secretary of commonwealth, Boston.	7	.....
state library, Boston.	50	228
Matthews, George G., Burlington, Wis.	28	13
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.		1
Menges, A. F., Madison.	7	.....
Menomonie (Wis.), Taintor memorial free library.	1	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing.....	1	.....
pioneer association, Lansing.....	1	.....
state board of corrections and charities, Lansing.....	1	.....
state library, Lansing.....	40	29
university of, Ann Arbor.....	1	2
Mills, Gen. Simeon, Madison.....	.....	1
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.....	3	.....
hospital for insane.....	1	4
Journal company.....	2	.....
Marquette college.....	.....	3
public library.....	.....	2
school board.....	.....	1
Sentinel company.....	6	48
soldiers' relief commission.....	.....	1
Minneapolis public library.....	2	1
Minnesota academy of natural sciences, Minneapolis.....	2	.....
bureau of labor statistics, St. Paul.....	1	1
geological and natural history survey, Minne- apolis.....	1	.....
historical society, St. Paul.....	1	1
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis.....	1	.....
bureau of labor, Jefferson City.....	4	.....
Monroe county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Montt, Pedro, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison.....	.....	4
Mott, R. v. Henry E., Dubuque, Iowa.....	.....	2
Mount Holyoke seminary, South Hadley, Mass.....	.....	1
National executive silver commission, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
home reading union, London, Eng.....	.....	17
Nebraska historical society, Lincoln.....	.....	2
university of, Lincoln.....	1	1
Neill, Rev. Dr. Edward D., St. Paul.....	1	9
Newberry library, Chicago.....	.....	1
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston.....	3	1
New Hampshire commissioner of agriculture, Concord.....	.....	1
New Haven (Conn) colony historical society.....	.....	1
New Jersey geological survey, Trenton.....	2	.....
historical society, Newark.....	27	47
Newlin, William H., Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
New York bureau of labor statistics, Albany.....	2	.....
commissioners of fisheries, Albany.....	2	5
commissioners of state reservation, New York.....	1	1
factory inspectors, Albany.....	3	.....
historical society, New York city.....	.....	2
Nation company, New York city.....	2	.....
state board of mediation and arbitration, Al- bany.....	1	.....
state charities aid association, N. Y. city.....	.....	5
state library, Albany.....	.....	10
New York City children's aid society.....	.....	1
free circulating library.....	.....	1
Northampton (Mass.), state lunatic hospital.....	.....	1
Northwest magazine, St. Paul.....	1	.....
Northwestern university [Luth.], Watertown, Wis.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	1	.....
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison.....	1	1
Ohio historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....	.....	1
Omaha (Nebr.) public library.....	.....	3
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....	.....	1
Open Court publishing company, Chicago.....	1	.....
Osborne, W. L., La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....
Osterhout free library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	1	1
Paine, Hon. Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Pammel, Louis H., Ames, Iowa.....	.....	1
Parker, Mrs. Joel, Freehold, N. J.....	1	.....
Parkinson, Prof. John B., Madison.....	2	2
Parvin, Theodore S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1	2
Peabody educational fund, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
..... institute, Baltimore.....	.....	2
Peck, Hon. George W., Milwaukee.....	6	.....
Pennsylvania historical society, Philadelphia.....	3	.....
..... railroad company, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
..... university of, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Perry, Bishop William S., Davenport, Iowa.....	1	18
Philadelphia library company.....	.....	2
..... mercantile library.....	1	.....
..... numismatic antiquarian society.....	.....	1
Pierce county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Pond, Hon. Levi E., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Powderly, Hon. Terence V., Scranton, Pa.....	1	1
Price, Rev. W. T., Marlinton, West Virginia.....	.....	3
Price county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum.....	.....	1
..... public library.....	.....	2
Putney, Hon. Frank H., Waukesha, Wis.....	.....	11
Racine college, Racine, Wis.....	.....	9
Racine county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Raineri, Salvatori, Venice, Italy.....	1	.....
Religio-philosophical publishing company, Chicago.....	2	.....
Rhode Island commissioner of industrial statistics, Providence.....	1	.....
Richmond (Va.) Critic company.....	1	.....
Ripon college library, Ripon, Wis.....	.....	3
Roberts, Jonathan W., Morristown, N. J.....	1	.....
Roberts, Rev. Dr. Wm. H., Cincinnati.....	1	.....
Romero, Don Matias, Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Rosenstengel, Prof. Wm. H., Madison.....	.....	11
Royal society of Canada, Montreal.....	1	.....
Rusk, Hon. Jeremiah M., Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Rutgers college library, New Brunswick, N. J.....	.....	10
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
St. Louis (Mo.) mercantile library.....	3	31
..... Washington university.....	1	.....
Salem (Mass.) public library.....	.....	2
Salisbury, Prof. Albert, Whitewater, Wis.....	.....	3
Salter, Rev. Dr. William, Burlington, Iowa.....	.....	1
San Francisco (Cal.) free public library.....	1	.....
..... mercantile library association.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Sauk county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Schenck, David, LL. D., Greensborough, N. C.....	.....	1
Shaw, G. B., London, Eng.....	1	.....
Shea, J. Guilmary, LL. D., Elizabeth, N. J.....	.....	1
Sheldon, Dr. Charles S., Madison.....	1	.....
Slafter, Rev. Dr. E. F., Boston.....	.....	1
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.....	12	6
South Dakota agricultural college, Brookings.....	.....	2
Spooner, Hon. John C., Hudson, Wis.....	12	2
Stearns, Prof. John W., Madison.....	4	.....
Stevens, Henry, & Son, London.....	.....	1
Stone, E. A., East Lexington, Mass.....	.....	4
Stone, G. F., Chicago.....	1	.....
Stone, Wm. L., Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....
Sutherland, Hon. James, Janesville, Wis.....	.....	1
Swett, Charles E., Boston.....	.....	6
Tanner, Dr. Henry B., South Kaukauna, Wis.....	.....	1
Taylor county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Thayer, Hon. Jesse B., Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Thomas, Hon. John E., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	1	38
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	14	66
Toronto public library.....	1	1
Trelease, Prof. William, St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Trow & Smith, New York.....	1	.....
Tuttle, Rev. Dr. John F., Crawfordsville, Ind.....	.....	4
United States adjutant general.....	3	.....
board of geographical names.....	.....	1
board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels.....	2	1
bureau of education.....	2	3
bureau of statistics.....	30	11
chief of engineers.....	4	.....
chief of ordnance.....	1	.....
chief signal officer.....	1	.....
civil service commission.....	1	1
coast and geodetic survey.....	3	.....
commissioner of labor.....	2	.....
comunisioner of pensions.....	.....	1
comptroller of the currency.....	1	.....
department of agriculture.....	12	60
department of interior.....	93	11
department of state.....	48	13
department of the treasury.....	.....	1
department of war.....	1	.....
director of the mint.....	3	1
geological survey.....	4	.....
inter state commerce commission.....	1	.....
life saving service.....	1	.....
naval observatory.....	1	1
patent office.....	16	.....
surgeon general.....	1	.....
Veech, James, Pittsburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Vermont state library, Montpelier.....	15	11
Vernon county board of supervisors.....	.....	4

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Giver.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Waite, Henry E., West Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Wakefield, Hon. Josephus, Waupaca, Wis.....	2	.....
Walworth county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Washburn observatory, Madison.....	1	.....
Washington county board of supervisors.....	.....	6
Washington state historical society, Tacoma.....	.....	1
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Waukesha county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Waupaca county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Waushara county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Webb, W. S.....	1	.....
Weeks, Prof. Stephen B., Trinity, N. C.....	.....	8
Wells, Hon. O. E., Madison.....	.....	1
West Virginia historical and antiquarian soc., Charleston.	4	10
Westchester county (N. Y.) historical society, White Plains.....	1	.....
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	1
White, Rev. L. J., Green Bay, Wis.....	.....	1
Wight, William W., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.....	5	.....
Williamson, Miss Susan M., Madison.....	6	60
Wilstach, John A., La Fayette, Ind.....	.....	1
Wingate, Dr. U. O. B., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Winnebago county board of supervisors.....	.....	4
Wisconsin commissioner of labor statistics.....	1	.....
dairy and food commissioner.....	1	.....
press association.....	.....	2
railroad commissioner.....	1	.....
state board of control.....	2,701	6,000
state board of health.....	.....	4
state Journal company.....	2	.....
state library.....	60	75
state medical society.....	1	.....
state normal school, Oshkosh.....	.....	2
state normal school, Platteville.....	.....	1
state normal school, River Falls.....	1	1
state normal schools regents.....	10	.....
state of.....	45	11
state school for deaf and dumb, Delavan.....	.....	1
state sup't of public instruction.....	801	.....
university of.....	4	11
class of 1891.....	1	.....
Wood county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Worcester (Mass.) free public library.....	1	14
society of antiquity.....	1	.....
Wright, Prof. Albert O., Madison.....	4	.....
Wynman, Erastus, New York.....	.....	1
Wyoming (Pa.) historical and genealogical society,	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre.....	.....	1
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	1	4

ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

Since our last report, the art gallery and museum have undergone many changes, which we trust will be recognized as improvements. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated, painted and calcimined; numerous needed appliances have been made; and new methods of exhibiting pictures, specimens and curios have been introduced. We have always been much hampered in our present rooms, from lack of sufficient show cases, and much interesting material has been stored in ante-rooms since our removal hither seven years ago. The work of building new cases, designed to better accommodate our growing collections, is now in progress in the state carpenter shop; and doubtless many other articles long desired for the gallery will be placed there during the coming year. It is perhaps needless to remind the Society that its own state appropriation is quite insufficient for enterprises of this character. Governor Peck, however, has taken a kindly interest in the matter. He recognizes that exhibition halls which annually attract over thirty-five thousand visitors from all portions of the commonwealth, should be placed in a condition fit to receive them; and has consented to this renovation of a portion of the capitol which for various reasons was never fully prepared for the Society's occupancy. The Society also owes much to the generous and intelligent treatment which its many wishes in this matter have received at the hands of Hon. E. V. Briesen, the superintendent of public property, and his assistant, Capt. W. B. Vance.

Heretofore, we have had more properly a portrait gallery than an art gallery. The acquisition of the Tank pictures, the present year, has at last placed us, though modestly enough, upon the plane of an art gallery. It is sincerely to be hoped that this feature of our collections will now make more rapid progress, and that other gifts or bequests of works of art may soon follow.

It must be confessed that we have in the past, absorbed in the great work—that can never end—of building up our library and of accumulating materials for our state history,

been comparatively neglectful of the gallery and museum. The renovation of these departments, now almost complete, is a reminder that we have here avenues of usefulness which are worthy of our most serious consideration. Of the upwards of thirty-five thousand visitors who throng the upper floor throughout each year, possibly not over a thousand have a thought for the library in the two stories beneath them. To the world, the library is by far the most valuable; it is a great workshop for scholars, and they are at the core of civilization; abroad, the Society's library and its original investigations, have alone given it prestige. The Society, however, can do excellent missionary work among the masses, by making its museum more attractive, and by having especial regard to its possibilities as a factor in public education. Our limited funds are now of necessity almost wholly absorbed in library work, and we should have still greater financial resources for that purpose. We lack a special fund for the better conduct of the gallery and museum. Our antiquarian fund, whenever it becomes income-producing, will accomplish much good here; but we need still more, and it would not be inappropriate, taking into consideration the great and growing popularity of these departments, to ask the legislature for a small special appropriation for the purpose. Five hundred dollars per year could be spent here to good advantage.

The year's acquisitions have been as follows:

THE ART GALLERY.

Tank collection of miscellaneous oils, sepias, water-colors and steel engravings, sixty-three in number [See list thereof, *ante*, p. 40.] Bequeathed by Mrs. C. L. A. Tank, Ft. Howard.

Oil portrait, life-size, of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse. Painted by S. Leopold Landeau. Mr. Cameron was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., July 4, 1826. He was admitted to the bar in his native state in 1853, but four years later came to Wisconsin, settling at La Crosse, which is still his home. He was a member of the state senate in 1863 and 1864, also in 1875 and 1892; member of the assembly, 1866 and 1867, and speaker in the latter year; one of the regents of the state university, 1866-75; elected to the senate of the United States in 1875, and re-elected in 1881.

Oil portrait, life size, of Col. John Gibson McMynn, of Madison. Painted

by Prof. James R. Stuart. Colonel McMynn was born at Palatine Ridge, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 9, 1824, graduating from Williams college (Williamstown, Mass.) in 1848. He came to Wisconsin the same year, settling first in Kenosha as a school teacher; then in Racine (1853), where he served as principal of the high school until the close of 1857. He went into the War of the Rebellion (1861), as major of the Tenth Wisconsin infantry, rising to a colonelcy in 1863. In 1864-68, he was state superintendent of public instruction, and for fifteen years was a regent of the state university. As the organizer, and for many years the head, of the Racine academy, he established a wide reputation as an educator. Many of his old pupils are now prominent citizens of this state, and this portrait is presented by them to the gallery.

Crayon portrait, life-size, of Hon. Hiram H. Giles, of Madison. C. L. Burdick, artist. Mr. Giles was born at New Salem, Franklin county, Mass., March 22, 1820. He came to Wisconsin territory in 1844, and in 1847 settled at Dunkirk, Dane county, and later at Stoughton. In 1852 he was elected to the assembly; in 1855 and in 1857 to the state senate; in 1860 was appointed one of the trustees of the state insane hospital, and acted until he was appointed on the state board of charities and reform in 1870, which position he held until 1891.

Crayon portrait, life-size, of Gen. Thomas S. Allen, of Oshkosh. H. H. Robinson, artist. Gen. Allen was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., July 26, 1826. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin territory, engaging in lead-mining and surveying at Dodgeville. In 1857 he represented the Mineral Point district in the assembly. In the War of the Rebellion, he succeeded Amasa Cobb as colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin infantry (1863). His daring exploit in storming Marye's Hill at Fredericksburg, with the Fifth Wisconsin and the Sixth Maine, is described in Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin* (pp. 302-304). After the war, now breveted brigadier-general, he served as secretary of state, and then removed to Oshkosh, where he has ever since been a newspaper publisher.

Mezzotint engraving of Lt.-Col. B. Tarleton, an English officer in the Revolutionary war, from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A rare and costly print. From Dr. L. C. Draper.

Etching of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Paris colored prints—Seven types of the British army; Gen. Boulanger; Staple's Inn, Holborn; Wych street, London. From Secretary Thwaites.

Photographs, hand painted, of Holland peasants in costume.

Steel engraved portrait of President John Johnston.

Cabinet photographs of Sioux Indians, noted Americans, antiquarian "finds," curiosities, etc., from Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Boston; Dr. R. T. Miller, of South Bend, Ind.; C. G. Ermatinger, of Chippewa Falls; Dr. L. C. Draper, and Secretary Thwaites.

THE MUSEUM.

Antiquities, Natural History and Curios.

A large plaster model scale, 1:150, of the famous pueblo of Tegua, one of the seven Moqui villages in Arizona. These villages were, it is now generally supposed, the "seven cities" sought for by Coronado and other Spanish-American adventurers from Mexico, in the sixteenth century. The model is a fine one, being manufactured by Ward & Howell, of Rochester, N. Y., and will be an object of profitable interest to all visitors to the museum. From the heirs of the late J. S. Bliss, of Janesville, through Charles A. Bailey, Albion, N. Y.

Copper spear-head, 8 inches long, found in 1873 near Lake Winnebago; also, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with grooved socket, found near the boundary line of Clark and Wood counties, from William Campbell, Neillsville, in 1878 (misaid in Dr. L. C. Draper's library, and not previously acknowledged); also, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from C. C. P. Allerton, Eureka, Winnebago county (misaid, like the foregoing).

Stone axe or wedge, 3 by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found on the surface of the ground in sec. 21, town 35, range 11 west, in Barron county, on the site of the city of Rice Lake, 25 years ago; also, a copper knife, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, found at the same place. From James Bracklin, Rice Lake.

Brick and flints extracted in the summer of 1891 by Secretary Thwaites, from the wall of the ancient Roman city of Verulamium, now St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England; also, a piece of pottery excavated by Secretary Thwaites on the site of the ancient Roman city of Silchester, in Berkshire, England, summer of 1891. Presented by him.

Several interesting specimens of fossils found in blue shale, at Kansas City, Mo. From Mrs. Theodore Gowdy, Kansas City.

A valuable collection of specimens of sub-marine fauna, coral, shells, etc., illustrating the life of the sea; collected at Bermuda by Col. Byron Andrews of New York city, and presented by him.

Curious stone formation found on the farm of Charles Wood, town of York, Dane county. From Dr. F. W. Moffat, Waterloo.

Shell of Wisconsin pearl-bearing river clam. From Mr. Marks, Dodgeville.

Link of an ox-chain imbedded in a section of a black oak tree (second growth), which was 22 inches in diameter, with 42 rings of annual growth; found on the farm of E. M. Snow, town of York, Dane county. From C. B. Wright, of that place.

Coin, Currency and Medals.

Copper Cornish penny, 1811. From J. W. Pryor, Dodgeville.

A \$100 Confederate bill, Feb. 17, 1861. From Rev. N. Hens, South Kaukauna.

A \$10 Confederate bill, Feb. 17, 1861; a £5 bill of "proclamation money,"

province of North Carolina, Dec. 17, 1771; also a \$1 Virginia treasury note, March 21, 1862; also a 60-cent bill of the city of Richmond, Va., April 14, 1862; and a small Danish silver or nickel piece, 1710. From Dr. Lyman C. Draper.

A \$1 Virginia treasury note, Oct. 21, 1862. From the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, Charleston, W. Va.

A 5-pfennig nickel piece; also a silver groschen. From R. McRae, Eau Claire.

Penny token, Nova Scotia, 1843. From C. G. Ermatinger, Chippewa Falls.

Note issued by Bank of Hudson (N. Y.), Jan. 27, 1814. Presented by Wm. Masters, Weyauwega.

Miscellaneous.

Section of a spruce tree, found on section 29, town 37 N., range 5 E. From W. N. Allen, Wausau.

A three pound shell found in Prairie du Chien, and thought to be a relic of the English-Indian attack on Fort Shelby, in 1814 — probably fired from that fort. From Hon. Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.

Saddle strap and spur, worn by a horse that was killed near Helena, Ark., Jan. 13, 1863, in the War of Secession. From Wolfgang Friederick, of Richland City, a member of Second Wisconsin cavalry, 1862-66.

Fac-simile of the first locomotive steam-engine, the original of which was made by William Murdock, of Soho, England, in 1781. From R. and G. Tangye, Birmingham, England, by Miss A. Delaplaine, Madison.

Crystal chandelier, purchased by Mrs. Ole Bull in Paris, 1869, and used for a long time in the Thorp-Ole Bull residence on Gilman street, subsequently purchased by the state of Wisconsin for the executive mansion. From Governor Peck.

Hickory cane, with carved snake, made at Cheyenne Pass, Colo., 1884. From Henry Haskins, Quincy, Ill., formerly of Nineteenth Wisconsin infantry.

Glass cane, made in Pittsburg, Pa. From Frederic Bergin, Madison.

Proclamation of President Andrew Jackson against nullification, Dec. 10, 1832. From Dr. Lyman C. Draper.

Five illustrated newspapers (fac-simile) of the Bunker Hill centennial, June 17, 1875. From Dr. S. A. Green, Boston.

Specimen of miniature book-binding, size of a postage stamp — probably the smallest book ever bound. From A. Brosemer, Madison.

Nine medallion ornaments in lava, from Naples; also two glass mosaics, from Venice. From P. P. Peck, Chicago.

Paper weight, polished limestone, 2x3 inches. From E. Ray, Platteville.

Menu of the banquet at the twenty-fifth national encampment of the G. A. R. at Detroit, August 6, 1891, in case. From Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Madison.

Three numbers of the *Auckland Star*, published at Duneden, New Zealand, June 17, 1886, containing full account of the volcanic eruption of Rotomahana, with illustrations. From Hon. S. D. Hastings, Madison.

Pair of pattens worn by peasant women, at Boston, England. From Reuben G. Thwaites.

Chinese newspaper, published at San Francisco, Cal., April 27, 1888. From C. G. Ermatinger, Chippewa Falls.

Also one of above, from Earl Hunner, Madison.

Sixteen newspapers of early dates, published at Milwaukee. From Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc.

The powder-horn of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky — originally the property of his elder brother, Israel Boone, with his initials cut thereon; also, a silver coat-button of Daniel Boone, with the letters D. B. engraved on it; and the following relics of Daniel Boone: (1) a lock of his hair; (2) a portion of a plaster cast of his skull; (3) pieces of the hearth-stone of his cabin. From the collections of Dr. Lyman C. Draper.

Gen. Henry Harnden's saddle, on which he rode in his famous pursuit and capture of Jefferson Davis. From Paul Findlay, Chicago.

A piece of the "Blarney stone," taken from Blarney castle, near Cork, Ireland, summer of 1891. By Secretary Thwaites.

Blackthorn shillelah, bought at Killarney fair, Ireland, summer of 1891. By the same.

HISTORICAL RELICT OF THE WISCONSIN PRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association, held in Madison, February 17-19, 1891, there was appointed a committee to take measures to co-operate with this Society in furthering the accumulation and preservation of files and other relics of the newspaper craft in Wisconsin. The committee met in the Society's rooms in Madison, March 11, and decided urgently to request the newspaper men of the state to send to the Society, for permanent exhibition, all such historical relics of the press as would interest members of the craft and the general public. The following circular letter was therefore issued to Wisconsin editors:

The State Historical Society has for thirty-seven years past been industriously making a collection of Wisconsin newspaper files, reaching back to the beginnings of our history. Its collection of Wisconsin papers is incomparably larger than any similar collection of state newspapers in America, and embraces not only continuous files of all the leading city and country papers since 1850, but reaches far back of this and includes most of the original pioneer journals from about 1833. Not only is the Society's collection of Wisconsin papers incomparable, but its bound files of other

American journals number several thousands of volumes, and reach back in an almost continuous line to 1740, thus covering every important period of American history. This collection of miscellaneous American newspapers is only equaled by that in the Library of Congress at Washington.

In addition, the Society already has in its museum one of the first hand-presses in use in this state; on the walls of its portrait gallery it has several oil portraits of pioneer Wisconsin editors; and in its library, specimens of the first books, pamphlets, and miscellaneous job-printing ever turned off from Wisconsin presses. Here is already at hand a splendid nucleus for a permanent Wisconsin press exhibit. To make worthy additions to it should be the laudable ambition of every member of the Press Association.

It is suggested that these additions may properly include:

1. Specimens of early book and job work that have genuine historic merit.

2. Any newspaper files, old or recent, not already in the Society's collection.

3. Historic presses, or other tools of the craft.

4. Portraits (oil or crayon) and busts of noted editors and publishers.

The officers of the State Historical Society are taking much interest in this movement of the Wisconsin Press Association, and promise their active co-operation in furthering the worthy object sought. In the event of a new building being erected for the Society, the press exhibit is promised suitable accommodations in a separate hall.

Correspondence regarding the exhibit may, at any time, be addressed either to the chairman of the committee, R. W. Cheever, Clinton, Wis., or the secretary of the State Historical Society, Reuben G. Thwaites, at Madison.

R. W. CHEEVER,
JAMES E. HEG,
ELLIS B. USHER,
SAMUEL SHAW,
SAM RYAN,

Historical Committee of Wisconsin Press Association.

Approved April 6, 1891:—

JAMES E. HEG, *President.*

F. W. COON, *Secretary.*

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is proper that the Society be creditably represented at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. It is impossible for us to be at much expense in this matter, but the state board of World's Fair managers will no doubt bear the financial burden, and considerable correspondence has

already been had with them in regard to the proposed exhibit. In case the directory of the exposition provide space in a central building for archaeological and historical exhibits, our place in no doubt there, by the side of other states; otherwise the large room designed for our use in the state building can be profitably used.

A NEW BUILDING NECESSARY.

We must not remain blind to the fact that despite all improvements in our present quarters, they are only designed as a make-shift. We can never adequately house our priceless treasures in the rooms we now occupy. The south wing of the capitol is not only a mere fire-trap, but it is structurally weak; the state authorities are continually warning us that we are overloading the building, and look with well-grounded alarm upon the tons of matter which we annually add to our collections. It is, however, impossible for us to stop accumulating; it is no more practicable to curb our progress, under natural conditions, than that of the age in which we live. We are continually menaced by the possibility of a repetition of the disaster of 1884; and in case of a serious fire there would be little hope of saving much of our property from destruction. The growing demands of the state government are such as to cause us to believe that the time is not far distant when the room we occupy will be needed for legislative and administrative purposes. Our own growth is such that by that time, also, we shall need quarters more spacious and better adapted to our purposes. The question of a new and more appropriate building is one that presses for early solution.

Our several special funds, the result of membership fees, sales of duplicates, and individual gifts, are having a fair growth, and we live in hope that the time may come when we shall be able to release the state from some of the burdens of our support. The expense of erecting a new building, however, would be far beyond our financial capacity; and our earnest appeals to Wisconsin's men of wealth, to erect in such a structure an enduring monument for them-

selves, have as yet elicited no response. There is no need of disguising the fact that the receipt of state aid is apt to deaden private interest in an institution of this character; yet without state aid it would, under existing conditions, certainly be impossible for the Society to prosper.

It seems inevitable, then, that we must again present our claim to the legislature for official recognition in this regard. The commonwealth has made our Society its corporate trustee, and has taken unto itself the proprietorship of our collections. The duty of the commonwealth is clear. It must properly house its own possessions. We are commissioned to manage the trust, but cannot properly do so as it is at present situated. We fail of our duty as trustees, if we do not call public attention to the present unfortunate condition of affairs, and take active measures for their betterment.

Thirteen months are before us in which to conduct an aggressive campaign for a new building. It is sincerely to be hoped that in this movement for legislative aid we may have the earnest co-operation of our members and friends throughout the state. If all do their duty in this regard, there can be little fear of the result.

In behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Corresponding Secretary.

LYMAN COPELAND DRAPER—A MEMOIR.¹

BY REUBEN GOLD THWAITES.

On the night of the twenty-sixth of August, 1891, there passed from life one who was practically the architect of this Society, and for a third of a century its guiding spirit. In our capacity as an historical association, it has often been our duty to hold exercises in memory of distinguished dead; but never were our funeral tributes more worthily bestowed than now, never was our line of duty nearer to heart.

Although we all greatly admired Lyman Copeland Draper, were aware of his work in the building of this institution, which to-day is his chiefest monument, had some knowledge of his national reputation as a collector and editor of historical materials and as an oracle in the history of trans-Alleghany pioneering, not many of us knew what sort of man was this tireless worker, what his methods were or his personal characteristics. Of so retiring a disposition was he, of so modest a demeanor, of so shrinking a habit, that it was given to but few, even of his literary associates, to understand the man as an individual. It was my lot to be as near to him, possibly, as was any other man; and if I can succeed in lifting for you the veil which seemed to obscure his personality, perhaps the study of his character may interest you as it has me.

Lyman C. Draper was born in the town of Hamburg (now Evans), Erie county, New York, on the fourth of September, 1815. Five generations back, his ancestors were Puritans in Roxbury, Massachusetts; his paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his maternal grandfather fell in the defense of Buffalo against the British in 1813, while his

¹ Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at its annual meeting, December 10, 1891.

father, Luke, was twice captured by the English during the same war. When Lyman was three years of age, the family removed to Lockport, on the Erie canal.

Luke Draper was by turns grocer, tavern-keeper and farmer, and as soon as his son Lyman could be of use about the house, the store or the land, he was obliged to do his full share of family labor. Up to the age of fifteen, the boy's experiences were those of the average village lad of the period — the almost continuous performance of miscellaneous duties, including family shoe repairing, the gathering and selling of wild berries and occasional jobs for the neighbors. One summer was spent in acting as a hod-carrier for a builder in the village, at the wage of twelve and one-half cents per day. From his fifteenth year to his eighteenth, he served as clerk in various village shops. During this time, after having gained all the education possible from the village school, he added to its meager curriculum the reading of what few books were obtainable by purchase or borrowing in the then frontier settlement, and established something of a local reputation as a youth of letters.

Even at that early age the lad's taste for Revolutionary lore was well developed. He came naturally by it. At Luke Draper's family fireside, the deeds of Revolutionary heroes always formed the chief topic of conversation. There were yet living many veterans of the Continental army, who were always welcome to the hospitality of the Draper household, while the war of 1812-15 was an event of but a few years previous. The boy was early steeped in knowledge of the facts and traditions of Anglo-American fights and western border forays, so that it was in after years impossible for him to remember when he first became inspired with the passion for obtaining information as to the events in which his ancestors took part.

As a boy he never neglected an opportunity to see and converse with distinguished pioneers and patriots. In 1835, when but ten years of age, he feasted his eyes upon La Fayette, during the latter's celebrated visit to the United

States; and to the last declared he had a vivid recollection of the lineaments of that noble friend of the Revolutionary cause. Lewis Cass, DeWitt Clinton, and other celebrities of that day, he also saw and heard at Lockport, while the presence in the village, on various occasions, of the noted Seneca chiefs, Tommy Jimmy, Major Henry O'Bail and others, were, to the young enthusiast in border-lore, like visitations from a realm of fancy. La Fayette was the subject of young Draper's first school composition, while his first article for the press, published in the *Rochester Gem* for April 6, 1833, was a sketch of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last of the "signers." One of the first historical works he ever read was Campbell's *Annals of Tyron County: or, Border Warfare of New York*, published in 1831. This and other publications of the time were replete with lurid accounts of border disturbances, well calculated to fire the imagination of youth.

Peter A. Remsen, a cotton factor at Mobile, Alabama, had married young Draper's cousin, and to Mobile went the enthusiastic historical student, now eighteen years of age, staying with Remsen until May of the following year. While in Mobile, Draper chiefly occupied himself in collecting information regarding the career of the famous Creek chief, Weatherford, many of whose contemporaries lived in the neighborhood of the Alabama metropolis. These manuscript notes, laboriously written down fifty-eight years ago, are, like the greater portion of his materials for history, still mere unused literary bricks and stone.

In 1834, during his nineteenth year, Draper entered the college at Granville, Ohio, now styled Denison university. Here he remained as an undergraduate for over two years. He appears to have made a good record as a student, but was compelled from lack of money to leave the institution. Remsen had returned to New York from the south, and was now living in the neighborhood of Alexander, Genesee county. Draper's father was a poor man and unable either to help his son toward an education or to support him in idleness. Lyman was undersized, not robust, and had

tastes which seemed to fit him only for an unprofitable life of letters. Remsen offered the young man a congenial home, without cost, and to this patron he again went upon leaving Granville. For a time he was placed at Hudson River seminary, in Stockport, his studies here being followed up with an extended course of private reading, chiefly historical.

Doddridge, Flint, Withers, and afterward Hall, were the early historians of the border, and the young student of their works found that on many essential points and in most minor incidents there were great discrepancies between them. It was in 1838, when twenty-three years of age, that Draper conceived the idea of writing a series of biographies of trans-Alleghany pioneers, in which he should be able by dint of original investigation to fill the gaps and correct the errors which so marred all books then extant upon this fertile specialty. This at once became his controlling thought, and he entered upon its execution with an enthusiasm which never lagged through a half century spent in the assiduous collection of material for what he always deemed the mission of his life; but unfortunately he only collected and investigated, and the biographies were never written.

From the Remsen home, Draper began an extensive and long-continued correspondence with prominent pioneers all along the border line — with Drs. Daniel Drake and S. P. Hildreth, and Colonel John McDonald, of Ohio; William C. Preston, of South Carolina; Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Charles S. Todd, Major Bland W. Ballard, Dr. John Croghan, and Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky; ex-Governor David Campbell, of Virginia, Colonel William Martin and Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and scores of others of almost equal renown. Correspondence of this character, first with the pioneers and later with their descendants, he actively conducted till within a few days of his death.

In 1840 he commenced the work of supplementing his correspondence with personal interviews with pioneers, and the descendants of pioneers and Revolutionary soldiers, in their homes: because he found that for his purpose the

gaining of information through letters was slow and unsatisfactory, the mails being in those days tardy, unreliable and expensive, while many of those who possessed the rarest of the treasures sought were not adepts with the pen. There were no railroads then, and the eager collector of facts traveled on his great errand for many years, far and wide, by foot, by horseback, by stage, by lumber wagon and by steamboat, his constant companion being a knapsack well-laden with note books.

In these journeys of discovery, largely through dense wildernesses, Draper traveled, in all, over sixty thousand miles, meeting with hundreds of curious incidents and hairbreadth escapes, by means of runaway horses, frightful storms, swollen streams, tipped-over stages, snagged steamboats, extremities of hunger, and the like, yet never once injured nor allowing any untoward circumstance to thwart the particular mission at the time in view. Many of those he sought, especially before 1850, were far removed from taverns and other conveniences of civilization; but pioneer hospitality was general and generous, and a stranger at the hearth a most welcome diversion to the dull routine of a frontiersman's household. The guest of the interviewed, the inquisitive stranger often stopped weeks together at those crude homes in the New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee backwoods — long enough to extract, with the acquired skill of a cross-examiner, every morsel of historical information, every item of valuable reminiscence stored in the mind of his host; while old diaries, or other family documents which might cast side-lights on the stirring and romantic story of western settlement, were deemed objects worth obtaining by means of the most astute diplomacy.

It would be wearisome to give a list of those whom Draper visited in the course of these remarkable wanderings which he made his chief occupation, with but few lapses, through nearly a quarter of a century, and continued at intervals for many years after. Only a few of the most notable can be mentioned. Perhaps the most important interview he ever had was with Major Bland Ballard,

of Kentucky, a noted Indian fighter under General George Rogers Clark in the latter's campaigns against the Ohio Indians. Other distinguished worthies who heaped their treasures at Draper's feet, were Major George M. Bedinger, a noted pioneer and Indian fighter, of Kentucky; General Benjamin Whiteman, of Ohio, and Captain James Ward, of Kentucky, two of Kenton's trusted lieutenants; and General William Hall, a general under Jackson in the Creek war, and afterward governor of Tennessee. Draper also interviewed fifteen of General Clark's old Indian campaigners, and many of the associates and descendants of Boone, Kenton, Sumter, Sevier, Robertson, Pickens, Crawford, Shelby, Brady, Cleveland, and the Wetzels. He also visited and took notes among the aged survivors of several Indian tribes — the Senecas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Mohawks, Chickasaws, Catawbias, Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares, and Pottawattomies. Not the least interesting of these were the venerable Tawaneers, or Governor Blacksnake, one of the Seneca war captains at Wyoming, who served as such with the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, and the scholarly Governor William Walker, of the Wyandots. The descendants of Brant among the Canada Mohawks, whom Draper interviewed at much length, gave him an Indian name signifying "The Inquirer." Draper once visited Andrew Jackson, at the home of the latter, and had a long conversation with the hero of New Orleans. At another time he was the guest of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, who is thought to have killed Tecumseh, and, as I have said before, frequently corresponded with him. He once saw Henry Clay, when in Kentucky on one of his hunts for manuscripts, and General Harrison, in Ohio, but had no opportunity to speak to either of them.

The period of Draper's greatest activity in the direction of personal interviews was between 1810 and 1879, but upon occasion he frequently resorted to that method of obtaining materials for history in his later years; while the period of his active correspondence in that direction was ended only by his death. The result of this half century of rare toil and drudgery was a rich harvest of collections. Upon the

shelves of his large private library, now the property of this Society, were, besides a still greater mass of loose papers, a hundred and fifty portly volumes of manuscripts, the greater part made up of wholly original matter, nearly all of it as yet unpublished, covering the entire history of the fight for the Northwest, from 1742, the date of the first skirmish with the Indians in the Virginia valley, to 1813-14, when Tecumseh was killed and the Creeks were defeated.¹

A few only of these unique documents can be noted in the time allotted me. The earliest manuscripts in the Draper collection are some documents concerning McDowell's fight in the Virginia valley, in 1742, just mentioned. There is also George Rogers Clark's original manuscript narrative of his famous expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778, a volume of some two hundred and twenty-five pages. The earliest original manuscript diary in the collection is one kept by Captain William Preston, who commanded a company under Lewis during the Sandy Creek expedition in West Virginia, in 1756. There are several diaries on the Point Pleasant campaign in West Virginia in 1774. Numerous diaries relate to Kentucky—one of them kept by George Rogers Clark in 1776, and another by Colonel William Fleming during an early trip to the "dark and bloody ground." Some diaries on St. Clair's and Wayne's campaigns are of especial interest. But the foregoing are merely sample treasures. As the old frontier heroes were not noted for keeping diaries, the great number and remarkable character of the rich material among the Draper manuscripts strongly illustrate to all those who have essayed collections of this sort, his arduous labors of a life-time.

In 1841, while in the midst of his chosen task, Draper

¹ He himself computed, in 1857, that his material comprised "some 10,000 foolscap pages of notes of the recollections of warrior-pioneers, either written by themselves, or taken down from their own lips; and well-nigh 5,000 pages more of original manuscript journals, memorandum books, and old letters written by nearly all the leading border heroes of the West."

drifted to Pontotoc, in northern Mississippi, where he became part owner and editor of a small weekly journal entitled, *Spirit of the Times*.¹ The paper was not a financial success, and at the close of a year his partner bought him out, giving in payment the deed to a tract of wild land in the neighborhood. There came to Pontotoc, about this time, a young lawyer named Charles H. Larrabee, afterward a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, where he became a circuit judge and a congressman. Larrabee had been a student with Draper at Granville. The professional outlook at Pontotoc not being rich with promise, Larrabee united his fortunes with those of his college-mate and together they moved upon Draper's tract. For about a year the young men "roughed it" in a floorless, windowless hut, a dozen miles from Pontotoc, the nearest post-office, raising sweet potatoes and living upon fare of the crudest character. In the summer of 1842 Draper received the offer of a clerkship under a relative who was Erie canal superintendent at Buffalo, and retraced his steps to the north, leaving Larrabee in sole possession. But the latter soon had a call to Chicago and followed his friend's example, leaving their crop of sweet potatoes ungarnered and their land to the mercy of the first squatter who chanced along.

The following year, however, Draper was back again in Pontotoc, where he made some interesting "finds" in the chests of the Mississippi pioneers. In 1844 he returned to Remsen's household, then near Baltimore.² After a time the family moved to Philadelphia, whither he accompanied them. For eight years thereafter Mr. Draper's principal occupation was the prosecution of his search for historical data, always collecting and seldom writing up any of his

¹ "*Spirit of the Times* — devoted to news, agriculture, commercial and literary intelligence." The prospectus for the venture, signed, "Leland and Draper," was dated May 8, 1841. The one copy of the little journal found among Dr. Draper's effects is dated September 18, 1841.

² He left Pontotoc in December, 1843. Journeying leisurely northward, visiting pioneers on the way, he called in March on Andrew Jackson, at the Hermitage. In a letter to *The Perry* (N. Y.) *Democrat*, dated Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1844, he describes his visit and relates his conversation with the ex-president. See *ante*, p. 79.

material, for he was not willing to commence until he had, to his own satisfaction, exhausted every possibility of finding more. If the truth must be told, our collector had already become so imbued with the zeal of collecting that he had come to look upon the digestion of his material as of secondary consideration.

During this life in Philadelphia, he added miscellaneous Americana to the objects of his collection, and particularly old newspaper files, for he found that these latter were among the most valuable sources of contemporaneous information on any given topic in history. He thus collected a unique library at the Remsen home, which came to attract almost as much attention among scholars as had his manuscript possessions. It was a time when there were few historical students or writers in America engaged in original research; as a specialist in the trans-Alleghany field, Draper practically stood alone. George Bancroft, Hildreth, S. G. Drake, Parkham, Sparks, Lossing and others, displayed much interest in the Draper collections, which several of them personally examined and publicly praised. They sent him encouraging letters, urging him to enter upon his proposed task of writing up the heroes of the border.

In 1854, Lossing went so far as to enter upon a literary copartnership with Draper for the joint production of a series of border biographies: Boone, Clark, Sevier, Robertson, Brady, Kenton, Martin, Crawford, Whitley, the Wetzels, Harnar, St. Clair, Wayne and others being selected. The titles of the several biographies were agreed upon at a meeting in Madison between Lossing and Draper; but while as a collector Draper was ever in the field, eager, enterprising and shrewd, as a writer he was a procrastinator, and nothing was done at the time. In 1857, he displayed renewed interest in the scheme, and sent broadcast over the country a circular informing the public that the long-promised work was at last to be performed, and yet nothing came of it.

Nineteen years had now elapsed since Draper had entered fully upon his career as a collector. He had, up to that

time, made a collection of material perhaps nearly as valuable in all essential points as it was at his death. His accumulations in after years were more in the direction of details, and much of this class of matter, in the getting of which he spent the last thirty-five years of his life, would doubtless be considered as unimportant by most historical writers imbued with the modern philosophizing spirit. Draper, however, considered no detail regarding his heroes as too trivial for collection and preservation. His design was to be encyclopædic; he would have his biographies embrace every scrap of attainable information, regardless of its relative merit. He has confessed to me, with some sadness, more than once, that he felt himself quite lacking in the sense of proportion, could not understand the principles of historical perspective or historical philosophy, and as for generalization he abhorred it. Yet his literary style was incisive, and he sometimes shone in controversy.

"I have wasted my life in puttering," he once lamented, "but I see no help for it; I can write nothing so long as I fear there is a fact, no matter how small, as yet ungarnered." It was as if he were a newspaper editor, fearing to put his journal to press because something else might happen when too late to insert it in that day's issue. Draper not only feared to go to press, but even refrained from writing up his notes, literally from an apprehension that the next mail might bring information which would necessitate a recasting of his matter. At the time of his contract with Lossing, he had completed some twenty chapters of his proposed *Life of Boone*—perhaps a half of the number contemplated. It is likely that this manuscript was written before he came to Madison; it seems certain, from its present appearance, that he added nothing to it during the succeeding thirty-four years of his life. Of his other projected biographies, I cannot find that he had written more than a few scattering skeleton chapters.

On the 29th of January, 1849, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin had been organized at Madison. It had at first but a sickly existence, for there was no person at its service with the technical skill necessary to the advance-

ment of an undertaking of this character. Larrabee, Draper's old college mate, had drifted to Wisconsin, and was now a circuit judge. He was one of the founders of the Society. In full knowledge of the quality of his friend's labors, he urged upon his associates the importance of attracting such a specialist to Madison. Harlow S. Orton, to-day an associate justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, together with Governor Farwell and others, heartily cooperated with Judge Larrabee, and about the middle of October, 1852, Draper arrived in Madison. His patron Remsen had died the spring before, and the following year Draper married the widow, who was also his cousin.¹ The historian was then thirty-seven years of age, full of vigor and push, kindly of disposition, persuasive in argument, devoted to his life-task of collecting, self-denying in the cause, and of unimpeachable character.

For various reasons, it was the 18th of January, 1854, before the Society was thoroughly reorganized, and Draper, as corresponding secretary, made its executive officer. Then for the first time the institution began to move. The new secretary entered with joyous enthusiasm upon the undertaking of accumulating books for the library, relics and curiosities for the museum, portraits of pioneers for the gallery, and documents for publication in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. His administration opened with a library of but fifty volumes contained in a small case with glass doors that is to-day exhibited in our museum as a suggestive relic. The Society's library has now grown to nearly one hundred thousand priceless volumes, and rich stores of pamphlets and manuscripts; its museum and art gallery annually attract over thirty-five thousand visitors; its possessions are probably marketable at nearly a million dollars, and in usefulness to the people of this state are beyond price.

The story of the Society's remarkable progress is doubt-

¹ On the 23d of May, 1858, Draper lost his first wife, whose last years were those of a chronic invalid, a fact which did much to hamper him in his literary work. On the 10th of October, 1859, at Cheyenne, Wyo., he married Mrs. Catherine T. Hoyt, of that place, and she survives him.

less familiar to you all. By the close of the first year of his management, Secretary Draper had accumulated for the library a thousand books and a thousand pamphlets. In August, 1855, the Society—its treasures having heretofore been shown in the office of the secretary of state—moved into quarters in the basement of the Baptist church, still standing on Carroll street. On the first of January following, Daniel S. Durrie was chosen librarian, and still holds the position after thirty-six years of efficient service; as the secretary's lieutenant throughout this long period, we must not forget that to him, too, belongs no small measure of praise in any record of our institution. In January, 1866, having outgrown its old quarters in the church, the Society—now with its museum and art gallery as well as library—was given rooms in the then new south wing of the capitol. In December, 1884, again pressed for space, we moved into the present south transverse wing, where we occupy three of the spacious floors; and the time is not far distant when our growing needs will necessitate another removal—then, we trust, into our own fire proof building.

During the years 1858 and 1859, Secretary Draper served as state superintendent of public instruction. He was quite as efficient in this role as in that of antiquarian collector. He was the originator of a bill establishing township libraries, and almost unaided secured its passage by the legislature in 1859. The people of the state raised in the first year of the Draper law a library fund of \$88,784.78 to be expended for the several towns by a state library board; but in 1861, when the civil war broke out, and the resources of the commonwealth were taxed to the utmost to support its troops at the front, the well-digested library law was repealed and the money already accumulated transferred to other funds before a book could be purchased or the proposed board organized. It was not until 1887—twenty-eight years after—that an act was again passed by the Wisconsin legislature, establishing township libraries for the education of rural communities.

It may truly be said of State Superintendent Draper that

he was the first occupant of the office to take a broad grasp of its duties and responsibilities. He won enthusiastic encomiums from Governor Randall, legislative committees, prominent educators in different portions of the country, and at various times in the annual reports of his appreciative successors in office, who came to realize, as they in turn examined the records of the department, what a complete and healthy revolution he had brought about in its management.

While serving as state superintendent, he was *ex-officio* a member of the boards of regents of the University of Wisconsin and the state normal schools, respectively. He was particularly efficient in promoting the interests of the former, and, recognizing that "the true university of these days is a collection of books," devoted his energies to the founding of an adequate library for that institution. This service, as well as his life labors in promoting the cause of historical literature, was formally recognized by the state university in 1871, by the conferring upon him the degree of LL. D.—Granville having made him an M. A. just twenty years previous.

So indefatigable was Dr. Draper in his labors for the advancement of popular education, that there seemed good cause for fearing that he was for the time neglecting his especial task as a collector and editor of materials for Western history, and that he might permanently be diverted from it. For this reason, a number of distinguished educators and historical students in various parts of the country sent him frequent letters protesting against his continuance in the new field at the expense of the old.

Dr. Draper finally heeded these urgent calls for a return to his proper sphere of duty, and the year 1860 found him back at his work in behalf of the State Historical Society, and in the prosecution thereof he never again lagged so long as he remained its corresponding secretary.

In 1869, we rather oddly find Dr. Draper preparing and publishing, in partnership with W. A. Croffut, a well-known writer, a book of 800 pages entitled, *The Helping Hand: An American Home Book for Town and Country*.

It was a compilation, culled from newspapers and magazines, of suggestions and recipes appertaining to stock and fruit raising, domestic economy, agricultural economics, cookery, household medical remedies, etc.—a singular digression for an historical specialist. The publication came eventually into the toils of a law-suit, and the authors never realized anything from their labors. It was Dr. Draper's first book.

His next work was *King's Mountain and its Heroes*, an octavo volume of 612 pages, published in 1881 by Peter G. Thomson, of Cincinnati. Unfortunately for the publisher and author, the greater part of the edition was consumed by fire soon after its issue, so that few copies are now extant; although the stereotype plates are in existence. Aside from the border forays of whites and Indians, the really romantic portion of the history of the Revolution in the south is confined to the whig and tory warfare of the Carolinas, which was first fully treated in *King's Mountain*. The book was well received at the time; but in later years Winsor and others have criticised it as possessing the faults which have ever been conspicuous in Dr. Draper's treatment of his material: a desire to be encyclopædic, and a lack of proper historical perspective. But even with these faults, *King's Mountain* is, as a bulky storehouse of information obtained at first hand, regarding the Revolutionary war in the south, a permanently valuable contribution to American historical literature.

Tucked away in a volume of odds and ends upon our library shelves is a pamphlet of fifty pages, by Dr. Draper, entitled, *Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin: Its Growth, Progress, Condition, Wants and Capabilities*. It was our secretary's contribution in 1857 to the well-known "Farwell boom." No advertising pamphlet issued by Madison "boomers" since that day has been so comprehensive in details of statistics and description, or more gracefully written. It was in wide circulation throughout the country, thirty-four years ago, and thousands now living obtained from its pages their first knowledge of Wisconsin's capital

and the Four Lake region; yet to-day it is a literary rarity.

Dr. Draper rode many hobbies in his day. One of them was the collection of autographs of notable people, both for himself and for the Society. In 1887 appeared his *Essay on the Autographic Collections of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution* (New York; pp. 117). In the preparation of this monograph, which first appeared in Vol. X. of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, he expended remarkable patience and industry, and the result is a treatise so exhaustive that probably none other will care to enter the field with him.

The following year (Cincinnati, 1888), he appeared as editor of Forman's *Narrative of a Journey down the Ohio and Mississippi in 1789-90*. In this pamphlet of sixty-seven pages, he did much good work, bringing to bear upon the subject a quantity of illustrative material garnered from his own stores. This was Dr. Draper's last appearance in the book-market.

I have spoken of the progress he had made upon his long-projected *Life of Boone*, and the few scattering chapters on other border heroes. He had also completed the manuscript for a volume on the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May, 1775—a painstaking and most exhaustive monograph it certainly would have been, if finished. For some time he was engaged with Consul W. Butterfield, now of Omaha, in the preparation of a work to be entitled, *Border Forays and Adventures*; the manuscript appears to have been completed, but was never published. His last weeks of work were spent in preparing notes for a proposed republication by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, of Withers's *Chronicles of Border Warfare* (Clarksburg, Va., 1831); he had annotated about one-third of the volume, and prepared a preface and memoir. He frequently contributed biographical articles to encyclopædias; some of the sketches of noted border heroes in Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography* are from his pen.

Perhaps one of the greatest difficulties under which Dr. Draper labored was that in his desire to inform the public he attempted too much. The variety of plans for historical works which for the last forty years of his life he had in various stages of preparation is quite astonishing. Instead of completing these enterprises one at a time, he continually added to them all, never pausing in his zealous search for fresh details, ever hesitating in an excess of conscientious caution to construct his proposed edifices, for fear that there might yet be found new and better quarries.

Despite his ambition to work in a broader field, Dr. Draper's chief work as an historian was the editing and publication of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. Ten large octavo volumes of 500 pages each were issued under his editorship. These constitute a vast mass of original material bearing upon the history of the state, particularly the pre-territorial epoch: all of it gathered by Dr. Draper, either through personal solicitation of manuscripts from prominent early pioneers, or by means of interviews with old-time celebrities, white and red, by the doctor himself. In the garnering of these materials for the early history of Wisconsin, the busy corresponding secretary traveled thousands of miles, wrote thousands of letters, and interviewed hundreds of individuals. Each paper in the ten volumes was carefully edited and annotated by this untiring worker, who brought to bear upon every important point a wealth of correlative illustration or needed correction. These volumes, a storehouse of original data bearing upon the history of our state, are enough of themselves fully to establish his reputation as an historical specialist. Their incalculable value to western historians has been frequently attested by the best of authority — Bancroft, Sparks, Parkman, Shea, Lossing, and others of lesser note, having frequently complimented Dr. Draper upon their excellence and practical importance, and emphasized the debt which students of American history will always owe to him for them.

Recognizing that his physical vigor was waning, yet as ambitious to complete his greater works as in his earlier

years, and quite as confident that he would succeed in the task, Dr. Draper retired from the service of the Society at the close of the year 1886. Unfortunately for himself, he had accumulated so vast a flood of material that at last it was beyond his control, and although ever hopeful of soon commencing in earnest, he could but contemplate his work with awe. He thenceforth made no important progress.

"Still puttering," he often mournfully replied, when I would inquire as to what he was doing; but his countenance would at once lighten as he cheerfully continued, "Well, I'm really going to commence on George Rogers Clark in a few days, as soon as I hear from the letters I sent to Kentucky this morning; but I am yet in doubt whether I ought to have a Boston or a New York publisher: what is your judgment?" It was ever the same story — always planning, never doing. For this Society he was one of the most practical of men, and his persistent energy was rewarded by almost phenomenal success: but our work was pressing; in his own enterprises he could wait — till at last he waited too long.

On the 15th of August, 1891, the doctor suffered a paralytic stroke, which was the beginning of the end. Nevertheless, when partially recovered, he bravely returned to his desk, still confident that his projected series of a dozen huge biographies would yet leap from his pen when he was at last ready. So, full of hope, though physically feeble, he toiled on until again paralysis laid him low, and on the 26th of August he passed quietly to the hereafter, his great ambition unattained, his Carcassonne unreached. Death had rung down the curtain on this tragedy of a life's desire.

Short and slight of stature, Dr. Draper was a bundle of nervous activity. Almost to the last, his seventy-six years sat easily on his shoulders. Light and rapid of step, he was as agile as many a youth, despite the fact that he was seldom in perfect health. His delicately-cut features, which exhibited great firmness of character and the powers of intense mental concentration, readily brightened

with the most winning of smiles. By nature and by habit he was a recluse. His existence had been largely passed among his books and manuscripts, and he cared nothing for those social alliances and gatherings which delight the average man. Long abstention from general intercourse with men with whom he had no business to transact made him shy of forming acquaintances, and wrongly gained for him a reputation of being unapproachable. To him who had a legitimate errand thither, the latch-string of the fire-proof library and working "den" — which was hidden in a dense tangle of lilacs and crab trees in the rear of the bibliophile's residence — was always out, and the literary hermit was found to be a most amiable gentleman and a charming and often merry conversationist; for few kept better informed on current events, or had at command a richer fund of entertaining reminiscences. To know Dr. Draper was to admire him as a man of generous impulses, who wore his heart upon his sleeve, was the soul of purity and honor, did not understand what duplicity meant, and was sympathetic to a fault.

Weighing his own words carefully and, as becoming an historical student, abhorring exaggeration, it is not fitting that what we say here of his life and work should be mere eulogy. Were he here in spirit and could speak, his words would be, "Tell the truth if you tell anything." Firm in the belief that such would be his will, I have with loving freedom talked to you of Dr. Draper as those found him who knew him best.

If not a great man, he was to his generation an eminently useful one. He was perhaps the most successful of all collectors of material for American border history; and it will ever be a source of great regret to historical students that his unfortunate temperament as a writer, combined with the burden of his duties in behalf of this Society, prevented him from giving to the world that important series of biographies for which he so eagerly planned over half a century ago. He has generously left to us his materials — so much bricks and stone, ready for some aspiring archi-

tect of the future; these will be of incalculable value to original workers in many branches of western history, yet it would have been far better if Dr. Draper, who best knew the relative value of the papers he had so laboriously collected, could have himself interpreted his manuscripts.

But even had Dr. Draper never been a collector of border lore, never entertained ambitions in a broader field, his work for this Society has of itself been sufficient to earn for him the lasting gratitude of the people of Wisconsin, and of all American historical students. The Society's library, which he practically founded and so successfully managed and purveyed for through a third of a century — and even fought for in many a day when its future looked dark indeed — will remain an enduring monument to his tireless energy as a collector of Americana; while the first ten volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* attest to his quality as an editor of material for western history. Thus measured, his life was successful in a high degree; and now that this gentle scholar, of noble purpose, of wondrous zeal and self-denial in our cause, has at last laid down his weighty burden, and is with us in the flesh no more, we can say with one accord that the name of Lyman Copeland Draper shall ever be foremost in the annals of this Society.

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Dr. Draper wrote many newspaper articles, signed and unsigned, on historical, literary and political subjects. He was the author also of numerous addresses, appeals and leaflets, in the line of his work as a collector and as secretary of this Society. It is unnecessary to enumerate such ephemeral matter in the following list, although there are included therein a few items unimportant in themselves, but having some biographical interest.

In the matter of his unpublished works, the two only are noted which apparently were finished ready for the printer. As mentioned in the address (p. 88), his re-editing of Withers's *Chronicles of Border Warfare* was perhaps one-third done, and upon others of his contemplated works he had made some progress, although for the most part meagre and tentative.

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ASAHEL FINCH.

[Memorial sketch by A. M. Thomson, presented at the Thirty-ninth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 10, 1891.]

Asahel Finch was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, February 14, 1809; died at Milwaukee, April 4, 1883. His paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, and one of the unfortunate victims of the bloody Indian massacre that took place there in 1778. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools and in Middlebury academy, located at Genesee, now Wyoming county, New York. In 1830, being then but twenty-two years of age, he was united in wedlock with Miss Mary De Forest Bristol, by whom he had five children, only one of whom survives—Mrs. Mary Papendick, of Milwaukee, who is also childless, and is the last of the line.

In the same year that Mr. Finch married, he removed to the state of Michigan, where he engaged in the mercantile business. That pursuit not being congenial to his taste he abandoned it after a trial of three years, and began the study of law in the office of Orange Butler, of Adrian, Michigan. In 1837, as a member of the Michigan legislature, he aided in settling the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan, which at one time threatened to provoke bloodshed. In 1839, he settled in Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. His first law partnership was with H. N. Wells and Hans Crocker, under the firm name of Wells, Crocker & Finch, which continued three years. In 1842, he formed a partnership with the late W. P. Lynde, under the name of Finch & Lynde. In 1857, B. K. Miller and Matt H. Finch were admitted to the company, and the firm was thereafter known

for over forty years, as Finches, Lynde & Miller. It is no disparagement to other eminent lawyers to say that during the life-time of the two senior partners it was the strongest law firm in the northwest. Mr. Finch left it the oldest firm of the kind in the United States. At the time of Mr. Finch's death the record showed that the company had been interested in more than ten thousand cases in the various courts of record in the city and state, many of them railroad suits, involving the title to property of immense value.

For over forty years Mr. Finch was in constant and successful practice, meeting not only all the able lawyers in the west as opponents at the bar, but some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession from the east, who had been sent to Wisconsin to look after the interests of non-resident clients. He seldom found himself over-matched. He was always regarded as an able and upright lawyer, with such a sense of justice, such a conscientious regard for the right, and such a strict fidelity to the highest ideals, that it was said of him that no amount of money could secure his services for the wrong side. His professional habit gave the lie to the oft-repeated assertion that a lawyer can be hired to undertake any kind of a case, provided the fee is large enough. He had no sliding scale of morality that excused a member of the legal profession for doing what was considered dishonorable in other men. If the law made it a crime to secrete stolen goods, he held it to be wrong to aid the real thief to escape by the technicalities and loop-holes of the statute. He was one of the kind that could not be hired to defend a confessed criminal to defeat the ends of justice. His conception of the proper function of jurisprudence in modern civilization was, to secure the highest good attainable by organized society. Had he been elevated to the bench he would not have held the scales of justice blindfold, but with a clear and steady look for what was right between man and man.

He had such an extensive practice that his clients were not impoverished by his charges after he had won their suits. He often refused to prosecute poor men. He aided in the settlement of more disputes by arbitration outside of

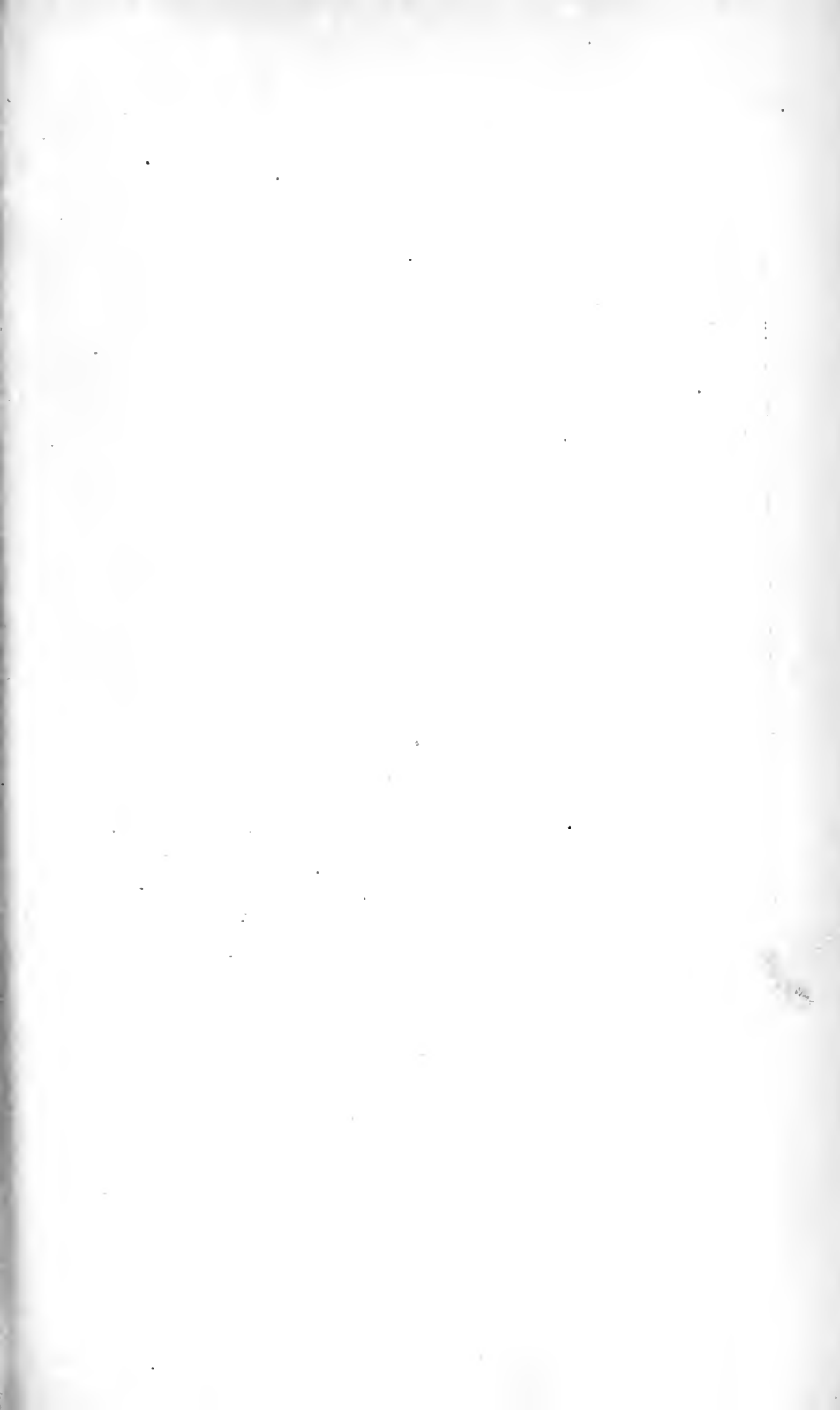
the courts, than any other man ever in practice in Milwaukee. He often put aside large prospective fees for himself and his firm by advising belligerent litigants to keep out of court. Had Diogenes gone among the members of the bar with his lantern, in search of an honest lawyer, he would have put out his light and returned home satisfied, after meeting Asahel Finch!

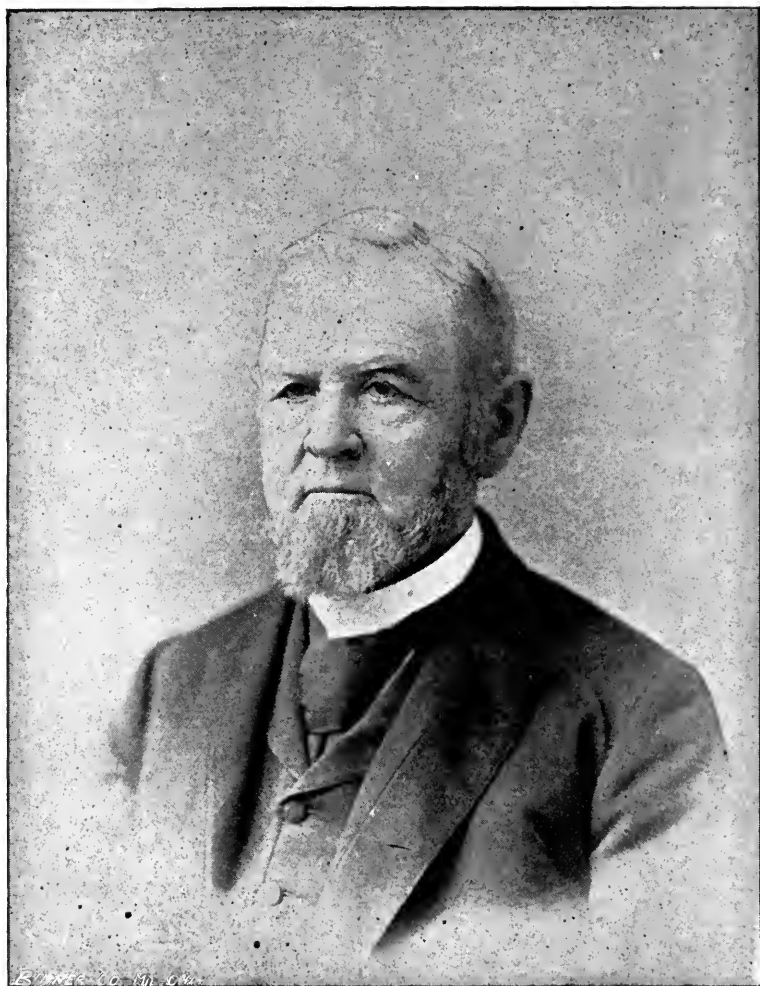
Although Mr. Finch was long recognized as the head of the most important law firm west of the great lakes, and was familiarly called the father of the Wisconsin bar, he was not so much engrossed with the responsible duties of his profession that he did not promptly discharge every obligation that was laid upon him as a citizen of the city and state. When he came to Milwaukee in 1839, the population of the territory was no more than is now contained by one of a dozen Wisconsin towns outside of Milwaukee; and the villages of Juneau and Kilbourn town combined did not number as many souls as now find their homes in any one of the eighteen wards in the city. Everything pertaining to a civilized community and statehood was in embryo. Wisconsin was not admitted into the Union until nine years later. In politics he was a whig, being once the whig candidate for congress, and he always adhered to that party until it was dissolved after the disastrous defeat of Gen. Winfield Scott in the well-remembered campaign of 1852. He aided in the formation of the republican party when the attempt was made to carry slavery into the new territories of the west, under the Dred-Scott decision of the supreme court, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, and supported John C. Fremont for president in 1856. And when the south finally rebelled and attempted to dissolve the Union by an appeal to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, Mr. Finch supported the government with voice, pen and purse to the best of his ability.

When Mr. Finch settled in Milwaukee, religious societies were to be organized out of the discordant elements that are always present in new countries; churches were to be built with the scanty funds gathered by the contribution-box; preachers were sent out by home missionary societies

at the east, and the slow and tedious process of laying the foundations of a great commonwealth was commenced. In all this grand work Asahel Finch took an active and prominent part. Probably it is safe to say that no layman ever set foot on the soil of Wisconsin, who helped the churches of all denominations, in proportion to his means, as liberally as he. In the church he was quite as conspicuous as at the bar. He was an early communicant of the present popular and prosperous Plymouth church of Milwaukee; and for forty years was its steadfast friend through all its vicissitudes and trials, supporting it cheerfully with voice and material aid. Although a strict Congregationalist and a staunch defender of its democratic form of church government, he was neither bigot nor partisan in religion, but recognized the upright man as his brother, no matter how much his creed differed from his own. His donations for the support of religion were scattered freely among all evangelical denominations that needed help, and many an impoverished society was indebted to his generosity for assistance in time of keen distress. His public benefactions did not divert his attention from the claims of the destitute in the humblest walks of life. He delighted in relieving the wants of the poor without letting one hand know what the other did. His good deeds are not all known except to the God whom he tried to serve; and like Abou Ben Adhem he served Him best by "loving his fellow men." He never asked "Who is my neighbor?" nor, "Am I my brother's keeper?" but tried "the luxury of doing good." In the dark and cruel days of slavery, his ear was ever open to the cry of the black man in bondage, and he became an active director in the underground railway, whose terminus was on Mason and Dixon's line in the south, and in Canada on the north. Many a trembling fugitive, fleeing from his cruel taskmaster, was aided on his hazardous journey toward the north star by a friend on the shore of Lake Michigan whose name he had never heard. He remembered those in bonds as bound with them. In short, he followed in the footsteps of his Master as nearly as he could.

Mr. Finch was a great reader, and surrounded himself with the best literature of the day; but in religion he gave little attention to the useless disputes of theologians, contenting himself with doing the will of the great exemplar, as he understood it, and squaring his life by the Divine compass. Many an orphan has eaten his bread without knowing whose hand supplied it, and many a disconsolate widow touched the hem of his garment and found peace and rest in his unfailing friendship. To tell the truth concerning him is simply to pronounce his merited eulogy. None knew him but to praise him; none enjoyed intimate relations with him in public or in private but learned to love him. At the forum, in the church, conducting public business, defending the interests of the people, or looking after the great trusts of his clients, he was the same discreet, far-seeing, reliable lawyer, the Christian gentleman, the upright citizen, the safe counselor, the steadfast friend, and the loving, tender parent. The more than three score years and ten of such a life, crowned as was his with so many honors, leave no regrets behind on his account; but they will remain an object lesson for young men in the legal profession as long as they are remembered. His temperate method of living lengthened his days beyond the average limit fixed by the scriptures, and so contradicted the oft-quoted falsehood of the ancients that "The good die young." He survived nearly every one of his conspicuous cotemporaries. A character so symmetrically rounded as was his, needs no inscription on bronze or granite to perpetuate his memory. He was undeniably able in the line of his profession; but it was in the majesty and dignity of his noble manhood as a citizen of the state and nation that he towered far above the transient honors won at the bar, to be paid for in gold.





DANIEL STEELE DURRIE,
Librarian of State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1856-1892.
[From photograph taken on his 73d birthday, Jan. 3, 1892.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

AT ITS

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD DECEMBER 8, 1892

WITH FISCAL REPORTS; THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; AND THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

DANIEL STEELE DURRIE,	BY	JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.
NEGRO SLAVERY IN WISCONSIN,	BY	JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON.
JARED COMSTOCK GREGORY,	BY	SILAS U. PINNEY.
THE NORTHWEST IN THE NATION,	BY	THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



MADISON, WISCONSIN

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1893

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FROM THE FIRST ORGANIZATION IN 1849.

PRESIDENT.

Elected.

NELSON DEWEY.....	January	30, 1849
LEONARD J. FARWELL.....	January	21, 1852
WILLIAM R. SMITH.....	January	18, 1854
INCREASE A. LAPHAM.....	January	2, 1862
ALEXANDER MITCHELL.....	January	2, 1872
CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.....	January	2, 1878
JOHN A. RICE.....	January	2, 1883
JOHN JOHNSTON.....	January	2, 1890

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

INCREASE A. LAPHAM.....	January	30, 1849
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	January	18, 1854
REUBEN G. THWAITES.....	January	6, 1887

RECORDING SECRETARY.

CHARLES LORD.....	January	30, 1849
JOHN W. HUNT.....	March	14, 1854
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN.....	January	3, 1860
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.....	January	2, 1861
FRANK H. FIRMIN.....	January	2, 1862
STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN.....	January	2, 1866
FRANK H. FIRMIN.....	January	2, 1872
ROBERT M. BASHFORD.....	January	3, 1881
ELISHA BURDICK.....	January	7, 1886

TREASURER.

EZEKIEL M. WILLIAMSON.....	January	30, 1849
CHARLES LORD.....	January	21, 1852
A. C. INGHAM.....	January	19, 1853
OBADIAH M. CONOVER.....	January	18, 1854
ALEXANDER H. MAIN.....	January	1, 1869
FRANK F. PROUDFIT.....	January	6, 1887

LIBRARIAN.

JOHN W. HUNT.....	January	18, 1854
CHARLES LORD.....	March	14, 1854
JULIUS P. ATWOOD.....	June	6, 1854
STEPHEN H. CARPENTER.....	January	5, 1855
DANIEL S. DURRIE.....	January	1, 1856
ISAAC S. BRADLEY.....	September	6, 1892

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY — 1892-93.

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN JOHNSTON MILWAUKEE

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. HARLOW S. ORTON, LL. D. MADISON
HON. JAMES T. LEWIS, LL. D. COLUMBUS
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND JANESVILLE
HON. CHAUNCEY C. BRITT PORTAGE
HON. SIMEON MILLS MADISON
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HON. MOSES M. STRONG MINERAL POINT
HON. CHARLES L. COLBY MILWAUKEE
HON. J. J. GUPPEY PORTAGE
HON. PHILETUS SAWYER OSHKOSH
HON. DAVID E. WELCH BARABOO
PROF. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D. MADISON
HON. GYSBERT VAN STEENWYCK LA CROSSE
HON. JOHN E. THOMAS SHEBOYGAN FALLS

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SAMUEL H. HUNT NEW JERSEY
SIMON GRATZ PENNSYLVANIA
FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL. D. MASSACHUSETTS
RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, DD., LL. D. IOWA

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REUBEN G. THWAITES* MADISON

* To whom communications may be addressed.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ELISHA BURDICK MADISON

TREASURER.

FRANK F. PROUDFIT MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC S. BRADLEY* MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE W. PECK GOVERNOR

HON. THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. JOHN HUNNER STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1893.

HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON. HON. GEO. B. BURROWS.

HON. JOHN D. GURNEE. HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE. JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.

GEN. CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN. RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.

HON. HIRAM H. GILES. HON. BURR W. JONES.

PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON. CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1894.

GEN. GEORGE P. DELAPLAINE. HON. GEORGE RAYMER.

HON. ROMANZO BUNN. HON. PHILO DUNNING.

HON. SILAS U. PINNEY. HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY.

JOSEPH HOBBS, M. D. HON. CHARLES E. ESTABROOK

HON. ELISHA W. KEYES. HON. HALLE STEENSLAND.

HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS. CHARLES N. GREGORY, A. M.

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1895.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD. HON. ALEXANDER H. MAIN.

JAIROS H. CARPENTER, LL. D. MAJ. CHARLES G. MAYERS.

HON. BREESE J. STEVENS. HON. M. RANSOM DOYON.

MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY. PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL.

WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS. FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.

WAYNE RAMSAY. ALBERT O. WRIGHT, A. M.

* To whom communications may be addressed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Turner, and Gregory; *ex-officio*—Peck, Cunningham, and Hunner.

Finance—Van Slyke, Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

Auditing Accounts—Hastings, Mayers, Morris, Carpenter, and Ramsay.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Anderson, and Turner; *ex-officio*—Cunningham and Hunner.

Draper Homestead—Van Slyke, Steensland, and Thwaites.

New Building Project—Thwaites, Van Slyke, Estabrook, Parkinson, and Jones.

Art Gallery and Museum—Hobbins, Thwaites, Bradley, Delaplaine, and Estabrook.

Historical Monuments—Turner, Thwaites, Butler, Wright, and Gregory.

Contributions and Endowments—Bradley, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley, and Wright.

Literary Exchanges—Thwaites, Bradley, Parkinson, Freeman, and Rosenstengel.

Natural History—Fairchild, Bunn, Burdick, Dunning, and Steensland.

Historical Narratives—Orton, Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory, and Anderson.

Nomination of Members—Keyes, Giles, Main, Cassoday, and Proudfit.

Pre-Historic Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Fairchild, Dunning, Johnson, and Raymer.

Obituaries—Pinney, Parkinson, Hastings, Johnson, and Burrows.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, 1892-93.

To confer with G. A. R., on biographies of veterans—President Johnston, Secretary Thwaites, E. E. Bryant, J. N. Davidson, and W. W. Wight.

Biennial Address for 1893—Thwaites, Stevens, Jones, Gregory, and Turner.

LIBRARY SERVICE—1892-93.

SECRETARY.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY MADISON

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY, Chief Cataloguer MADISON

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY, Binding Clerk MADISON

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, Registrar MADISON

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, Attendant MADISON

JANITORS.

JOHN KAPPEL (library) MUSCODA

SALMON HOPKINS TUTTLE (gallery and museum) WHITEWATER

LIBRARY OPEN—From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon
1:30 to 5.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fortieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the capitol, Thursday evening, December 8, 1892.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

This is the fortieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. I hold in my hand the first annual report of our Society, and the contrast between the facts and figures it contains, and those which will be laid before you by our secretary this evening, illustrates the remarkable growth and usefulness of our Society. The various recommendations made in his report meet with my cordial approbation. The Society is making giant strides, and the demand upon our library is greatly increasing. We need enlarged funds to meet these demands and to rise to the highest possibilities of our mission.

This present year, being the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, has given an increased impetus to the study of history, and the fact that so much is in dispute regarding that illustrious man emphasizes the great importance of the work on which this and kindred societies are engaged.

History is now being made with wondrous rapidity. The changes for better or for worse during the last century have been greater than during any other similar epoch of the world's history, and the four hundred years since the discovery of this continent have been laden with events far surpassing in importance those of any thousand years since civilization began.

I am sure also that they have been years of progress. I am sure that the world is becoming wiser and better, and consequently happier. I have more faith in the intuitions of the optimistic poet than in the reasonings of any pessimistic philosopher:

"Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day,
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Concentrated here in the Mississippi valley we have the light of all the wisdom, the experience, and discoveries of the past, and I believe here are to be found the highest hopes for the future.

Three thousand years ago the densest population and the highest civilization were to be found on the valley of the Nile—but surrounded by deserts and without timber to build vessels to command the sea, the civilization of Egypt was slow, contracted, and monotonous: “mummified marking time, but not making history.”

The rivers of Mesopotamia saw the rise and fall of the next great civilization, but it lived by conquest. For seven centuries the Assyrians maintained their dominion, their armies carrying their standards from the Mediterranean to India, and from the Caspian Sea to the Nile. The civilization of Persia, Phœnicia, and Palestine followed; then Greece, and finally on the banks of the Tiber, as formerly on the Tigris, a brave clan established a world-wide empire. “The present is the daughter of the past, and the mother of the future.” We are the product of all that has gone before, and can we for a moment doubt that in the valley of the Mississippi we shall see a civilization far surpassing in material, moral, and mental grandeur the civilizations of the Nile, the Tigris, or the Tiber.

We have plucked the best from the bygone; the Hebrew has enlightened our conscience, the Greek our taste, and the Roman our ideas of authority and law. In other words, we have taken our religion from Palestine, our literature, art, and much of our philosophy from Greece, and our politics from Rome, and no one can foretell what the final product is to be.

I do not think that any intelligent man believes that our present social condition is final; and it would be amusing if it were not pitiable to see the half panic-stricken reception accorded in some quarters to all intimations that the present system of society is destined to become, in process of time, radically changed. No one can foretell the changes, but I think we may safely say that the civilization to follow must be much better than the present. Much of the sorrow and suffering, the crime and the injustice, of the present, will surely by some means be obliterated; the almost universal sordid, mercenary, selfish, vulgar hungering after money for its own sake will surely give place to higher and nobler aims and aspirations.

I think I hear some one say, “You are a dreamer, you must wait for the millenium for all this.” I care not what it is called, but I have the utmost faith that this is coming; and do we not read that before some of the mighty changes foretold shall actually take place, “your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions?”

Grand and noble dreams come before grand and noble realities, and I have the strongest faith that before many centuries man will have higher ambitions than the mere accumulation of wealth, and will have found something better than merely to have it said at his death, he was worth so many millions.

We are told that if you take away a man's incentive to work and accumulate for himself and his family, all enterprise and progress will cease, men will become lazy and sluggish, and society will surely go backward. This may be to a certain extent true if the individual man does not become more permeated with the principle of self-sacrifice than at present; but I believe that he will become so. Men in all the past have been ready to lay down their lives for their country and their homes. There are nations, every valley of which has re-echoed with the patriot's war shout, and every stream of which has run red with the martyr's blood; and is it a thing unimaginable that men shall work with the same enthusiasm and industry and intelligence for society as for self? Is it inconceivable that, a few centuries hence, men may work with as much zeal for the public weal as they now do for their own private aggrandizement? Many in the past have done so, and may not all in the future do so? Can there be any music more heavenly to the soul of man than the benedictions of his race for deeds well done?

The high ideals of the present can only become the realities of the future after the severest struggles. We may have to march through a sea in which the hoary traditions of centuries, individual convictions, political systems and parties, the religious emotions of the people, and all the mean and mercenary selfishness of men, wrestle in the wildest confusion. At length, however, every valley shall be exalted, every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain, and the glory of a perfect civilization shall be ushered in.

This grand result may take many generations more. In the past, idea after idea, principle after principle, has labored slowly into existence in the successive revolution of the ages. That man is the man of his age or country, be he prince or peasant, that party is the party of its age or country by whatever name it may be called, which does most to bring triumphantly forward those principles and truths which are laboring into prominence in that age or country.

The greatest of all teachers was He who amid the ruins of the civilizations of Palestine and Greece, and the corruption and brutal pleasures of Rome, preached the gospel of self sacrifice, charity, and humility. It drove Jove from his shadowy throne upon Olympus, quenched the fires of the Druids, and scattered the hosts of Walhalla. Upon its principles must be founded the coming civilization which shall inwrap the world in happiness, prosperity, and peace.

It would be interesting and instructive to review the evolution of the principles on which our present social condition is founded, and the names which have become famous in its advancement; but that cannot be attempted.

Four centuries ago the spirit of adventure moved upon the face of Western Europe; the invention of the mariner's compass, and the art of printing, with the establishment of many new universities and schools of learning, tended to divert the minds of men from the field of war towards possible achievements in the pursuits of peace. Long had the imaginations of the adventurous spirits of Portugal and Spain been fired with the desire to explore the Sea of Darkness. With Christopher Columbus it became a religious enthusiasm. For years he thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night. He was the man of his time; for he brought to a triumphant issue the idea destined to be brought out in that age. Had he failed to do so, some other would have soon appeared to accomplish the great achievement. I need not in this audience say a word as to the wonderful boon to humanity the discovery of this continent has been. The millions flocking from the old world to our shores recall the graphic language of the Hebrew prophet, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows? Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, and the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls and their kings shall minister unto thee."

As I have said before, each age and each country has its special problems to solve; and this age and country have theirs. That leader and that party which fail to keep abreast of the times must certainly be left behind. If the idea laboring into existence at the present time is the promotion of intercourse between the nations of earth and the unifying of its peoples; if this great object is being advanced by the tunneling the mountains, bridging the rivers, digging great canals between the oceans, laying electric wires in the dark depths of the sea, providing wonderful expositions under one roof of the industries of every people, nation, kindred and tongue; if such as these be, at the present moment, the grand ambition of religion, commerce and science, that party and that leader, in whatever country they are or by whatever name they may be called, who stand in its way must eventually go down.

We are taught at college that Francis Bacon gave the name of "idols" to certain causes which retard the progress of truth. Among them are the "idols of the market place," that is, those prejudices which men, communicate to each other. I think, however, the idols of the market place may well include the influence which men's material interests have in preventing them from seeing the truth. When Paul preached Christianity on Ephesus he was attacked by a mob of silversmiths who cried out, "Our craft is in danger!" In more recent times it is not unusual to find the adoption of broad, wholesome, and enlightened views

which have the approval of almost the whole educated world, opposed by men whose cry still is, "Our craft is in danger!" "Our business will be damaged!"

The impulse to improvement is irresistible and can be kept back but for a time.

It may be asked, will our civilization pass away like those of Greece and Rome? It is very improbable, unless through some great physical calamity transcending the power of man to prevent. I believe the art of printing has not only made knowledge omnipresent on the earth, but has also made it imperishable.

Civilization may pause in its progress for a time, but it can never die; it may appear even to retrograde for a time, but it will soon resume its march towards higher and nobler achievements.

NEW MEMBERS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Burdick, Steensland, Jones, Stuart, and Hutchinson a committee on the nomination of new members, and on the recommendation of this committee the following were elected:

Active Members—Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D.; Mrs. John Favill; David Kinley, A. B.; Richard T. Ely, Ph. D.; Lyman P. Powell, A. B.; William A. Scott, Ph. D.; Hon. A. R. Bushnell; and E. F. Riley, of Madison. Robert Coit Chapin, of Beloit.

Corresponding Members—Capt. George A. Gordon, Somerville, Mass.; A. A. Robinson, Topeka, Kans.; and Paul O. Stensland, Chicago.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Messrs. Van Slyke, Butler, Morris, Carpenter, and Thwaites were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

President—Hon. John Johnston, Milwaukee.

Vice-presidents—Hon. Harlow S. Orton, LL. D., Madison; Hon. James T. Lewis, LL. D., Columbus; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. Chauncey C. Britt, Portage; Hon. Simeon Mills, Madison; Hon. John F. Potter, East Troy; Hon. Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Hon. John T. Kingston, Necedah; Hon. Moses M. Strong, Mineral Point; Hon. Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee; Hon. J. J. Guppy, Portage; Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh; Hon. David E. Welch, Baraboo; Prof. James D. Butler LL. D., Madison; Hon. Gysbert Van Steenwyck, La Crosse; Hon. John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.

Honorary Vice-presidents—Frederic L. Billon, Missouri; Robert Clarke, Ohio; William H. Wyman, Nebraska; Charles Fairchild, Massa-

achusetts; Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Illinois; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Col. Reuben T. Durrett, Kentucky; Samuel H. Hunt, New Jersey; Simon Gratz, Pennsylvania; Francis Parkman, LL. D., Massachusetts; Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., Iowa.

Corresponding Secretary — Reuben G. Thwaites.

Recording Secretary — Elisha Burdick.

Treasurer — Frank F. Proudfit.

Librarian — Isaac S. Bradley.

Curators for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1895 — Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Jairus H. Carpenter, LL. D., Hon. Breese J. Stevens, Maj. Frank W. Oakley, William A. P. Morris, Wayne Ramsay, Alexander H. Main, Maj. Charles G. Mayers, Hon. M. Ransom Doyon, Prof. Wm. H. Rosenstengel, Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D., Prof. Albert O. Wright.

Curator for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1893, in the place of Thomas C. Chamberlin, LL. D., removed from the state — Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, from the committee on finance (Messrs. Van Slyke, Doyon, Morris, and Ramsay) presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix — A. and B.]

Mr. Morris, from the auditing committee (Messrs. Hastings, Morris, Carpenter, Mayers, Ramsay, and Turner) reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the year ending November 30, 1892, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon the report of expenditures from the income of the binding fund during 1892, presented to them by Mr. Thwaites as chairman of the library committee; also, having examined and approved of his management of the Draper-Durrie portrait fund. The several reports were adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix — C.]

BIOGRAPHIES OF WAR VETERANS.

The following communication was presented:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 5, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—At the last encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, at Madison, in March, 1892, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the department commander, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what further steps, if any, should be taken to collect and preserve the personal war, civil and family history of the members of the G. A. R. and others who served in the war for the union.

Resolved, That the said committee be and are hereby instructed to confer on this subject with the State Historical Society and kindred organizations, with the posts, state and national officials of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans, and report at the next encampment.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, Department Commander Welton appointed the following named comrades as the committee: Robert C. Spencer, Milwaukee; Lucius Fairchild, Madison; Michael P. Walsh, Milwaukee.

The committee are of the opinion that, among the union soldiers now residing in Wisconsin, and those who are deceased, is a very large and important field of biographical history which has scarcely been touched, and that the time is ripe for its cultivation. They believe that our state offers no equally interesting and profitable field of historical research, and that early steps should be taken to collect and preserve the history of the brave men who fought the battles for the preservation of the union.

The committee propose that this work shall be undertaken and carried on jointly by the State Historical Society, the public schools, the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Sons of Veterans, aided and encouraged by appropriate legislation.

It is believed that the lives of these men, if properly written, would not only lay the foundation for family history, which will be honorable and inspiring, but that it will be highly instructive as showing the origin, character, and conditions of the citizen soldiery, who in the time of greatest peril sprang to arms, and when victory was achieved at once resumed their accustomed peaceful pursuits.

The committee believe that the whole machinery of the public school

system can be employed in the prosecution of this work, with vast benefits to the youth of the state, to the educational system, and to the community and posterity.

They believe that much of this material can be conveniently gathered in the preparation of work to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, and that it will be not only highly improving but especially appropriate for that purpose. They believe that, when collected, it should be suitably bound, indexed and preserved by the State Historical Society, and that it will constitute one of its richest treasures, the value of which will be increased with the progress of time.

Should the State Historical Society concur with the views herein expressed, the committee, on behalf of the G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, respectfully request that it will take such action in relation thereto as it may deem wisest and best.

Respectfully,

ROBERT C. SPENCER,

MICHAEL P. WALSH,

Committee.

On motion of General Fairchild, the chair appointed Messrs. E. E. Bryant, of Madison, and John N. Davidson and W. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, a committee to act with the president and corresponding secretary in co-operating with the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, in regard to the matter.

ADDRESSES.

Vice-President James Davie Butler then delivered an address upon the life and character of the late Daniel Steele Durrie, librarian. [See Appendix—D.]

Rev. John Nelson Davidson, of Milwaukee, read a monograph on Negro Slavery in Wisconsin. [See Appendix—E.]

The exercises were concluded with a memoir on the late Jared Comstock Gregory, by the Hon. Silas U. Pinney. [See Appendix—F.]

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the proceedings of the Society, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Your committee on finance have the honor to report that it has carefully examined the statement of the treasurer for the year ending November 30, 1892, and found the same corresponding with the cash and securities on hand.

The Binding fund has now.....	\$ 24,145 41	
And the Antiquarian fund.....	1,541 96	
		\$ 25,687 37
Less expenses, taxes, insurance, etc.....	\$ 222 87	
And paid library committee.....	925 00	1,147 87
		\$ 24,539 50
Comprised of mortgage loans.....	\$ 17,771 57	
The Draper homestead.....	2,378 14	
Cash in bank.....	4,389 30	
in treasurer's hands	49	
		\$ 24,539 50

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Chairman.

M. R. DOYON.

W. A. P. MORRIS.

WAYNE RAMSAY.

December 7, 1892.

B.—TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

The treasurer makes the following report for the year ending November 30, 1892:

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1892. To annual appropriation from the state..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1892. By sundry payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary.... 5,000 00

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1891.

Dec. 1. To balance \$20,493 60

1892.

Jan. 16.	To amount received from McCord, Bowen & Lindsay, sale of Texas land..	\$1,920 00	
Feb. 10.	To donation from Hon. B. J. Stevens...	107 53	
Nov. 30.	To interest received (see Schedule A)...	1,275 00	
	To rents received.....	186 00	
	To one-half of life membership fees.....	20 00	
	To one-half of annual membership dues.	81 00	
	To one-half of sales of duplicates.....	62 28	
			<u>3,651 81</u>
			<u>\$24,145 41</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1891.

Dec. 9.	By paid recording fees	\$0 75
14.	By paid taxes, Coleman Co., Texas.....	18 12

1892.

Jan. 16.	By paid taxes '91, Draper homestead....	60 00
	By paid commission, recording fees, and exchange, sale of Texas land.....	103 05
	By paid Morris & Morris	16 95
Mch. 11.	By paid insurance, Draper homestead..	24 00
Nov. 30.	By sundry payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary, chairman library committee	925 00
	By balance	22,997 54
		<u>\$24,145 41</u>

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1891.

Dec. 1. To balance \$1,277 11

1892.

May 2.	To unexpended balance of the Draper- Durrie portrait fund.....	\$0 50	
Nov. 22.	To donation from Hon. H. M. Lewis.....	10 00	
Nov. 30.	To one-half of life membership fees	20 00	
	To one-half of annual membership dues.	81 00	
	To one-half of sales of duplicates	62 27	
	To interest received (see Schedule A)....	91 08	
			<u>264 85</u>
			<u>\$1,541 96</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1892.

Nov. 30.	By balance	\$1,541 96	
			<u>\$1,541 96</u>

Inventory, December 1, 1892.

Mortgage loans (see Schedule B).....	\$ 17,771 57	
Draper homestead	2,378 14	
Cash in bank	4,389 30	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	49	
Total.....		\$ 24,539 50
Binding fund	\$ 22,997 54	
Antiquarian fund.....	1,541 96	
		\$ 24,539 50

Respectfully submitted,
F. F. PROUDFIT,
Treasurer.

C.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the fortieth annual meeting, December 8, 1892.]

The fiscal year ending the thirtieth of November last brought unusually large accessions to our collections, particularly in the library and portrait gallery; the period was, in all of the Society's activities, one of marked progress.

DEATH OF LIBRARIAN DURRIE.

There is, however, a note of sadness mingled with our gratulations, for death has recently taken from our midst one who from the earliest days of this institution was prominently identified with its successes, and to whom it owed much.

Upon the eighteenth of March, 1854, Daniel Steele Durrie was elected to active membership in this Society; on the sixth of February following, was chosen a member of the executive committee; and on New Year's Day, 1856, he was given the custody of the library, just then giving some promise of growth under the careful nurture of Secretary Draper. From March, 1854, until he fell ill in March, 1892, a period of thirty-eight years, Mr. Durrie was not absent from a single meeting of any of the committees to which he was attached; and this is the first general meeting of the

Society at which he has not been seen, since he first joined our ranks.

Mr. Durrie's voice was not often heard in council, partly because of his modest habit, and partly because the duties of his position were not of a character which rendered it necessary for him to report directly to the association. Nevertheless, in his quiet way, he exercised no small degree of influence on the policy of the Society, and his always sound and conservative judgment was often sought by his co-workers. Of calm and even temperament, he cared for little of the world beyond the walls of this library, and to our service he gave the best of his life and thought. For thirty-six years he was constantly at his post, no feature of the institution being more familiar to the reading public than he himself.

As the secretary's lieutenant, he was from the first an active participant in the practical management of the Society's affairs, and few steps of progress have been made without his counsel and assistance. His death, the thirty-first of August last,—following by a year and five days that of his long-time associate and chief, Dr. Draper,—was the severing of the last tie which binds the *personnel* of our present working force with that of the formative period of the Society. It is fitting that the departure from us of this old and faithful officer should receive more than ordinary attention. The committee has therefore delegated one of its number, Vice-President Butler, who has been familiar with the character of Mr. Durrie's services almost from their inception, to prepare a memoir on the deceased, to be presented at this meeting.

Death has also taken from this committee, within the year, another earnest worker, the Hon. Jared Comstock Gregory, for thirteen years a curator of the Society, who died on the seventh of February, 1892. A memoir on Mr. Gregory will be presented later in the evening, by the Hon. Silas U. Pinney.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived:¹

Albert Alden, born in Portland, Me, 1811; died in Delafield, Wis., January 8, 1892. In 1836 went to New Orleans, and six years later came to Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Conducted the first store in the town of Delafield. Was also first postmaster of Delafield, and the first sheriff of Waukesha county. Was a member of the first Wisconsin state assembly (1849), and re-elected in 1859 and 1860. Mr. Alden was a prominent man in his county; and throughout his long life, universally honored and esteemed.

Mrs. Ralph B. Allen (*née* Melinda Alton), born in Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., March 10, 1824; died in Hartland, Waukesha county, Wis., November 23, 1892. Came to Wisconsin in 1843. The same year, married Mr. Allen, the first settler in the town of Warren.

William Carl Arch, born in Braunfels, Prussia, January 28, 1808; died in Wausau, Wis., January 23, 1892. Was by trade a barber, an occupation in Germany often coupled with surgery and dentistry. In 1824 he entered the Prussian army. For three years (1845-48) operated a grist-mill in Braunfels, and then emigrated to the United States, settling in Columbia county, Wisconsin. Was instrumental in forming the German settlements of Randolph and Scott, in Columbia county, and Kingston and Manchester, in Green Lake county.

James Sherman Baker, born in Lockport, N. Y., April 17, 1815; died in Green Bay, Wis., March 27, 1892. Studied law and was admitted to practice in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1845 came to Milwaukee, and three years later to Green Bay. In 1852 Governor Farwell appointed him to the office of bank comptroller of the state. Had had charge of an abstract office for twenty years previous to his death.

Frank H. Bonham, born in Rye Valley, Smythe county, Va., September 11, 1806; died in Lancaster, Wis., January 28, 1892. When a boy of twelve he went with his father's family to Pike county, Missouri. In 1840, he and his brothers came to Wisconsin and engaged in mining for a few years, and then settled down to farming, which he made the business of his life. In 1885 Mr. Bonham moved to Potosi, where he resided till the day of his death. *The Lancaster Teller* says of him: "In whatever he did his motives were pure, and he was actuated by the highest sense of honor and justice."

¹ The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library attendant.—R. G. T.

Jedediah Bowen, born in Llanelly, South Wales, July 19, 1817; died in Ripon, Wis., November 18, 1891. Came to America with his parents when thirteen years old. Spent his youth and early manhood in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In 1850 came to Ripon, Wisconsin, and was the head of a large dry-goods firm for many years. Brought into existence the Ripon knitting works. Mayor of his city several times, postmaster under President Lincoln, member of the state legislature in 1891, trustee of Ripon College, and for many years its treasurer.

John M. Bowman, born near Auburn, N. Y., August 10, 1817; died in Madison, Wis., February 5, 1892. Was educated at Union College. Engaged in manufacturing, Bacchus & Bowman making the first McCormick reaper at Brockport, New York. In 1854 came to Wisconsin and made his headquarters at Madison, establishing agencies for machinery in various parts of the state. Was president of the city council, and acting mayor at the time of the Chicago fire, being prominent in relief measures for sufferers therefrom. *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison), in eulogizing him, says: "The community has always accorded him the respect and esteem due a man of his character, and regret his end as an unusual public loss."

John Boyd, born in Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 15, 1811; died in Lake Geneva, Wis., January 29, 1892. Came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Geneva. In 1846 was elected a representative from Walworth county to the first constitutional convention. In the same year was commissioned by Governor Dodge as a major-general of the Territorial militia. Was state senator during 1848-49 and 1858-60. Was for twenty years a director, and for eight years president, of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company.

Samuel M. Brookes, born in England, 1817; died in San Francisco, Cal., February, 1892. When a child his parents emigrated to America, and in 1833 he settled in Chicago, and afterward near Waukegan. Studied in this country and in Europe, and on his return followed the profession of an artist in Chicago and later in Milwaukee. About thirty of the portraits in the gallery of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin were painted by him, and also its set of battle-grounds of the Black Hawk War. (See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii., p. 51.)

Daniel Brown, born in Belchertown, Mass., 1808; died in Sheboygan, Wis., March 23, 1892. In 1835 came to Milwaukee, and ten years later moved to Sheboygan. A carpenter by trade, he built the first church of Sheboygan. Later, kept the Temperance House. For a time was superintendent of carpenter shop at the State Prison.

James S. Buck, born in Grafton, N. H., November 8, 1812; died in Milwaukee, September 27, 1892. Bred to a sailor's life, he made a voyage to Calcutta in 1835. On his return met James H. Wheelock, who

persuaded him to come to the west with him. Arrived in Milwaukee January 17, 1837. Worked as a carpenter on many of the first buildings in that settlement. For about thirty years he was in the employ of the Northwestern National Insurance Company. Author of *Pioneer History of Milwaukee*, and *Milwaukee under the Charter*. Was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Club, and of the Milwaukee County Pioneer Association. For many years was marshal of the latter organization. The *Evening Wisconsin* says: "Probably no man has done more than he to keep alive the memory of the pioneers."

Zebulon P. Burdick, born in the town of Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., 1806; died in Janesville, Wis., March 31, 1892. Came to Janesville in 1849. His early life was spent in New York state, where he gained considerable reputation as a lawyer. For two years he was employed on the land suits resulting from the famous anti-rent agitation. Was elected for three terms to the Wisconsin assembly (1858, 1872, and 1875), and for one term to the state senate (1859-60).

George E. Cabanis, born in Kentucky in 1815; died in Big Patch, Wis., February 7, 1892. Moved to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1842, where Abraham Lincoln was for a time his fellow-workman. Enlisted in the Black Hawk war, 1832. Member of Wisconsin legislature in 1872, and for nine years chairman of his town, superintendent of schools, and town clerk.

Jerome I. Case, born in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., December 11, 1819; died in Racine, Wis., December 22, 1891. Attended Mexicoville Academy, and in 1842 located in Racine. In 1856 and in 1859, mayor of Racine, and in 1856 state senator. In 1844 began the manufacture of threshing machines, which culminated in one of the largest manufacturing plants in the northwest. Known as the owner of many famous horses, including Jay-Eye-See. Left an estate of between two and three million dollars.

Aaron Lucius Chapin, born in Hartford, Conn., February 4, 1817; died in Beloit, Wis., July 22, 1892. Graduated from Yale in 1837. Taught in New York State School for the Deaf and Dumb, 1839-43. Received his diploma from Union Theological Seminary, 1842. In 1844 pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Milwaukee. In February, 1850, called to the presidency of Beloit College, which position he held until 1886. Member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a life director of the American Home Missionary Society, president of the board of trustees of the State Institution for Deaf Mutes at Delavan, one of the board of examiners in 1872 for the United States Naval School at Annapolis, and in 1873 for West Point. In 1878, an edition of *Wayland's Political Economy*, edited by him, appeared, which is his most important literary work. *The Milwaukee Sentinel*

says of him: "A mind well-poised and patient, rather than imaginative and brilliant, which is at home in the practical adjustment of affairs, by reason of a clear and ready brain. Kindly sympathies controlled by sound judgment, a social habit rather reserved than demonstrative, are qualifications which have brought to him important offices."

Enoch Chase, born in Derby, Vt., January 16, 1809; died in Milwaukee, August 23, 1892. Attended the school of medicine in Bowdoin College, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831. Arrived in Milwaukee April 9, 1835, the first physician in the new town; but during his early years there he devoted himself to securing a home and speculation rather than to his profession. Elected to the assembly in 1849, 1851, 1853, 1870, 1881, 1883, and superintendent of Milwaukee schools for many years. Was interested during his life in many large manufacturing concerns, and in 1880 secured the erection of two glass factories in Milwaukee, the only ones in the state.

Mrs. Andrew E. Elmore (*née* Mary Field), born in Chester, Vt., October 4, 1816; died in Fort Howard, Wis., February 26, 1892. Was a graduate of Chester Academy and the Fletcher Female Seminary. In 1838 came to Wisconsin and located at Mukwonago, and then removed to East Troy, Walworth county. At both places she taught school. In 1841 married Andrew E. Elmore, and settled at Mukwonago. In 1864 removed to Green Bay, and four years later to Fort Howard. *The Green Bay Advocate* says of her: "She was very fond of literature and her brain was a great storehouse of knowledge. She was of wonderful decision of character; yet, although of strong convictions, was always meek, and never intruded upon the thoughts of others. She lived to do good, and good she did."

Ellhu Enos, born in Fulton county, N. Y., January 9, 1824; died in Waukesha, Wis., November 14, 1892. Graduated from the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y., 1847. The same year came to Waukesha and assisted in organizing the Waukesha Classical and Normal School. After conducting the school a year, was elected postmaster and served four years. From 1851 to 1854 was town superintendent of schools; in 1861 elected county superintendent. In 1862 enlisted and raised company G, of the 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Served as brigade and division quartermaster. Discharged in 1864 because of physical disability. In 1872 appointed postmaster, which office he held for sixteen years. An active business man, educator, and politician.

J. F. C. Herbst, born in Egersdorf, Germany, in 1808; died in Milwaukee, Wis., May 23, 1892. Was an associate of Solomon Juneau in founding the city. Migrated to California in 1850, but returned to Milwaukee within a few months.

B. R. Hinckley, born in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., January 13, 1809; died in Oconomowoc, Wis., February 14, 1892. Settled in Summit, Wis., in 1844. Was a member of the State Board of University Regents for two terms, and president of the State Agricultural Society for nine years. Was the first vice-president and afterward president of the Bank of Oconomowoc. *The Oconomowoc Free Press* says of him: "He was a man of sterling character and keen business ability; a warm friend, a generous-hearted, public-spirited citizen."

Edward Dwight Holton, born in Lancaster, N. H., April 28, 1815; died in Savannah, Ga., April 21, 1892. Removed to Milwaukee in 1840; in 1849 became one of the leading spirits in organizing the first railway in Wisconsin — what afterward developed into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system; in 1852, president of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Milwaukee; in 1862, one of the commissioners to allot the pay of Wisconsin soldiers in the War of Secession; in 1872, chosen manager of the Northwestern National Insurance Company; has been president of the National Board of Trade; in 1843-44, high sheriff of Milwaukee county; 1853, free soil nominee for governor; 1856, anti-slavery candidate for United States senator; 1876, one of the Wisconsin commissioners to the Philadelphia centennial; was long president of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church, and vice-president of the American Missionary Association. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero.

James E. Hosmer, born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 1822; died in Beaver Dam, Wis., March 31, 1892. Settled in Beaver Dam in 1846, having first come to Wisconsin in 1842. From 1847 to 1855 was justice of peace, and also held that office continuously from 1863 to the time of his death.

George Langton, born in the parish of Brompton, England June, 26, 1803; died in Green Bay, February 4, 1892. In 1824 came to America and lived until 1831 in New York. Came to Chicago and bought a fishing boat, of which he was captain for three years. In 1835 located in Green Bay and entered the lumber and mercantile business with his brother, Nelson Langton. Sheriff or deputy sheriff of Brown county, 1862-1889.

Charles le Clair, born in La Baie du Febvre, Canada, March 23, 1815; died in Green Bay, Wis., February 14, 1892. Left Canada for Wisconsin in 1836, and entered the employ of the American Fur Company, of which John Lawe was then agent at Green Bay. Six months later, purchased his release and worked at carpentry and wagon making. For twenty years was a sailor on Green Bay, and an owner of freight barges.

William H. Metcalf, born in New York city, July 19, 1821; died in Milwaukee, Wis., April 8, 1892. At the age of fourteen began his mercantile career as a clerk. Settled in Milwaukee eight years later (1843),

and formed a partnership with Charles T. Bradley, a connection only dissolved by Mr. Metcalf's death. The firm has given freely of its large wealth to the city charities. Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf presented the statue of Solomon Juneau to the city of Milwaukee, and gave to the public many of the pictures in the Layton Art Gallery.

Elisha Mosher, born in Washington county, N. Y., December 15, 1800; died in Monroe, Wis., January 13, 1892. In 1846, with his family, came to Monroe, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Later he and his two older sons engaged in business in Monroe, and are remembered as the builders of the first modern stores in that city.

Joseph Horatio Osborn, born in New York, May 17, 1822; died in Oshkosh, Wis., May 8, 1892. Began life as a civil engineer on the Croton aqueduct. In 1843 came to Waukesha, Wis., where he opened a small store and traded in furs with the Indians. After a disastrous year, traveled through Illinois, Missouri, and southern Wisconsin, and finally tramped to Oshkosh, and engaged in teaching. Soon after, purchased the Osborn homestead on which he died. Opened an Indian trading post at Oshkosh, employing as interpreter the famous Augustin Grignon. (See *Wis. Hist. Colls.* for references to Grignon). As surveyor, Osborn made the first plat of Oshkosh, and he opened the first abstract office in Winnebago county. Held various city and county offices, and was president of the state railroad commission under Governor Taylor, 1874-76. Was interested in coöperative and other social schemes, and was the leading spirit in organizing the Workingmen's Coöperative Store of Oshkosh.

William A. Prentiss, born in Northfield, Mass., March 24, 1800; died in Milwaukee, Wis., November 11, 1892. In 1815 left home for Coopers-town, N. Y., and worked there two years. Kept general stores in Montpelier and in Jericho, Vt., and in 1829 was elected to the Vermont legislature. On June 23, 1836, arrived in Milwaukee, and established a store there. From 1837 to 1843 was justice of the peace, an important office at the time, as his authority extended over Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Jefferson counties and a part of Dodge. From 1833 to 1842 served in the upper branch of the Territorial legislature, and in 1840 was president of that body. In 1858 was elected mayor of Milwaukee, and in 1866 and 1867 was member of the assembly. Member of the common council for years, retiring in 1872. *The Milwaukee Sentinel* said of him, in noticing his death: "He was among those of sterling worth who helped to develop the great state, and his name is upon every page of Milwaukee's history."

Theodore Rodolf, born in the canton of Argovia, Switzerland, October 17, 1815; died in La Crosse, Wis., February 12, 1892. Graduate of the college of Aaran, and the University of Zurich. When seventeen years old he came to America and settled in La Fayette county, Wis.

Appointed receiver of the land office in La Crosse in 1853. Was mayor in 1868-70, member of the assembly during the same year, and presidential elector in 1864. Mr. Rodolf took an influential part in the establishment of the Swiss colony of New Glarus. (See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., p. 419.)

Patrick J. Rooney, born in County Down, Ireland, February 14, 1839; died in Kewaunee, Wis., February 3, 1892. Came to America with his father in 1846. The family settled on a farm in the town of Pierce, Kewaunee county, in 1849. Served in Company A, 27th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 to the close of the war. In 1874 was elected clerk of the circuit court of Kewaunee county, which office he held for twelve years. In 1889 was elected county judge.

William Harkness Sampson, born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 13, 1808; died in Tacoma, Wash., February 5, 1892. Educated at Ovid Academy, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in the state of New York. Licensed to preach in 1834. In 1838 moved to Michigan, where he had charge of Schoolcraft Academy; in 1841 he was at the head of Carlisle Academy in Indiana. In 1842 came to Wisconsin, and had much to do with the establishment of Lawrence University. Was a charter trustee of that institution; in 1848-50 was principal of the preparatory department, and from 1853 to 1857 professor of mathematics. The last few years of his life he had devoted to the interests of Puget Sound University, in Tacoma.

H. R. Savage, born in Great Barrington, Mass., May 11, 1823; died in Waukesha, Wis., January 10, 1892. In 1843 settled in the town of Merton, Waukesha county, and spent forty years of his life there. Since 1884 he had resided in Waukesha, and was actively interested in the welfare of that community.

A. Hyatt Smith, born in New York city, February 5, 1814; died in Janesville, Wis., October 16, 1892. Admitted to practice in the courts of New York city in 1835, and in the supreme court of New York the following year. On November 22, 1842, arrived in Janesville. In 1846 commenced operating the first mill in that town. In 1847 elected to the state constitutional convention, and served as attorney-general. In 1848 President Polk appointed him United States attorney. In 1853 he was Janesville's first mayor, and in 1857 was again elected to the mayoralty. In 1847 organized a company to build a plank road between Janesville and Milwaukee. "He devoted the best years of his life to the service of the public, without any profit and the sacrifice of several hundred thousand dollars of his private fortune," says *The Janesville Gazette*, in commenting on his death.

Mrs. Josephine Smith (*née* Forseyh), born in Montreal, Canada, August 31, 1822; died in Green Bay, Wis., December 14, 1891. October 7, 1832,

she with her parents arrived in Green Bay. In 1838 removed to Prairie du Chien, where she married John Snavelly, an orderly sergeant in the 1st United States cavalry. Accompanied her husband to the Mexican War and remained with him till it was over. At its close returned to Green Bay and settled. Left a widow in 1848, in 1850 she married Michael Smith.

Reeder Smith, born in Pittston, Pa., January 11, 1804; died in Appleton, Wis., January 25, 1892. In 1831 he was received into the Genesee M. E. conference, and for sixty-one years labored unremittingly for the interests of his denomination. Came to Appleton in 1847 from Albion, Michigan, and is regarded as the founder of the former city, and of Lawrence University. In 1853 was instrumental in founding the city of New London. A man of extraordinary energy in his youth, and in his old age only physically enfeebled, he retained an active interest in public affairs throughout.

Simeon L. Smith, born in 1821; died near Waldo, Sheboygan county, Wis., February 9, 1892. At the age of seventeen, enlisted and served as a private during the Seminole war (1838), and was probably the last pensioner of that war living in the state. Was one of the early lumbermen on the Upper Wisconsin river, and in 1845 settled in Sheboygan county,

Mrs. Alanson Sweet, died at Evanston, Ill., September 7, 1892, widow of Alanson Sweet, one of the first settlers of Milwaukee, having arrived there in 1835.

Vernon Tichenor, born in Amsterdam, N. Y., August, 1815; died in Waukesha, Wis., January 20, 1892. He received his higher education at Union College, Schenectady, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1838. The next year came to Wisconsin and settled in Prairieville, now Waukesha. Was the first lawyer to locate there, and held many public offices in town and village; was at one time a member of the assembly. During the War of Secession was draft commissioner, and for many years a member of the board of trustees of Carroll College and for a long time president of that board. He was closely identified with the abolition movement and the conduct of the "under-ground railway," and in every way showed his active interest in state and national affairs.

Thompson M. Warren, born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Me., May 10, 1812; died in Baraboo, Wis., February 26, 1892. Was a bookseller in New York and Albany, and in 1841 came to Chicago and three years later to Mineral Point, Wis. A few years later settled in Sauk City, where he and his brothers engaged in banking. In 1867 settled in Baraboo, and has been president of the First National Bank, and mayor of the city for three terms. He was emphatically a business man, and the large estate he left testifies to his energy and sagacity.

Norman Washburn, born in Franklin county, Vt., July 14, 1801; died in Millville, Grant county, Wis., November 9, 1891. He moved to Pennsylvania in 1825, and from there to Millville, in 1846. *The Grant County Herald* says of him: "He was most true and loyal to his friends, the party of his choice, and to his country in its hour of need and peril."

Charles K. Wells, born in Waterville, Me, December 22, 1817; died in Milwaukee, Wis., January 4, 1892. Entered Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1838, remaining there only two years. Graduated from Yale with the class of '42, and for several years after this was engaged in teaching. January 21, 1846, was admitted to the bar of Virginia, and practiced law in Rocky Mount, Franklin county, until his removal to Milwaukee in 1847. In 1852 formed a partnership with Jerome R. Brigham, which with one exception is the oldest law firm in Milwaukee. In 1880 Horace A. J. Upham was admitted to the firm and the name changed to Wells, Brigham & Upham. Mr. Wells was appointed post-master in Milwaukee by President Lincoln, and served from June 1, 1864, to October 6, 1866. He never held many public offices, but was always interested in municipal legislation; as a lawyer was connected with many of the most important cases in Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual state appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Disbursements.

Expenditures, year ending November 30, 1892—	
Books	\$3,552 52
Salaries of library assistants.....	1,236 99
Official traveling expenses of secretary and librarian.....	218 90
New typewriter	125 00
Freight and express.....	92 74
Library supplies.....	59 51
Art gallery supplies.....	21 35
Drayage	21 25
Telegrams.....	2 04
Miscellaneous.....	43 60
	<hr/>
	\$5,373 90
	<hr/>

Receipts.

Unexpended balance, December 1, 1891.....	\$50 15
Annual state appropriation, 1892.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Overdraft advanced by Secretary Thwaites, and due him from state appropriation for 1893.....	\$5,050 15
	<hr/>
	323 75
	<hr/>

The report of the auditing committee, on file with the corresponding secretary, gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law.

Gifts to our library are many and of considerable importance; we make large gains in the exchange of our publications with kindred societies and with specialists; and our system of exchange of duplicates with other libraries is increasingly fruitful. But the day is past when a large public library can rely solely or even largely on chance gifts and exchanges, or on bargains at auction sales and second-hand book-stalls. These methods, while essential and not to be despised, are of secondary importance; a live library must receive its chief nourishment from a purchasing fund.

The point has been reached in the history of our library when larger resources are imperatively demanded. Activity in historical study, and indeed in all studies, was never so great as now; books of the utmost importance are pouring from the presses of Europe and America in phenomenal numbers: it is impossible with our present means satisfactorily to keep abreast of the tide. At home, the rapid growth of the State University, especially the establishment here of the new school of economics, political science and history, and the summer school of teachers, has greatly increased the demands upon our shelves, both in variety and extent. The general growth of culture throughout the state brings to us from year to year larger numbers of Wisconsin scholars outside of University circles; and the number of those from neighboring states who seek this repository of books steadily grows. After deducting salaries of assistants and miscellaneous expenses from our annual state appropriation, there is left to us but the paltry sum of about \$3,500 for the purchase of books. Were our purchasing fund doubled, it would barely meet the necessities of the case; even then, the institution would be doing its work at far less expense than any library of similar importance in the United States, both as to purchases and salary list. The management of the Society has been

able, by dint of tireless energy spurred by the keenest enthusiasm, for forty years to keep it fairly in step with its compeers; at no time, as will be shown by our report of accessions, have richer results been obtained than during the year just closed, yet we must remember that the State, the West, and the country are making giant strides; what was good library growth a dozen or more years ago does not now suffice; we must expand with our surroundings, if we are to maintain our position and properly serve the people of the commonwealth.

A serious effort should be made at the forthcoming meeting of the legislature to secure an increased appropriation for the Society. If the situation were fully understood by the law-makers, there would be no doubt of the result.

The Binding Fund.

It was reported by the treasurer a year ago that the cash and securities in the binding fund amounted to \$20,493.60. The net increase, including the sale of our Texas land, during the year ending November 30, 1892—after deducting annual appropriations for binding and binding clerk's salary, and fees for recording mortgages—was \$2,503.94. The details are given in the full and explicit report of Treasurer Proudfit who, without compensation, is doing valuable work for the Society in the management of its private funds.

The present condition of the fund is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$22,997 54
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	400 00
Total.....	\$24,397 54

A year ago we reported that negotiations were in progress for the sale of our land in Coleman county, Texas, at \$3 per acre. The sale was consummated in January last, the property netting us \$1,800 after all expenses of conveyancing.

¹ The notes are as follows: One-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper (deceased), \$300; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100; total, \$400. They are, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, in the hands of the corresponding secretary.

As was reported a year ago, the late Dr. Lyman C. Draper willed to the Society his library, and certain personal property consisting chiefly of mining stocks. The Draper homestead on West Washington avenue, Madison, was to come to us after the death of his widow. The committee, as previously reported, purchased the widow's dower right, and came at once into full possession of the homestead, December 1, 1891. This property, accreted to the binding fund, was placed in charge of a select sub-committee, with full powers of management. The committee went to considerable expense, as will be seen by the treasurer's report, in repairing the dwelling, which was sadly in need of renovation, and placing it and the grounds in proper condition for rental. The premises have been let since the first of May last, under a year's lease, for thirty dollars per month. It may possibly be deemed good policy, in time, to sell the property; but this cannot be done except by special consent of the legislature, and legislation to this effect will doubtless be asked for at the coming session.

The committee is informed by the executors of the Draper estate that, despite the terms of the will, the Society will realize from the settlement but little if anything beyond the homestead. The mining stocks, which constitute the chief part of the personal property, appear to have no market value, and the estate is encumbered with debts and bequests; for the payment of the latter, the executors have as yet devised no method. It was the intention of Dr. Draper to be generous to the Society he loved so well, but it transpires that he did not appreciate the precarious condition of his estate, dying apparently in the belief that he was leaving to us property of considerable value.

Section 4 of the act approved March 4, 1853, creating this corporation, limits the amount of property we can acquire to the value of ten thousand dollars; as our holdings are now worth fully a million, it is time that steps be taken to remove this unnecessary barrier to our growth, heretofore

unheeded, but liable at some time if uncorrected to give us trouble.

The Antiquarian Fund.

The balance in the antiquarian fund last year was \$1,317.11. As will be seen from the treasurer's detailed report, the increase during the year ending November 30, 1892, was \$224.85 (from interest on loans, and one half the receipts from membership dues, and the sale of duplicates), leaving the present condition:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$1,541 96
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	30 00
Total.....	\$1,571 96

The by-laws governing this fund prescribe that its income "shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the state of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings, or other objects of historic interest."

We have drawn attention in previous reports to the importance of stimulating the antiquarian fund. The principal should reach at least \$5,000 before we touch the income, and \$10,000 would be more in accordance with our needs. At the present rate of increase, it will be several years before the \$5,000 minimum can be reached and the fund become available.

An effort would have been made by the corresponding secretary, during the year just closed, to secure subscriptions to the fund from members and friends of the Society, to the end that it might speedily be placed upon a working basis; but the movement in behalf of the Draper-Durrie special portrait fund rendered it inexpedient to push the former. During the coming year, the antiquarian fund will be brought to the attention of the people. Public-spirited citizens can find no more worthy object for their gifts and bequests than this antiquarian fund, designed

¹ The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary are as follows, one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$10; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20; total, \$30.

to keep at home Wisconsin archæological remains and historic relics. As it is, too many such have already been attracted to eastern museums with large purses.

DRAPER-DURRIE PORTRAIT FUND.

Early in the fiscal year (December, 1891), the corresponding secretary circulated a subscription paper among the members of the Society to raise a fund for procuring for the gallery an oil portrait of the late Dr. Draper. So liberal was the response that enough money was accumulated for two portraits, the sum being \$238. With the permission of the subscribers, the secretary engaged Prof. James R. Stuart, of Madison, to paint portraits of both Dr. Draper and Librarian Durrie. Following is a statement of the disposition of the fund:

Dr.

Amount subscribed..... \$ 238 00

1892.

Cr.

Jan. 16.	J. R. Stuart, for Draper portrait and frame...	\$ 125 00	
Feb. 8.	J. R. Stuart, for Durrie portrait, without frame	100 00	
Mch. 17.	Sheasby & Smith, Madison, frame for Durrie portrait	12 50	
			237 50
	Balance, donated to antiquarian fund		50

Following is the list of subscribers:

Milwaukee — John Johnston, Samuel Marshall, Howard Morris, Daniel Wells, Jr.

Watertown — Theodore Prentiss.

La Crosse — G. Van Steenwyck.

Cincinnati — Robert Clarke.

Kilbourn City — Jonathan Bowman.

Oshkosh — Philetus Sawyer.

Louisville, Ky. — Reuben T. Durrett.

Janesville — James Sutherland.

Madison — R. B. Anderson, J. M. Bowman, E. von Briesen, R. Bunn, Elisha Burdick, George B. Burrows, J. D. Butler, J. H. Carpenter, J. B. Cassoday, T. C. Chamberlin, C. P. Chapman, F. K. Conover, George P. Delaplaine, M. R. Doyon, Philo Dunning, D. S. Durrie, Lucius Fairchild, S. D. Hastings, Dr. J. Hobbins, A. H. Hollister, Wm. Jacobs, J. A. Johnson, B. W. Jones, Alex. Kerr, Wm. P. Lyon, Simeon Mills, W. A. P.

Morris, John G. McMynn, F. W. Oakley, W. J. Park, J. B. Parkinson, S. U. Pinney, F. F. Proudfit, Wayne Ramsay, D. J. Scampton, S. L. Sheldon, Halle Steensland, B. J. Stevens, G. L. Storer, R. G. Thwaites, W. A. Tracy, Frederick J. Turner, N. B. Van Slyke, Wm. Vroman, H. W. Williams, J. G. Zehnter.

The accounts have been duly examined and approved by the auditing committee, and its report filed with the librarian.

It is fortunate that we were able to secure for the gallery a portrait from life, of Mr. Durrie. A fortnight after it was completed and hung, he was stricken with fatal illness; the work could not have been satisfactorily executed had it not been done when it was. As it is, we now have excellent portraits of both Draper and Durrie, appropriately hanging side by side upon our walls, and have cause to congratulate ourselves upon having done a good work in time that we hope may last all time.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Washington, D. C., December 29-31, 1891. We were represented at this yearly gathering of the historical workers of the country, in the person of the corresponding secretary. This was the first time that the Wisconsin Society had sent a delegate, although we have from the inception of the association been a member and taken an active interest in its affairs. The next meeting will be held in Chicago, in 1893, during the World's Fair, when most of the learned American societies will hold interesting conferences. It is important that hereafter we be represented at each meeting of the association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the fourteenth annual conference of the American Library Association, held at Lakewood, N. J., — with side sessions at Baltimore and Washington — May 16-21, 1892, the Society was represented by the then acting librarian, Mr. Bradley. These annual reunions of library specialists are of great practical good to all concerned; here, the wisdom and experience of all is made common property, and

here is cultivated the *esprit du corps* of the profession. They deserve our cordial co-operation and at them we should yearly be represented. The association will hold its next meeting in Chicago, during the Columbian Exposition.

THE SOCIETY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This brings us to a consideration of the Society's contemplated exhibit at the Exposition. The committee have decided that it is impracticable to make a large display: (1) It has no money of its own to spend for such purpose; (2) the appropriation from the state board of World's Fair managers is but \$400, which will not go far in the construction of cases, mounting of specimens, and transportation; (3) in ethnology, archæology, and historical relics it cannot enter the lists with the Smithsonian Institution, the Peabody Museum, and several other large eastern collections, the accumulation of which has cost princely fortunes. What we can do, will be done. We can make a creditable display with our native copper implements and selected specimens of Wisconsin stone tools; a few unique relics can be shown, such as those appertaining to Daniel Boone, and our priceless Perrot *ostensorium*. These are to be exhibited in Department M, occupying the gallery of the northern half of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. In the Wisconsin state building we shall have on exhibition a collection of bound books by Wisconsin writers, to be accompanied by an exhaustive Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors, of which mention is made below.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

During the year there has issued from the state press Vol. XII. of Wisconsin Historical Collections. Great care in its preparation has been taken by the editor; and it is believed, from the pleasant treatment the book has received at the hands of critics, that it will be found useful to students of Wisconsin history.

The Second Triennial Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery is issuing from the press at the present time, and will soon be

ready for delivery. It will show a creditable growth in our portrait collections the past three years. The Society now owns a hundred and sixty-eight oil portraits; twenty-eight busts and medallions in marble, bronze, and plaster; and twenty-eight life-size crayon and process portraits. It has, too, upon its walls a considerable collection of miscellaneous framed pictures, some of them of considerable merit. With these has been included in this useful catalogue a classified list of all unbound engravings, lithographs, photographs, etc., in the library portfolios, with a full index of artists and pictures. Thus for the first time the resources of the Society in these particulars are fully shown, and in extent and variety are found to be creditable to the institution.

Another publication now in press is a Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors (Class List No. 2). This will not only be a list of such of the works of Wisconsin writers as are upon the shelves of our library — although we have a large collection of such — but it will include all their published works so far as known; those we do not possess being indicated by an asterisk. The titles embrace books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and reports and papers in society transactions, etc.; while much additional information is given in the numerous foot-notes. This compilation has been a labor of considerable magnitude, involving wide correspondence and laborious research lasting through much of the present year. We know of no similar bibliography of the writers of any American state, and believe the publication will be unique of its kind. Its size will no doubt create general surprise. The volume will contain about three hundred and fifty pages, the names of some nine hundred authors, and in the neighborhood of four thousand seven hundred titles. No doubt some names and titles have been overlooked in the search, and there is reason to believe that inaccuracies may be detected, but these are faults incident to a pioneer undertaking of this character, and will not seriously mar the work.

No doubt by far the greater part of the writings of Wisconsin men and women catalogued in our list are purely

ephemeral in character, yet there is much in the collection that will long endure. The compilers could not sit in judgment as to quality; such is not their office. They have sought to be faithful in research, and rigidly impartial. The result, we have no doubt, will be one of the most interesting and suggestive publications ever sent forth by the Society. It will show to the world, at a time when results in every field of thought and progress are being marshalled for inspection at the Columbian Exposition, that a raw western state, whose people have chiefly been employed in seeking for the material things of life, has in little over half a century contributed in no small degree to the mass as well as to the wealth of American literature.

Other class lists, more modest in size, but of great practical value to the student, will soon follow. During the present winter, a complete catalogue of our newspaper files — one of the choicest collections in America — will be undertaken; and a list of our extensive collection of maps, which embraces many of much historical interest, is in contemplation.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

In addition to the preparation of the Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors, the regular work of the library has been satisfactorily performed during the year. Librarian Durrie retired from active work in March last, leaving us throughout the summer with insufficient help. Upon his death, the last of August, the staff was completely reorganized, with Mr. Bradley as librarian, and has since been in effective condition.

It is with pleasure that we are able to report fair progress on the new card catalogue, a stupendous task which has for the past four years been actively in hand. When complete, perhaps some three or four years hence, we shall have an almost faultless index to our library, both author and subject; it is based upon the most approved modern systems, with special features adapted to our peculiar needs. All of the accessions since the publication of the last printed volume of the catalogue (VII.), May 1, 1887,

have been catalogued under the new rules. The work on accessions previous to that date has systematically proceeded backward through the published volumes, with the result, thus far, that all author cards have been made for Vols. VII., VI., V., IV. and part of III.; some of the subjects in VII. and VI., and a good proportion of subjects in V., IV., and part of III. Upon the completion of the author cards for Vol. III., probably next autumn, the subjects of all the volumes will be fully developed before proceeding further with the authors.

The steady increase in the use of the library has been previously dwelt upon. The reading rooms are frequently much too small for the general crowd of students, especially during afternoons and Saturdays; and the number of advanced students, university professors, and other special investigators who are given the privileges of the alcoves, is now so great as often fully to test our capacity in that direction. This enlarging of our sphere of usefulness is gratifying, but to meet these growing demands we have been obliged to increase our corps of assistants, and, as before noted, seriously need increased purchasing funds as well.

More shelving is necessary on both floors of the library, and the legislature will be requested at its coming session to appropriate a sum sufficient for this purpose. A few miscellaneous mechanical improvements in the library have been made during the year, by the state mechanics, for which work and other courtesies the thanks of the Society are due to Governor Peck, Superintendent of Public Property Briesen, and Assistant Superintendent Vance.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1892:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	1,697	
Books by gift	2,481	
Total books	—	4,178
Pamphlets, by gift	2,070	
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation	30	
Total pamphlets	—	2,100
		<hr/>
Total accessions		6,278
		=====
Present estimated strength of the library:		
Books		75,828
Pamphlets		76,646
		<hr/>
Total		152,474
		=====

We may well congratulate the Society upon the turning of the 150,000-point in the growth of our library; it is a notable event in the history of the institution, and has been brought about by unusually large accessions during the year just passed. That the Society has many and warm friends is evident from the report of accessions by gift.

We note above only such gifts as were not already upon our shelves, and were therefore accessions; these amounted to 4,551 books and pamphlets. The actual number of books and pamphlets accumulated by gift during the year reached the astonishing figure of 9,802; the residue, 5,251 duplicates, will be available for exchanges with other libraries, and are by no means dead material. We are grateful for all gifts, whether duplicates or accessions. The list of givers, below, shows that the Society's correspondents are scattered far and wide through the Old World and the New.

The following book accessions during the period covered by this report are worthy of special notice:

- Baltimore (Md.) American and Commercial Advertiser (newspaper), 1861-64. 5 vols.
- Bancroft, H. H. Chronicles of the builders of the commonwealth; historical character study. Portraits. 6 vols. San Francisco, 1891-92.
- Bartholomew, J. G. (ed.) The graphic atlas and gazetteer of the world. New York, 1891.
- Biblical Review. Vols. 1-6. London, 1846-50.
- British and foreign state papers. London, 1812-84. 75 vols.
- Browning, C. H. Americans of royal descent; a collection of genealogies of American families whose lineage is traced to the legitimate issue of kings. 2d ed. Philadelphia, 1891.
- Bureau of American Republics. Bulletins, 40 vols. Washington, 1891-92.
- Carlier, A. La Republique Americain Etats-Unis. 4 vols. Paris, 1890.
- Carson, H. L. The supreme court of the United States. Portraits. Philadelphia, 1891.
- Curzon, G. N. Persia and the Persian question. Illust. 2 vols. London, 1892.
- Davis, Mrs. Varina J. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate states of America. A memoir by his wife. Portraits, illust. 2 vols. New York, 1891.
- Dublin Review. London, 1836-90. 107 vols.
- Dublin University Magazine, 1833-71. 77 vols.
- Hakluyt society publications. London, 1876-91. 29 vols.
- Harris, W. An historical and critical account of the lives and writings of James I., and Charles I., and of the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II., after the manner of Mr. Bayle, from original writings and state papers. New ed. 5 vols. London, 1814.
- Harrisse, H. The discovery of North America. A critical, documentary, and historic investigation, with an essay on the early cartography of the new world. London, 1892.
- Hayden, Rev. H. E. Virginia genealogists. Wilkes-Barre, 1891.
- Hazlitt, W. C. The livery companies of the city of London; their origin, character, development, and social and political importance. With two colored plates and illust. London, 1892.
- Ireland, J. R. The republic; or, a history of the United States of America in administrations, from the monarchic colonial days to the present times. Portraits. 18 vols. Chicago, 1886-88.
- Julian, J. (ed.) Dictionary of hymnology, setting forth the origin and history of christian hymns of all ages and nations. New York, 1892.
- Lamborn, R. H. Mexican painting and painters. A brief sketch of the development of the Spanish school of painting in Mexico. New York, 1891.

- Letters of William Lee, sheriff and alderman of London; commercial agent of the continental congress in France; and minister to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, 1766-83. Portrait. 3 vols. Brooklyn, 1891. Edited by Worthington C. Ford.
- New York City. The history of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as first president of the United States. Portraits, illust. New York, 1892.
- Newman, J. H. Works. London, 1890-91. 17 vols.
- Ridpath, J. C. Cyclopædia of universal history. Cincinnati, 1890. 4 vols.
- Oxford University. Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714. Oxford, 1891-92. 4 vols.
- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Archivos de museu do Rio de Janeiro. 1876-87. 7 vols.
- Roberts, D. The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, L. India; from drawings made on the spot, by David Roberts, with historical descriptions by the Rev. George Croly. London, 1846-49. 6 vols.
- Rose, G. M. (ed.) A cyclopædia of Canadian biography. Toronto, 1888.
- Royal Asiatic society of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal, 1834-87. 29 vols.
- Salvation Army publications. 92 vols.
- Sargent, C. S. The silva of North America. Illustrated with figures and analyses drawn from nature. Boston, 1892. 2 vols.
- Schem, A. J. Deutsch-Amerikanisches conversations-lexicon. New York, 1869-74. 11 vols.
- Scottish Review, 1882-91. 17 vols.
- Spencer, H. Descriptive sociology; or groups of sociological facts. New York, 1873-81. 8 vols.
- Taylor, F. Portraits of British Americans, by W. Notman, photographer to Her Majesty. With biographical sketches. Montreal, 1865-68. 3 vols.

The book accessions for the year are classified as follows:

Bibliography	60	Natural science	245
Biography	293	Newspapers (bound files)	147
Cyclopædias	12	Patents, American and British.	153
Education	196	Periodicals	605
Fine arts	72	Philology	68
Geography and travels	203	Philosophy and ethics	25
History, American	240	Political science	150
British	35	Religion	239
Foreign (exc. British) ..	129	Sociology, general	948
General	53	Useful arts	144
Literature	161	Total	4,178

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library,
either by gift or purchase:

- Academy. London. (w.)
 Ægis. Madison, Wis. (bi-w.)
 American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. Phila. (q.)
 American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)
 American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
 American Architect. Boston. (w.)
 American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia. (q.)
 American Economic Association, Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)
 American Geologist. Minneapolis. (m.)
 American Historical Association, Papers. New York. (q.)
 American Journal of Archæology. Boston. (q.)
 American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
 American Journal of Psychology. Worcester. (q.)
 American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
 American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
 American Notes and Queries. Philadelphia. (w.)
 American Statistical Association, Publications. Boston. (q.)
 Andover Review. Boston. (m.)
 Antiquary. London. (m.)
 Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
 Arena. Boston. (m.)
 Athenæum. London. (w.)
 Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
 Biblia. Meriden, Conn. (m.)
 Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin, O. (q.)
 Bizarre: Notes and Queries. Manchester, N. H. (m.)
 Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
 Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
 British Record Society. Index Library. London. (q.)
 Canadian Patent Office Record. Ottawa. (m.)
 Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
 Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Cosmopolitan. New York. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, Mass. (q.)
 Dial. Chicago. (semi-m.)

- Discovery of America. Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Dublin Review. Dublin. (q.)
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 Education. Boston. (m.)
 Educational Review. New York. (m.)
 Employer and Employed. Boston. (q.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 English Illustrated Magazine. London. (m.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Hartford Seminary Record. Hartford. (bi-m.)
 Hyde Park Historical Record. Mass. (q.)
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). London. (w.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. Cincinnati. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary Northwest. St. Paul. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Longman's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)
 Magazine of New England History. Newport. (q.)
 Manitoba Gazette. Winnipeg. (w.)
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto, Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Methodist Review. New York. (bi-m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Narragansett Historical Register. Providence, R. I. (q.)
 Nation. New York. (w.)

- National Magazine. New York. (m.)
National Review. London. (m.)
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
New Nation. Boston. (w.)
New World. Boston. (q.)
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
North American Review. New York. (w.)
Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
Notes and Queries. London. (m.)
Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office. Washington. (w.)
Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
Our Day. Boston. (m.)
Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Philadelphia. (q.)
Poet-Lore. Philadelphia. (m.)
Political Science Quarterly. New York. (q.)
Popular Science Monthly. New York. (m.)
Princeton College Bulletin. Princeton, N. J. (q.)
Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston. (q.)
Quarterly Review. London. (q.)
Review of Reviews. London and New York. (m.)
Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record. Salem, Mass. (q.)
Science. New York. W.
Scientific American. New York. (w.)
Scientific American Supplement. New York. (w.)
Scottish Review Paisley. (q.)
Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
Southern Historical Magazine. Charleston, West Va. (m.)
United States Government Publications, Monthly Catalogue of.
University Extension. Philadelphia. (m.)
Westminster Review. London. (m.)
Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)
Yale Review. Boston. (q.)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin journals now regularly received at the library, and bound, all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

ASHLAND.—Ashland Press; Hurley, Gogebic Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

BARRON.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press.

BROWN.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay, State Gazette.

BUFFALO.—Alma, Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Buffalo Co. Republicaner; Mondovi, Buffalo Co. Herald.

BURNETT.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel.

CALUMET.—Chilton Times.

CHIPPEWA.—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times; Chippewa Falls, Catholic Sentinel.

CLARK.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press; Thorp Courier.

COLUMBIA.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

CRAWFORD.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove, Kickapoo Transcript.

DANE.—Belleville, Sugar River Recorder; Madison, Wisconsin Bot-schafter; Madison Daily Democrat; Madison, Daily Cardinal; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison Times, d. and w.; Madison, Wisconsin Staats Zeitung; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, W. C. T. U. State Work, m.; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Stoughton Normannen; Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone; Waupun Times.

DOOR.—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Republican.

DOUGLAS.—Superior, Evening Telegram, d.; Superior Times; Superior Wave; Superior Leader, d.

DUNN.—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News.

EAU CLAIRE.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire News; Eau Claire Weekly Leader.

FLORENCE.—Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader.

FOREST.—Crandon, Forest Republican.

GRANT.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster Teller; Montford Monitor; Platteville, Grant Co. News; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

GREEN.—Albany Vindicator; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE.—Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

IOWA.—Dodgeville Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

JACKSON.—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrillan, Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union and Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.—Elroy Chronicle; Elroy Tribune; Mauston Star; Necedah Republican.

KENOSHA.—Kenosha Union.

KEWAUNEE.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

LA CROSSE.—La Crosse Weekly Chronicle; La Crosse Nord Stern; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

LA FAYETTE.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE.—Antigo Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.—Merrill, Lincoln Co. Advocate; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger.

MANITOWOC.—Manitowoc Nord-Western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

MARATHON.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

MARINETTE.—Marinette Eagle.

MARQUETTE.—Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE (all published in the city).—Abend Post, d.; Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung, s. m.; American School Board Journal, m.; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund; Columbia; Fortschritt der Zeit, s. m.; Evangelisch-Lutherisches; Gemeinde Blatt, s. m.; Germania; Herald; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Daily News; Masonic Tidings, m.; Pneumatic, m.; Realty and Building Record; Rovnost, d.; Saturday Star; Seebote; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph; United States Miller, m.; Evening Wisconsin, d.; Wisconsin Weather and Crop Bulletin, m.; Yenowine's Illustrated News.

MONROE.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Sparta Independent; Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

ONEIDA.—Rhineland, Oneida Co. Herald; Rhineland Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

OZAUKEE.—Cedarburg Weekly News.

PEPIN.—Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

PIERCE.—Maiden Rock, Weekly Press; Prescott, Pierce Co. Plaindealer; River Falls Journal.

POLK.—Osceola, Polk Co. Press.

PORTAGE.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

PRICE.—Kennan Banner, m.; Phillips Times.

RACINE.—Burlington Free Press; Burlington Standard Democrat; Racine Journal; Racine Slavic; Racine Daily Times; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.—Richland Center, Republican Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.

ROCK.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Daily Gazette; Janesville Weekly Recorder; Milton Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.

SAUK.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City, Pionier am Wisconsin.

SAWYER.—Hayward, Journal News.

SHAWANO.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.

TAYLOR.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News.

TREMPEALEAU.—Arcadia Leader; Independence Wave.

VERNON.—Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor.

WALWORTH.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn Blade; Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater Register; Whitewater Gazette.

WASHBURN.—Shell Lake Watchman.

WASHINGTON.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat; West Bend Washington Co. Pilot.

WAUKESHA.—Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA.—New London Enterprise and Times; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca, Waupaca Co. Republican.

WAUSHARA.—Plainfield Sun; Wautoma, Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Weekly Northwestern; Oshkosh Weekly Times; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD.—Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

- Chicago, Home Visitor. (m.)
- Chicago, Northwestern Lumberman. (w.)
- Chicago, Standard. (w.)
- Chicago Times. (d.)
- Chicago Tribune. (d.)
- Chicago, World's Columbian Exposition. (m.)
- Davenport, Iowa, Churchman. (m.)
- Hartford, Conn., Traveler's Record. (m.)
- London Graphic. (w.)
- London, Illustrated London News. (w.)
- New Orleans Times-Democrat. (d.)
- New York, Cook's Excursionist. (m.)
- New York, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. (w.)
- New York, Harper's Weekly.
- New York Independent. (w.)
- New York, A Pointer. (m.)
- New York Tribune. (d.)
- New York, The Voice. (w.)
- New York World. (d.)
- Omaha, Nebr., Bohemian Voice. (m.)
- Paris, France, Republique Française. (d.)
- St. Paul Pioneer Press. (d.)
- San Francisco Chronicle. (d.)
- Washington, D. C., National Tribune. (w.)
- Washington Post. (d.)
- Washington, D. C., Woman's Tribune. (w.)
- Winona, Minn., Westlicher Herald. (d.)

AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS

have been received as follows:

E. R. Balsley, Fayetteville—Land patent from the state of New York to Levi Bishop, of six hundred acres of land in town of Manlius, Montgomery county, New York, dated July 9, 1790, with signature of George Clinton as governor. Has the great seal of the state of New York, encased in parchment.

E. E. Bryant, Madison—Autograph letter of Horace Greeley, New York, Oct. 14, 1860, to General Bryant, then of Monroe, Wis., on giving a lecture at that place.

John R. Crooker, Basco Station, Dane County—Return of Capt. J. M. B. Steward, Co. F., Archer's Battalion Reserves, C. S. A., for July, 1864.

Taken from Fort Mahone, near Petersburg, Va., April, 1865, by John Green, Wisconsin volunteers.

Executors of Lapham estate, Oconomowoc — I. A. Lapham's field-notes and civil engineer papers, Milwaukee & Rock River Canal Co., 1833-47.

William Masters, Weyauwega — Commissions of Ashahel Howell, as justice of the peace in Medina county, Ohio, signed by Robert Lucas, Joseph Vance, Wilson Shannon, and Mordecai Bartley, governors, 1833, 1837, 1840, and 1846.

W. A. P. Morris, Madison — Receipt given to Gen. Jacob Morris, Cooperstown, N. Y., by Henry Phinney, treasurer of the Otsego Auxiliary African Colonization society, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1829, for subscription of \$10.

B. Onderkirk, Merrimac — Parchment deed of lands in Albany county, N. Y., dated May 2, 1789, between John T. Roosevelt, of New York city, party of the first part, and Isaac Onderkirk, of Albany, of second part, lands in county of Albany, N. Y.

D. H. Pulcifer, Shawano — Returns of La Crosse post office for 1852-54.

Sam. Ryan, Appleton — Court warrants issued in Dinwiddie county, Va., as follows: George II., 27th year of reign [1753]; Dec. 12, May 9, June 22, and July 23, 1791.

Purchased — A. L. S. of J. D. Doty, as governor of Wisconsin Territory, June 26, 1841.

The following autographs were the gift of Hon. Simon Gratz, Philadelphia:

Abert, John T., colonel of engineers.

Antrobus, Gibbs Crawford, British chargé d'affaires.

Ashley, William H., first lieutenant-governor of Missouri.

Atwater, Jeremiah, president of Dickinson college, Pa., and other colleges.

Badger, George E., cabinet officer.

Baker, David J., U. S. senator from Illinois.

Baldwin, Henry, judge of U. S. supreme court.

Barber, Francis, colonel in revolutionary war.

Barker, Jacob, merchant. (The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet.)

Barnum, Phineas T., showman.

Bateman, Ephraim, U. S. senator from New Jersey.

Bayard, John, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.

Bee, Thomas, member continental congress from South Carolina.

Benton, Thomas Hart (2), U. S. senator.

Bingham, William, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.

Bland, Theodorick, member continental congress from Virginia.

Bonaparte, Joseph, king of Spain.

Boudinot, Elias, member continental congress from New Jersey.

Bowen, Ephraim, colonel in revolutionary war.

- Boyd, Linn, speaker of house of representatives.
Bradbury, James W., U. S. senator from Maine.
Branch, John, cabinet officer.
Brown, John, member continental congress from Rhode Island.
Burke, Edmund (2), U. S. commissioner of patents.
Cadwalader, Lambert, member continental congress from New Jersey.
Campbell, David, governor of Virginia.
Campbell, Lewis D., member of congress from Ohio, and diplomat.
Careys, Matthew, publisher and author.
Clay, Henry, American statesman.
Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume (Duc de Feltre), French general and minister of state.
Clark, James, governor of Kentucky.
Colden, Cadwallader D., lawyer and author.
Condict, Lewis, physician and member of congress from New Jersey.
Coxe, Tench (2), member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Dano, Samuel W., U. S. senator from Connecticut.
Delano, Columbus, cabinet officer.
Dickinson, Philemon, member continental congress from Delaware.
Dodge, A. C., U. S. senator from Iowa.
Drayton, William, colonel in war of 1812-15; president of Bank of United States.
Duffield, Samuel, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Eaton, William, Tripolitan war.
Ellet, Elizabeth F., author.
Ellicott, Joseph, founder of Buffalo, N. Y.
Ellsworth, Henry L., U. S. commissioner of patents.
Ewing, James, brig.-general of Pennsylvania troops in revolutionary war.
Fairfield, John, U. S. senator from and governor of Maine.
Fitch, Eleazer T., educator.
Foote, Henry S., U. S. senator from Mississippi.
Forsyth, John, cabinet officer.
Galloway, Joseph, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Gardner, Joseph, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Gore, Mrs. Catherine F., English novelist.
Granger, Gideon, cabinet officer.
Gwin, William M., U. S. senator from California.
Hale, John P., U. S. senator from New Hampshire.
Hale, Salma, historian.
Hamilton, Paul, cabinet officer.
Hanna, Robert, U. S. senator from Indiana.
Hand, Edward, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Hannegan, E. A., U. S. senator from Indiana.
Harper, Joseph M., governor of New Hampshire.
Harper, Robert G., U. S. senator from Maryland.

Haywood, William H., Jr., U. S. senator from North Carolina.
Hazen, Moses, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Henderson, John, U. S. senator from Mississippi.
Henshaw, David, cabinet officer.
Higginson, Stephen, member continental congress from Massachusetts.
Hitchcock, Edward, geologist; president of Amherst college.
Hobbie, Selah R., assistant postmaster-general of U. S.
Howard, Tilghman A., member of congress from Indiana; chargé d'affaires to Texas.
Hülsermann, Chevalier, Austrian minister to the U. S.
Huntington, Jedediah, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Irvine, William, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Irving, William, member of congress and author; brother of Washington Irving.
Jackson, David, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Jones, William, cabinet officer.
Kaufman, David S., one of the first members of congress from Texas.
Kavanagh, Edward, governor of Maine.
Kean, John, member continental congress from South Carolina.
Kendall, Amos, cabinet officer.
Kent, James, chancellor of New York; legal writer.
King, T. Butler, member of congress and politician.
Laceys, John, brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops in revolutionary war.
Lawrence, John, member continental congress from New York.
Lawrence, Abbott, United States minister to England.
Lawrence, William Beach, governor of Rhode Island; author.
Latrobe, John H. B., philanthropist, lawyer, and author.
Leake, Walter, governor of Mississippi; U. S. senator.
Lee, Arthur, member continental congress from Virginia.
Lee, Henry, member continental congress from Virginia.
Lee, Richard Bland, member continental congress from Virginia.
Lenc, James M., member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Letcher, Robert P., governor of Kentucky.
Lewis, Dixon H., U. S. senator from Alabama.
Lewis, Jacob, commodore in war of 1812-15.
Long, Stephen H., explorer; chief of topographical engineers.
Lord, David N., author.
Mann, Horace, member of congress; educator.
Madison, James, president of United States.
Maskelyne, Nevil, astronomer.
Mason, John Y., cabinet officer.
McClelland, Robert, cabinet officer.
McMahon, John V. L., lawyer and author.

- Meredith, Samuel, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Merrick, William D., U. S. senator from Maryland.
Mifflin, Thomas, major-general in revolutionary war.
Mitchell, Samuel L., U. S. senator from N. Y.; physician and scientist.
Montholon, Marquis de, French minister to the United States.
Morris, Charles, commodore U. S. navy.
Morris, Edward J., U. S. minister to Turkey; author.
Morris, Jacob, officer in revolutionary war.
Morton, Jackson, U. S. senator from Florida; member of confederate congress.
Muhlenberg, F. A., member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Muhlenberg, Peter, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Nelson, Hugh, U. S. minister to Spain; member of congress.
Noble, James, U. S. senator from Indiana.
Otis, Samuel A., member continental congress from Massachusetts.
Pageot, Alphonse, French chargé d'affaires to United States.
Patterson, Samuel, brigadier-general of Delaware troops in revolutionary war.
Paulding, James K., cabinet officer.
Payne, John, Protestant Episcopal bishop.
Pearce, James Alfred, U. S. senator from Maryland.
Peters, Richard, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Pettit, Charles, member continental congress from Pennsylvania.
Phillips, William, benefactor of Andover seminary.
Pickens, Israel (2), governor of Alabama.
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham.
Platt, Richard, colonel in revolutionary war.
Poinsett, Joel R., cabinet officer.
Potter, James, brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops in revolutionary war.
Poussin, William Tell, French minister to the United States.
Ralston, Robert, merchant and philanthropist.
Read, Jacob, member continental congress from South Carolina.
Reed, Joseph, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Reed, Thomas B., U. S. senator from Mississippi.
Reynolds, John, governor of Illinois.
Ripley, Eleazer W., general in war of 1812-15.
Rodney, Thomas, member continental congress from Delaware.
Robbins, Asher, U. S. senator from Rhode Island.
Rush, Richard, cabinet officer.
Saunders, Romulus M., U. S. minister to Spain.
Seward, William H., cabinet officer.
Seymour, Horatio, governor of New York; democratic candidate for president of United States.
Simons, James, major in revolutionary war.

Skinner, Charles W., commodore U. S. navy.
Slade, William, governor of Vermont.
Slaughter, Gabriel, governor of Kentucky.
Smith, Gerrit, anti-slavery advocate; member of congress.
Smith, Nathan R., eminent surgeon.
Smith, Robert, cabinet officer.
Smith, Samuel, lieutenant-colonel in revolutionary war.; brigadier-general in war of 1812-15; U. S. senator from Maryland.
Southard, Samuel L., cabinet officer.
Southwick, Solomon, editor and politician.
Spencer, John C., cabinet officer.
Stewart, Walter, brevet brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Stuart, Philip, colonel in revolutionary war.
Talleyrand, French statesman.
Taney, Roger B., cabinet officer.
Ten Broeck, Abraham, brigadier-general of New York troops in revolutionary war.
Tipton, John, U. S. senator from Indiana.
Thomas, Isaiah, author of "The History of Painting."
Thompson, J. B., U. S. senator from Kentucky.
Thompson, Waddy, U. S. minister to Mexico.
Thomson, Charles, secretary of continental congress.
Trotter, James F., U. S. senator from Mississippi.
Troup, Robert (2), colonel in revolutionary war.
Turner, James, governor of North Carolina.
Turner, Sharon, historian.
Tyler, John, president of United States.
Upshur, Able P., cabinet officer.
Vaughan, Rt. Hon. Charles R. (2), British minister to United States.
Vaughan, John, merchant and philanthropist.
Wadsworth, Jeremiah, member of continental congress from Conn.
Walsh, Robert, author.
Walworth, Reuben H., chancellor of New York.
Wayne, Anthony, major-general in revolutionary war.
Weir, Robert W., painter.
Wentworth, John, member of congress from Illinois.
Whewell, William, eminent English philosopher and scholar.
Whittingham, William R., Protestant Episcopal bishop.
Wilkinson, James, brigadier-general in revolutionary war.
Windham, Rt. Hon. William, eminent English orator and statesman.
Wolcott, Oliver, cabinet officer.
Woodbury, Levi (2), cabinet officer.
Wright, William, U. S. senator from New York.
Yates, Peter W., member of continental congress from New York.
Young, Richard M., U. S. senator from Illinois.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Abbelen, P. M., Milwaukee	1	.....
Adams, Charles Francis, Boston	2	.....
Ægis, Publishers of, Madison	1	.....
Alden, Levi, Madison*	26	.....
Aldrich, Charles, Des Moines, Iowa	1	.....
Allen, Mrs. Margaret Andrews, Madison	51	28
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.	88	472
association for advancement of science.	26	.....
board of commissioners of foreign missions.	5	1
book company, Chicago	1	.....
forestry association, Washington, D. C. ....	.....	2
geographical society, New York	3	.....
historical association.	1	.....
Jewish historical association, Washington. ....	.....	1
philological association, Boston	1	.....
philosophical association, Philadelphia.	17	1
Ames, John G., Washington	2	.....
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.	1	.....
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison*	29	88
Anderson, W. A., Milwaukee .....	.....	40
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass. ....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, New York*	4	32
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.	1	5
Appleton, W. S., Boston	1	.....
Astor library, New York .....	.....	1
Baldwin, Charles C., Cleveland, O.	1	4
Ball, T. H., Crown Point, Ind.	1	.....
Barnes, Charles R., Madison	2	4
Barron county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Bart, S. O., Milwaukee .....	.....	6
Barton, Edmund M., Worcester, Mass.* .....	.....	9
Barton, W. E., Wellington, O.	2	.....
Bascom, John, Williamstown, Mass. ....	.....	1
Bashford, Robert M.	1	1
Bate, Mrs. Amelia W., Milwaukee	1	.....
Beach, Horace, Prairie du Chien, Wis. ....	.....	1
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee	4	.....
Berry, John M., Worcester, Mass. ....	.....	1
Bestor, O. P., Beloit	3	5
Bird, George W., Madison .....	.....	1
Black River Falls Banner .....	.....	1
Blackwell, Sarah E., Washington	1	.....
Blair, Emma H., Madison	2	.....
Blanchard, Rufus, Chicago	1	.....
Blue, A., Toronto, Canada	1	.....
Boppe, Carl Herman, Milwaukee.	30	.....
Boston associated charities .....	.....	1
children's aid society .....	.....	1
city auditor.	1	.....
city hospital.	1	.....

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Boston city messenger	1	.....
public library	3	2
Bostonian society, Boston .....	.....	3
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine .....	.....	1
Bradlee, Caleb B., Boston	3	22
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison	21	13
Brant, S. A., Madison	8	12
Brier, Warren J., River Falls	3	.....
Briesen, E. von, Madison	17	28
Bristol, Miss Elsie, Madison	5	.....
British patent office, London	138	.....
Brock, R. A., Richmond, Va.	1	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library	1	1
Brown county board of supervisors	1	.....
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison	1	.....
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada	2	3
Buckman, George R., Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society	1	1
library .....	.....	1
society of natural sciences .....	.....	1
Bugby, Mrs. Mary A., St. Augustine, Fla.	1	1
Bull, Storm, Madison * .....	.....	.....
Bureau of American Republics, Washington	42	1
Burnett county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Burrough, William F., Delaware Water Gap, Pa.	1	.....
Burton, John E., Milwaukee	3	11
Bushnell, Allen R., Madison .....	.....	1
Butler, James D., Madison *	88	424
California, university of, Berkeley	6	2
Cambridge (Eng.) public free library .....	.....	1
Cameron, Angus, La Crosse	13	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto, Canada	9	.....
Canfield, William H., Baraboo	1	.....
Cayuga county (N. Y.) historical society, Auburn	1	.....
Chamberlin, Thomas C., Chicago	1	20
Chandler, Willard H., Madison	11	.....
Chaney, Josiah B., St. Paul, Minn.	1	.....
Chase, Fred A., Lowell, Mass.	1	.....
Cheever, D. G., Clinton .....	.....	2
Chicago and Northwestern railroad company .....	.....	2
board of education	1	.....
board of trade	1	.....
historical society .....	.....	3
Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company .....	.....	4
public library .....	.....	1
Sunset club	1	.....
university of .....	.....	9
Cilley, J. P., Rockland, Me.	4	.....
Cincinnati public library	1	1
Civil Service Record, Boston	2	.....
Clark, C. S., Milwaukee	1	.....

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Cobb, William H., Boston.....	1	9
Cole, Theodore L., Washington.....	19	71
Columbia college, New York.....	1	1
Columbia county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Comstock, George C., Madison.....	3	4
Connecticut academy of arts and sciences, New Haven historical society, Hartford.....	9 1	..... 1
Cook, E. H., New York.....	1	.....
Cornell university, Ithica, N. Y.....	3	1
library.....	2	.....
Corseott, John, Madison.....	1	.....
Crist, F. A., London.....	1	.....
Crooker, J. H., Helena, Montana.....	3	.....
Dante society, Boston.....	1	.....
Davenport (Iowa) academy of natural sciences....	4	.....
Daves, Graham, New Bern, N. C.....	1	.....
De Guerville, A. B., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Denver (Colo.) public library.....	16	27
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	1	.....
District of Columbia health officer.....	3	.....
Dodge, Arthur J., Madison *.....	28	8
Dodge, J. G., Duluth, Minn.....	.....	19
Douglas county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Downer college, Fox Lake.....	.....	2
Dreer, Ferdinand J., Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Drexel institute, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Drowne, Henry T., New York.....	1	.....
Dryden, John, Toronto, Canada.....	.....	1
Dunn county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Durand, Mrs. Loyal, Milwaukee *.....	.....	.....
Durrie, Miss Anna, Madison.....	46	.....
Edmonds, E. B., Beaver Dam.....	.....	164
Egypt exploration fund, London.....	2	.....
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.....	1	2
Essex (Mass.) institute, Salem, Mass.....	1	.....
Estabrook, Charles E., Madison.....	5	25
Everest, Miss Kate A., Madison.....	1	.....
Fairchild, Lucius, Madison *.....	324	230
Flint, A. S., Madison.....	.....	2
Florence county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Flower, Frank A., Superior.....	1	.....
Foot, Allen R., Washington.....	.....	2
Foster, Joseph, Portsmouth, N. H.....	.....	1
Foster, William, Providence, R. I.....	.....	2
Frank, Michael, Kenosha.....	.....	1
Franklin institute, Philadelphia.....	36	18
French, A. D. Weld, Boston.....	1	.....
Fuller, Mrs. Emeline L., Marshfield, Wis.....	1	.....
Fuller, Mrs. H. A., Milwaukee.....	1	.....

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Georgia historical society, Savannah		1
Giles, Miss Ella A., Madison	1	4
Glasgow, William A., Baltimore, Md	1	
Gneist, Rudolph von, Berlin, Germany	1	
Goff, Emmet S., Madison	4	
Gonner, Nicholas S., Dubuque, Iowa	2	
Goodrich, John R., Milwaukee		1
Gookin, F. W., Chicago	9	
Gordon, George A., Somerville, Mass	1	
Gordon, H. L., Chicago	1	
Gores, J. C., Eau Claire, Wis	1	
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.	1	
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library		1
Graves, C. W., Viroqua, Wis	1	7
Green, Samuel A., Boston*	16	100
Gregory, H. E., New York		1
Gregory, John G., Milwaukee	1	
Griffis, William Elliot, D. D., Boston		2
Griswold, Mrs. Hattie Tyng, Columbus, Wis	3	
H. Sophie Newcomb memorial college, New Orleans	1	
Hadden, Archibald, Minneapolis	1	
Hall, Asaph, Washington	3	
Halsey, Edmond E., Morristown, N. J	1	
Hamilton (Canada) public library		1
Hanchett, Mrs. Maria F., Madison	3	
Harper, Miss Blanch, Madison	59	18
Harrington, Mark W., Washington	1	
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary		3
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	7	
library	4	18
Haskins, Charles H., Madison	1	1
Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison	1	
Hayes, Charles W., D. D., Westfield, N. Y		1
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville, Wis.	9	
Henry, W. A., Madison		7
Hiestand, W. D., Madison		8
Hilgars, E. W., Berkeley, Cal.		2
Hobbs, William H., Madison	3	4
Hoe, Richard, Jefferson, Wis	4	
Holbrook, John C., Stockton, Cal	1	
Holmes, L. O., Baraboo, Wis	4	1
Hornbeck, E. A., National City, Cal		1
Hotchkiss, Samuel M., Hartford, Conn		2
Howard, Hiram, Providence, R. I.	1	2
Howe, Daniel Wait, Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1
Huguenot Society of America, New York		1
Huidekoper, Frederick, Meadville, Pa.		1
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.		1
Illinois bureau of labor, Springfield	1	
Central railroad		1

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Indian rights association.....		5
Indiana bureau of statistics, Indianapolis.....	1	
historical society, Indianapolis.....		1
Iowa agricultural experiment station, Ames.....		3
state historical society, Des Moines.....	2	
state library, Des Moines.....	33	
Jackson, Dugald C., Madison.....	11	
Jackson county board of supervisors.....		1
James, E. J., Philadelphia.....		1
Jastrow, Joseph, Madison.....	2	8
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....		5
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.....	10	15
Johnson, T. L., Washington.....		1
Johnston, John, Milwaukee.....	7	7
Judd, Mrs. A. B., Milwaukee.....		3
Kansas bureau of labor, Topeka.....	1	
historical society, Topeka.....	13	7
Kappel, John, Madison.....	3	2
King, Charles, Milwaukee.....	5	
King, Franklin H., Madison.....		3
Kinley, David, Madison.....	1	1
Klauser, Julius, Milwaukee.....	1	
Knowlton, A. A., Madison.....	4	
Kremers, Edward, Madison.....	1	2
La Follette, Robert M., Madison.....	1	37
Langson, William J., Milwaukee.....	3	
Lapham, Charles, Milwaukee.....	6	9
Lapham, the Misses, Oconomowoc, Wis.*.....	75	40
Laval university, Quebec.....		1
Lawson, Nelson, Osceola Mills, Wis.....		2
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	2	3
Lenox library, New York.....		21
Lewis, Theodore H., St. Paul.....	1	1
Linderfelt, K. A., Milwaukee.....	1	
Lochemes, M. J., Milwaukee.....	1	
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....		7
Lubeck geographischen gesellschaft und des naturhis- torischen museum, Lubeck, Germany.....		1
Lutheran synod of Wisconsin.....	8	
McAttee, W. A., Danville, Pa.....	45	49
McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago.....	2	
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago.....		1
McCullough, John R., Chicago.....		1
Mackenzie, Harriot, Braemar, Scotland.....	2	
McLaughlin, Andrew C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	
McMynn, John G., Madison.....	1	
McNaught, J. S., Madison.....	2	
Madison board of water commissioners.....		1
Manchester, Alfred, Providence, R. I.....		1
Manchester (Eng.) coöperative union.....	1	

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Manitoba historical and scientific society, Winnipeg		6
Mansfield, John, Los Angeles, Cal.	1	2
Marquette college, Milwaukee	1	.....
Marquette county board of supervisors		1
Marr & Richards, Milwaukee	2	.....
Maryland bureau of industrial statistics, Annapolis...	2	.....
historical society, Baltimore	4	.....
Mason, Otis T., Washington	1	3
Massachusetts bureau of labor, Boston	2	.....
civil service commission, Boston	5	.....
commissioner of public records, Boston	1	2
general hospital, Boston		1
historical society, Boston	3	.....
horticultural society, Boston	1	.....
secretary of commonwealth, Boston	7	.....
state board of arbitration	1	.....
state library, Boston	46	189
Mayers, Charles G., Madison		2
Mead, Edwin D., Boston		9
Merrick, George B., Madison	5	.....
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing	1	.....
state library, Lansing	17	2
university of, Ann Arbor	1	.....
Military order of loyal legion: commandery of Pa ...		5
Mills, Simeon, Madison	4	1
Milwaukee board of health		4
chamber of commerce	11	.....
city comptroller	17	.....
commissioner of health	1	.....
Deutsche gesellschaft		1
home for the friendless		14
house of correction	2	1
old settlers' club	1	.....
public library		3
public museum		1
school board	8	1
Sentinel company	61	72
Miner, H. A., Madison		6
Minneapolis public library		6
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis	1	.....
university of, Columbia	1	.....
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee	3	6
Monroe county board of supervisors		1
Montgomery, James M., New York	1	.....
Moore, Mrs. Aubertine Woodward, Madison *	5	20
Morris, Charles, Madison	1	.....
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee		13
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison *	2	10
Morrison, W. H., Madison	19	.....
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass	1	1

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
National civil service reform league, Boston.....	.....	1
Nebraska state historical society, Fremont.....	2	.....
Necedah (Wis.) public schools.....	1	.....
Neill, E. D., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	5
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston.....	3	3
New Hampshire state library, Concord.....	1	.....
New Jersey bureau of statistics, Trenton.....	1	.....
historical society, Newark.....	35	32
New South Wales government board for international exchanges, Sydney, Australia.....	2	.....
New York city board of education.....	4	.....
centennial committee of.....	1	.....
New York commissioners of state reservation.....	1	.....
historical society, New York city.....	8	.....
Nation company, New York city.....	1	.....
state factory inspectors, Albany.....	1	.....
state library, Albany.....	3	.....
university of, Albany.....	.....	11
Nicaragua canal construction company, New York city.....	1	.....
Norsman, O. S., Madison.....	.....	2
Northampton (Mass.) state lunatic hospital.....	.....	1
Nott, Charles C., Washington.....	.....	3
Notz, Eugene, Milwaukee.....	11	15
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	1	.....
Numismatic and antiquarian society, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison *.....	104	.....
Oakley, Frank W., Madison.....	1	3
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison.....	.....	1
Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio.....	.....	1
Ohio bureau of labor, Columbus.....	2	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....	.....	4
secretary of state, Columbus.....	1	.....
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....	1	1
Oregon state medical society, Portland.....	2	1
Osborn, Mrs. Joseph H., Oshkosh *.....	148	325
Page, G. H., Milwaukee.....	10	10
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....	2	.....
Pammel, Louis H., Ames, Iowa.....	.....	3
Parker, B. F., Milwaukee.....	.....	5
Peabody institute, Baltimore.....	3	.....
Peck, B. B., Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....
Peet, Stephen D., Avon, Ill.....	.....	28
Pennsylvania historical society, Philadelphia.....	2	.....
state board of health, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Perry, William S., Davenport, Iowa.....	1	.....
Philadelphia library company.....	.....	2
mercantile library.....	.....	10
Phillips, A. H., Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1

* Also gave unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Phillips, F. L., Madison	14	.....
Pierce county board of supervisors		1
Pocumtuck Valley memorial association, Deerfield, Mass.	2	.....
Poole, William F., Chicago		2
Pope, Albert A., Boston		1
Portage county board of supervisors		2
Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	2
Protestant Episcopal church diocese of Western N. Y. .	1	.....
Providence (R. I.) city messenger		1
public library		1
record commissioners	1	.....
Putney, Frank., Waukesha, Wis.	1	11
Quebec literary and historical society	1	.....
Raineri, Salvatore, Venice, Italy	4	4
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison	3	.....
Rhode Island commissioner industrial statistics, Prov- idence.	1	.....
Rhode Island historical society, Providence	1	.....
Riley, E. F., Madison	5	.....
Ripon college, Ripon, Wis.		1
Rochester (N. Y.) historical society	1	.....
Rosenstengel, William H., Madison	8	2
Royal academy of belles-lettres, history and antiqui- ties, Stockholm, Sweden	14	.....
Royal society of Canada, Montreal	1	.....
Rusk, Jeremiah M., Washington	1	.....
St. Croix county board of supervisors		1
St. Louis academy of sciences	7	.....
mercantile library	1	.....
public library	1	.....
St. Regina academy, Madison		3
Salisbury, Rollin D., Chicago	2	4
Salter, William, D. D., Burlington, Iowa	1	2
San Francisco free public library		1
mercantile library association		2
Schenck, A. V. C., Madison		4
Schlerff, J., Milwaukee		2
Schwartz, Julius A., Milwaukee	2	.....
Scranton (Pa.) public library		1
Sheldon, Charles S., Madison	1	2
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.	1	.....
Shipman, Stephen V., Chicago	3	3
Slaughter, Miss Julia, Madison	4	.....
Slaughter, Miss Mary C., Madison	81	.....
Smithsonian institution, Washington	21	1
Stearns, J. W., Madison		9
Stearns, Miss Lutie E., Milwaukee		1
Steel, W. G., Portland, Oregon	1	.....
Stuart, James R., Madison	1	.....
Sutherland, James, Janesville, Wis.	1	.....
Swan, Robert T., Boston	1	.....
Thom, H. C., Madison	4	65

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Thomas, Kirby, West Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison	29	49
Tolman, Herbert C., Madison	1	.....
Toronto (Canada) public library .....	.....	5
university of	1	.....
Trelease, William, St. Louis, Mo	2	.....
Tremain, Mary, Lincoln, Neb.	1	.....
Trimble, John, Washington	21	2
Turner, A. J., Portage .....	.....	7
United States board on geographic names	2	.....
board of Indian commissioners	13	.....
bureau of education	37	.....
bureau of ethnology	4	.....
bureau of statistics	3	.....
census office.	6	15
civil service commission	2	2
coast and geodetic survey	1	.....
commissioner of labor	1	.....
comptroller of currency	10	.....
department of agriculture	33	73
department of interior	118	6
department of state	11	18
department of treasury	25	1
department of war	12	.....
director of the mint	3	.....
fish commission	3	.....
geological survey	34	.....
light-house board	1	.....
naval observatory .....	.....	1
patent office	29	.....
postmaster-general	3	.....
surgeon-general	1	.....
weather bureau	14	.....
Van Cleef, Frank L., Madison	2	.....
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison	1	.....
Van Velzer, C. A., and Slichter, C. S., Madison	1	.....
Vendrasco, Giovanni Antonio, Venice, Italy	1	.....
Vereins für kunst und alterthum in Ulm und Ober- schwaben, Ulm, Germany	1	.....
Vermont university library, Burlington .....	.....	1
Verwyst, Chrysostom, Superior, Wis	3	.....
Vilas, William F., Madison	7	1
Washington county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waupaca county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waushara county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio	1	.....
Whitney, J. H., Madison	1	.....
Wight, William W., Milwaukee	1	.....
Winchell, N. H., Minneapolis, Minn.	1	.....
Winfield, Charles H., Jersey City, N. J.	1	.....
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.	2	2
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts and letters	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin adjutant-general.....	3	.....
Central railroad company.....	3	.....
dairymen's association.....	1	.....
grand lodge A. O. U. W.....	.....	8
humane society.....	.....	3
newspaper publishers.....	96	.....
society of Archæological institute of America.....	1	.....
state of, state documents.....	729	.....
state agricultural society.....	1	.....
state board of charities.....	8	.....
state board of control.....	227	69
state board of supervision.....	4	.....
State Journal Co.....	.....	6
state library.....	152	70
state normal school, Milwaukee.....	.....	1
state normal school, River Falls.....	.....	1
state normal school, Whitewater.....	.....	1
state superintendent of public instruction.....	17	62
state treasurer.....	7	11
university of.....	43	14
agricultural experiment station.....	.....	3
Woodward, P. H., Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Worcester (Mass.) public library.....	.....	1
World's Columbian exposition managers, Chicago.....	7	15
Wright, Carroll D., Washington.....	1	.....
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr.....	5	3
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	5	2

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The accessions to our portrait collection have been numerous during the year. The new catalogue (pp. 35, 36) will contain references to all of our possessions in this department, with biographical sketches of the subjects of the oil, crayon, and statuary portraits, hung in the gallery. The present gallery facilities for displaying pictures are now taxed to their utmost. The existing method of hanging by cords is antiquated and unsafe. The strips of moulding are insecurely fastened to the walls of hollow brick, and the increased weight occasions us no small degree of solicitude for the safety of the portraits. The legislature will be requested, at the coming session, to appropriate a sum sufficient to cover the walls with sheathing, firmly bolted on; this will enable frames to be screwed directly upon the walls, and allow of an additional tier in each of the three rooms, thus increasing by fifty per cent the opportunity for display. During the year, gilt name-labels have been attached to each frame, thus greatly accommodating visitors.

The receipts of portraits, views, etc., during the past twelve months have been as follows:

OIL PORTRAITS.

John Bentley, Milwaukee—Born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 23, 1822. Migrated to the United States in 1838; worked in New York state, chiefly as a mason and builder, until 1848, when he came west and settled in Milwaukee, soon becoming a building contractor; the firm of John Bentley & Son has erected a number of prominent public buildings in Wisconsin, among them being the south wings of the Northern Insane Hospital at Oshkosh, the transverse wings of the State Capitol, the Lutheran College at Watertown, the Milwaukee College, and the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Delavan. Mr. Bentley was an assemblyman in 1878-80. - Edwin C. Eldridge, artist, 1892.

Lyman C. Draper—Painted by James R. Stuart, 1892.

Daniel S. Durrie—Painted by James R. Stuart, 1892.

Robert Luscombe, Milwaukee—Born at Holly, Franklin county, Mass., Sept. 15, 1822, a son of John Luscombe, who graduated from Yale College in 1797. A pioneer of Wisconsin, having come to Milwaukee in 1843; manufacturer of lumber and wooden ware; an ardent abolitionist

with Booth and others, he actively resisted the fugitive slave law, and assisted in working the "underground railroad."—Charles W. Heyd, artist, 1892.

Christian Preusser, Milwaukee—Born in 1826 at Idstein, near Wiesbaden, Germany. Came to Milwaukee in 1844, where he established the Preusser Jewelry Company, of which he is still president; was president of the Wisconsin Natural History Society for over twenty years, until it gave its collections to the Milwaukee Public Museum; long treasurer of the volunteer fire department of that city, and later trustee for distributing its funds; active in educational matters; has been president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company from 1854 to the present date.—William Jacobs, artist.

George B. Smith, Madison—Born at Parma Corners, N. Y., May 22, 1823. Settled at Madison, Wis., in 1845; member of first constitutional convention, 1846; attorney-general of the state, 1854–55; mayor of Madison, 1858–60, and 1878; member of assembly, 1868–69. Died at Madison, Sept. 18, 1879.—J. C. Marine, artist.

Uriel B. Smith, Milwaukee—Born in Onondago county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1812. Arrived in Milwaukee, July 17, 1835, and built and operated the first tailor shop there,—on East Water street, between Wisconsin and Michigan streets; from about 1847 until the present date has been chiefly engaged in real estate transactions in that city. His daughter, Milwaukee H. (now Mrs. Hakelberg), was the first white child born in Milwaukee, the date of her advent being Oct. 10, 1835.—Edwin C. Eldridge, artist, 1892.

John H. Van Dyke, Milwaukee—Born in Mercersburg, Penn., Oct. 17, 1823. Graduated from Marshall College, 1841; studied law in Detroit, Mich., and admitted to practice in 1845; settled in Milwaukee on April 17, 1846; participated in the forming of, and drafted the first constitution for, the Young Men's Association (now the Milwaukee public library); for many years a trustee of, and in 1856 president of, the board of trustees of Milwaukee College; president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1869 to 1874; vice-president of the Menominee Mining Company in 1876, the pioneer company in the development of the Menominee iron range in Wisconsin and Michigan; a member of the board of visitors of Milwaukee Hospital from its organization in 1864, and now president of the board.—Edwin C. Eldridge, artist, 1892.

PORTRAITS IN CRAYON, INDIA INK, ETC.

Hiram R. Bond, Milwaukee—Born in Decatur, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1824. Came to Milwaukee, July 4, 1846; was engaged as contracting master mason until 1836; among the buildings erected by him are the Plankinton House, and many other large Milwaukee structures; is now president of the Milwaukee Land Company.

Charles E. Brown, Chicago—Born in Granville, Washington county,

N. Y., in 1816. Taught school in Chicago in 1835, when it was but a village of eight hundred inhabitants; walked on foot to Milwaukee, in 1836, and in 1841 helped found Granville, Milwaukee county; was a member of the Territorial assembly, 1845; in 1846, member of the first constitutional convention; removed to Cook county, Ill., in 1865, his present home being Glencoe, Ill.

Darwin Clark, Madison — Born in Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., May 12, 1812. Arrived in Madison, on foot from Chicago (*via* Milwaukee), June 10, 1837; worked as a cabinet-maker on the Territorial capitol then in process of erection, and assisted in erecting other pioneer structures in Madison; from 1842 to 1845 was a builder and contractor on his own account; in 1845 opened a furniture store and remained in business at the same stand on Main street until his retirement from trade in 1888; taught the Madison village school in the winter of 1843-44; held numerous local offices, being at one time president of the village, and for many years a member of the school board.— India ink, by C. L. Burdick.

Christobal Colon — The Spanish Duke of Veragua, and the lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus.— India ink, by A. C. Isaacs.

David Ferguson, Milwaukee — Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1821. Landed in New York, 1840; in 1842 entered the employ of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's bank (Mitchell's), and has ever since been with that pioneer institution; its cashier from 1842 to 1887, and since then its vice-president.— Crayon, by S. L. Stein.

Edwin Hurlbut, Oconomowoc — Born in Newtown, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, of Revolutionary parentage. Moved with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1825; admitted to the bar in that state, 1847; settled in Michigan in 1848, where he became judge-advocate of state militia; came to Oconomowoc, Wis., in April, 1850; district attorney, 1856-58; at opening of War of Secession (1861), appointed colonel on Governor Randall's staff, and was active in recruiting, organizing, and inspecting state troops; deputy United States marshal in 1862; member of assembly, 1869; served long as trustee for State Industrial School, at Waukesha; district attorney, 1872; editor and proprietor of *The Wisconsin Free Press*, of Oconomowoc.

Eliphalet S. Stone, Oconomowoc — Born in Lodus Point, Wayne county, N. Y., April 10, 1825. Came to Milwaukee in 1842, when seventeen years of age; was master for fourteen years of some of the finest lake vessels of that day; one of the founders of the Milwaukee board of trade; for several years marine inspector for the lake board of underwriters; member of assembly, from Waukesha county, 1872; now lives on his farm near Oconomowoc; is a member of the Milwaukee Pioneer club.

MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES.

Cabinet photographs of — Levi Alden, Madison; Rasmus B. Anderson, Madison; George Rogers Clark (3), Revolutionary officer; Alexis Clermont, Depere, pioneer mail carrier between Chicago and Green Bay; Elliott Danforth, New York; Julia Dean (1830-68), from marble medalion portrait by Robert Cauar; Marvin K. Draper, brother of Lyman C.; Curtiss C. Gardener, St. Louis; Moses Hardwick, early Green Bay settler; Robert G. Ingersoll; Charles King, U. S. A., Milwaukee (2); Benson J. Lossing, New York; Stephen V. Shipman, Chicago; Prof. Walther, from marble monument by Cauar.

Small card photographs of — Levi Alden, founder of *The Janesville Gazette*; David Atwood, founder of *The Wisconsin State Journal*; James Gordon Bennett, Jr., editor of *The New York Herald*; O. W. Collet, secretary of Missouri Historical Society; Charles A. Dana, editor of *The New York Sun*; Clark Dickenson, Winnebago county register of deeds, and instructor of Menomonee Indians in farming; David Evans, Milan Ford, Henry Gallup, and John Gallup, Oshkosh pioneers; William E. Gladstone; John Hawks, Wisconsin pioneer printer; George Hyer, Wisconsin pioneer journalist; Joseph Jackson, Oshkosh pioneer; John T. Kingston, Necedah, pioneer lumberman; Leo XIII., pope; Harlow S. Orton, judge of state supreme court; Pius IX., pope; William Powell, interpreter for Winnebagoes; Stephen V. Shipman, Wisconsin officer in War of Secession; Webster Stanley, founder of Oshkosh; William Taylor, Oshkosh pioneer; Victoria, queen of England, etc.; William W. Wright, Oshkosh pioneer.

Unclassified — Two daguerreotypes of Lyman C. Draper and wife; artotype of Harlow S. Orton; silhouette of R. A. Brock, secretary of Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.; photograph of Brown Boys' ranche, Pasadena, Cal.; photograph of Presbyterian hospital, Chicago; photograph of Westphalian medal, 1518; photograph of Venetian medal (conquest of Greece), 1685; engraving of arms of Pennsylvania; lithograph of wreck of "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat on Lake Erie, at Buffalo, Nov. 1, 1821; engraved portrait of Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous scout; photographs of south wing of capitol, after collapse of Nov. 8, 1883, and of Science Hall, at state university, after fire of Dec. 1, 1884; portfolio of seven etchings of the Franco-Prussian war, by A. de Neuville.

Givers of the above miscellaneous pictures — Rev. Dr. Caleb D. Bradley, Boston; the Draper estate; C. M. Burton, Detroit; J. B. Linn, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Küstermann, Green Bay; E. A. Bryan, Vincennes, Ind.; and Reuben G. Thwaites.

THE MUSEUM.

The museum and portrait gallery appear to lose none of their drawing powers as the years go on. Fair estimates make the attendance nearly fifty thousand persons annually, the greater part of the visitors being from our own state, although there is a good showing of tourists from elsewhere. It is reasonable to presume that seventy-five per cent of these people know little and care little of the far richer stores in our library, and carry away the notion that the Wisconsin Historical Society's work is centered in these exhibition rooms.

As a matter of fact, the library consumes fully ninety per cent of our energies and our means. From the effort to properly administer this chief feature of our possessions, we have little substance left for the popular branch of our work. This is not as it should be. We are missing a golden opportunity in the education of the masses. We can spend no less on the library, and indeed should be able to spend far more than we do; but there should be a fund for the development of the museum as well. It is not our province as an historical society to make the museum a universal catch-basin. The State University has ample natural history and geological collections, open to public view in well-appointed museums. The field properly left to us is that of ethnology, archæology, and history, and in that alone should we seek for accessions. We have already the nucleus for a good museum of this character, but only a nucleus. A purchasing sum of five hundred dollars per annum would enable us slowly to build up a highly creditable collection, which, arranged with scientific care, would be of great popular interest and an important factor in the higher education of the people.

At the Columbian Exposition opportunities will be presented for the acquisition of valuable material illustrative of the history of man in his several stages of development; and it is to be hoped that the legislature may feel sufficient interest in the enterprise to encourage us to take advantage of them.

Our acquisition of antiquities and curios the past year has in quantity fallen below the average. Following is the record:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

John Bille, Hillside — Polished stone axe from the island of Moen, Denmark.

Mrs. Mary E. Harper, Gallup, N. Mex. — Skull unearthed by the Hem-enway expedition at the pueblo Zuñi, New Mexico. It was lying several feet below the present pueblo, amid other human bones, stone axes, and grinding stones.

Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc — Papier maché model (28 x 36 in.) of mounds in Crawford county, near Prairie du Chien, surveyed by I. A. Lapham in 1852, and prepared by him in 1875 for the Centennial at Philadelphia. Also, a tablet 4x6 feet, representing in relief fourteen characteristic effigy mounds in various parts of Wisconsin, described in *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison), March 1, 1892.

F. L. Phillips, Madison — Pottery from Rei Indian village at Le Beau, Walworth county, S. Dak. This village is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri river.

HISTORY.

Byron Andrews, New York city — Nickel-silver medal from Oneida Community; also, zinc medal made at Wenona, Ill.; also, bronze medal of President Harrison.

A. M. Bellack, Columbus — Two copper tokens issued at Waterloo and Watertown, Wis., respectively, in 1863: relics of devices rendered necessary during the War of Secession, to meet the prevalent scarcity of small coin.

William Wallace Cook, Englewood, Ill. — Copy (possibly a fac-simile) of *The Grant River Times*, Vol. 1, No. 1, April 18, 1837, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., containing President Van Buren's inaugural.

G. W. Dwinnell, Montague county, Cal. — Cartridge shell, picked up from behind the Indian breastworks in Capt. Jack's lava-beds stronghold, in Siskiyou county, Cal., the seat of the Modoc war.

Cyrus D. Fox, Beloit — A large horn-handled clasp-knife, also a scalp-knife, found by him on his farm, four miles south of Beloit, in town of Roscoe, Winnebago county, Ill., on the trail of Black Hawk, which crosses said farm.

Miss Susan Williamson, Madison — Badge of male member of chorus at opening of Columbian Exposition (October, 1892).

CURIOS.

J. N. Boyd, Madison — A trephine made and used about 1845, by Dr. Wm. H. Fox, of Oregon, Wis., for fracture of the skull.

Miss Blanch Harper, Madison — Apparatus used by Japanese sand-picture artist.

B. E. Hutchinson, Madison — Preserved specimen of octopus from Tampa Bay, Florida, captured in March, 1892.

R. G. Thwaites — Bundle of Chinese joss sticks.

Coins — From J. E. Ellis, Neenah; I. C. Winslow, Shiocton; H. L. Bode, Milwaukee; C. H. Berto; and Ole A. Hanna.

Paper money — Austrian, from Mat. Wochos, Kewaunee.

RELATIONS WITH THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Our relations with the University of Wisconsin continue to be of the most cordial character. Perhaps ninety per cent of those who use our library are connected with that institution either as students or instructors, and their needs we meet as far as possible. Instructors, graduate students, and those undergraduates who are engaged in special work of importance, are granted the privileges of the shelves under as few restrictions as are consistent with the proper administration of the library. The historical seminary, under Professor Turner, is accommodated upon the second floor of the library; and temporary office room has also been given to the secretary of the department of university extension,—an experiment in the higher education of the people which gives promise of excellent results, and to which the Society should not hesitate to lend a helping hand.

THE FUTURE.

For forty years the State Historical Society has been no inconsiderable factor in the system of public education in Wisconsin. Yet legislative appropriations, membership fees, and the persistent hoarding of small gifts have been its sole sources of income. It has never been made the recipient of any considerable bounty from private hands. One person gave to the binding fund, in installments, a thousand dollars in ready money; the Catlin bequest of a

section of wild land in Texas has this year netted us \$1,800; the Taylor bequest of a thousand dollars is not yet available; and it is not yet known what, if anything, the Draper bequest may net us. This lack of independent means is a source of weakness. We can never rise to our fullest possibilities until our private funds are far larger than now. The state appropriations, given to us in such a kindly and appreciative spirit, and without which we could not exist, should be supplemented more and more by our own resources. The Society ought from time to time to be made the recipient of rich gifts from wealthy men and women in Wisconsin, for the maintenance of a larger growth and a wider sphere of usefulness. This is the ideal for which we should ever strive. Every member of this Society, every public-spirited citizen of Wisconsin who is interested in the development of its work, should constitute himself or herself a committee of one to secure gifts and bequests for the advancement of the private funds of the Society, with a view of enabling it more fully to serve the people of the commonwealth.

In the meantime, however, we are again obliged to ask the legislature to extend its helpful hand. To recapitulate, we need an increased annual appropriation: (1) for the enlargement of our book-purchasing fund; (2) for the better and more scientific maintenance of our museum of ethnology, archaeology, and history. We are also in immediate need of a special appropriation for more shelving in the library, for new cases in the museum, and for improving the portrait gallery walls in the interests of safety and additional space for display.

As for the need of a new building, it is always with us. Regarding this we cannot do better than repeat our words of a year ago, and with them close our report: "We must not remain blind to the fact that despite all improvements in our present quarters, they are designed only as a make-shift. We can never adequately house our priceless treasures in the rooms we now occupy. The south wing of the capitol has been dubbed a mere fire-

trap, and declared to be structurally weak; the state authorities are continually warning us that we are overloading the building, and look with well-grounded alarm upon the tons of matter which we annually add to our collections. It is, however, impossible for us to stop accumulating; it is no more practicable to curb our progress, under natural conditions, than that of the age in which we live. We are continually menaced by the possibility of a repetition of the disaster of 1883; and in case of a serious fire there would be little hope of saving much of our property from destruction. The growing demands of the state government are such as to cause us to believe that the time is not far distant when the room we occupy will all be needed for legislative and administrative purposes. Our own growth is such that by that time, also, we shall need quarters more spacious and better adapted to our purposes. The question of a new and more appropriate building is one that presses for early solution.

* * * * *

“The commonwealth has made our Society its corporate trustee, and has taken unto itself the proprietorship of our collections. The duty of the commonwealth is clear. It must properly house its own possessions. We are commissioned to manage the trust, but cannot properly do so as it is at present situated. We fail of our duty as trustees if we do not call public attention to the present unfortunate condition of affairs, and take active measures for their betterment.”

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Corresponding Secretary.

DANIEL STEELE DURRIE.¹

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D.

Daniel Steele Durrie was born on the second day of January, 1819, at Albany, the capital of New York. That city was then smaller than Madison to-day. In the year following his birth its inhabitants were 12,613. On the death of his father in 1826 he became a half-orphan when seven years old. His primary education was in the common schools of his native place, and he was then removed for further studies to Hatfield, Massachusetts. Whether his mother's residence became Hatfield does not appear, but her son after a time returned to the Albany academy.

He was, however, early engaged in business, and soon after he reached his majority had become a member of the bookselling firm of his mother's brother in the city of his birth. In 1844, October 15, he was married there to Miss Ann Holt, and two children were born to them within the next four years. Prosperous in business, Mr. Durrie seemed likely to abide all his life in the town where he first saw the light, without ever travelling farther from it than New York or Boston. He would then have been like most of his childhood playmates, or like Moab at ease from his youth, not emptied from vessel to vessel, and therefore settled upon his lees.

But another lot was in store for him. A disastrous fire when he was about thirty years old, all in a moment, consumed the earnings of a laborious decade, and made it hard — perhaps impossible — to resume business at the old stand. The conflagration is described in Weise's *History of Albany* as follows: "On the seventeenth of August, 1848, the most densely populated part of the city was ravaged by

¹Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its fortieth annual meeting, December 8, 1892.

fire. The space on which were the six hundred buildings that were burned is described as extending '700 feet west from the river on Herkimer street, 350 on Dallius, running northwardly; 900 feet on Union street, continuing in the same direction; 300 feet east on Hudson, and 1,600 on Quay street, running south.' . . . The loss was estimated at \$3,000,000."

Like so many of our western pioneers he was convinced that he could best make a new start in a new country. These makers of new commonwealths were very generally driven to fortune by some misfortune. They were roused to make the most of themselves, like Alexander when he had burned his ships—by their knowledge that they had left nothing behind to fall back on.

Mr. Durrie's arrival in Madison was in 1850, when it had a census of 1,672, and six years before it became a city. Aided probably by credits from eastern book-sellers to whom he had become favorably known, he was soon established in the same business he had followed from boyhood. Book-buyers, it is said, were here proportionally more numerous then than now.

The year after Mr. Durrie came to Madison he assisted in organizing the Presbyterian church in 1851, October 4. Both he and his wife were among the original, or charter, members of that church. He was its first deacon and trustee. A quarter of a century later he became its historian, chronicling its rise and progress, with both of which he had much to do.

In business relations, all went well with Mr. Durrie for several years. My acquaintance with him began in the summer of 1857. I had been invited hither from my home at Wabash College to address the literary societies in the University. I entered his store to secure a view of the University, which was then just issued by Mr. Durrie. It occupied the upper half of a sheet of letter paper, and showed north and south dormitories with Central, or Main, Hall on the ridge between and above them. Central Hall, however, was set forth prophetically, for it had not yet been erected.

A few weeks afterward, the tidal wave of commercial panic deluged our whole country. It was in part a reaction after a widespread boom and the most rapid expansion the west has ever known. Few places suffered more than Madison, and Mr. Durrie sunk in the general collapse. But his extremity proved his opportunity. As a dealer in books he had years before much to do with Lyman C. Draper — the secretary, and real founder as well as factotum of the Wisconsin Historical Society — and had given him a taste of his quality. While still in Albany he must have executed some commissions for the Albany Institute — an establishment dating from 1793, and which was included in the Centennial List of Historical Societies because it sustained a peculiar and intimate relation to historical research, and its library contained valuable historical collections.

Mr. Durrie is justly classed among the founders of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which began its true life in 1854, though it had a name to live four years earlier. At the first meeting of that reorganized institution, Mr. Draper was elected its secretary, January 18, 1854. Two months later, March 18, Mr. Durrie was admitted to membership. At the next annual meeting he became a member of the executive committee, and at New Year's the year following, 1856, he was elected librarian — an office to which he was regularly re-elected for thirty-seven years. Four others before him had held that position, John W. Hunt, Charles Lord, Julius P. Atwood, and S. H. Carpenter. But none of these gentlemen had given many hours to the duties of his office. Nor was there any reason that they should. The books were but a handful — and at first all found ample room in a small case with glass doors now exhibited in our museum as a suggestive relic, and that stood in an out-of-the-way corner of the secretary of state's office.

Nor did Mr. Durrie in the outset dedicate much of his time to the library. For more than a year after his appointment as librarian he continued to be a bookseller, and during the years 1858 and 1859, while Mr. Draper was

superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Durrie acted as his assistant.

In the meantime, however, the accumulations of the Historical Society found their place in the capitol too narrow. In August, 1855, they were removed to the basement of the Baptist church. Long lines of empty shelves in the new quarters were speedily crowded with volumes,—partly bought, but more generally given by donors moved to generosity by the winning and ceaseless appeals of Draper.

Thus for registering the accessions to the library a vast amount of clerical labor was needed, and was performed by Mr. Durrie while still in the department of the superintendent of public instruction. Every year afterward this labor, with others of a collateral character, grew greater and greater so as to largely engross his time and energy to the very close of a long life.

When I consider his toil of this nature—a drudgery said to have been imposed in monasteries as a penance for refractory monks, and proposed by statesmen as a penalty for convicts, a task not enlivened like that of authors by the joys of creative composition—I am amazed that his fingers were not crippled by what is termed *writer's cramp* before his first decade wore away.

Mr. Durrie's first necessity was to write out the titles of all books composing the library, according to the order in which they were received. Next,—and this was a harder achievement,—he must enroll them all in alphabetical order. In this second roll, titles must often be doubled, and even trebled. Books to be readily found must be entered both under their authors' names and according to their subject-matter,—besides being sometimes gathered in groups, as for instance works on Shakespeare.

A subject catalogue has always been felt to be indispensable for the student who would make the most of a library. But till recently it has been classed among desirable impossibles. An American librarian sought one in vain through a score of grand European collections. He was told that making one was too formidable an enter-

prise, and they shrank from it. Mr. Durrie, however, did not.

Nor was this half. It is only ten years since Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature* approached completeness. But what Mr. Poole, aided by a score of co-workers, accomplished at the end of thirty-five years, Mr. Durrie early essayed in respect to the periodicals which came under his eye. This labor of Hercules — cataloguing the title of each article in every magazine — was early begun by Mr. Durrie as the only means of making the riches of the library accessible to students. How indispensable this help to consultation was, every one must have felt who has opened any of the seven volumes of our alphabetical catalogue. Its value is not destroyed even by Poole's ponderous volume, which it largely antedated. It reveals the contents of many works on which Poole says nothing, and of which no book written on his lines will ever treat.

No legislative appropriation has so much increased the value of the library for University students and others who would consult it as the law of March 23, 1871, authorizing the publication of Mr. Durrie's lists of books as often as their titles would fill a volume.

These cataloguizing installments at length became seven octavo volumes. They must all sometimes be taken in hand in quest of a single book. But they were a necessity until card catalogues came into vogue, and will never cease to be useful. In some points they are superior to card catalogues. No library has more than a single card catalogue. But Mr. Durrie's lists, multiplied by printing, may be examined by many inquirers at once, and as those lists have been widely circulated, one may affirm that they are ubiquitous, and can be consulted everywhere.

Card catalogues are a novelty. I know of no older American trial of them than at Harvard University, where the first experiments were made in 1861. Within a decade afterward they began to be made by Mr. Durrie and his assistants, as preparatory to each successive volume of his

catalogue and for provisional use while each volume was in preparation.

Mr. Durrie became a more zealous catalogist the more he reflected that next to knowing a thing is knowing where to find what you would know. Had his toil been less persistent in this direction, many an inquirer in our alcoves would have exclaimed:

“I in this world as am a drop of water,
Which in the ocean seeks another drop.
But failing there to find his fellow forth,
Unseen, inquisitive confounds himself.”

It is one thing to write the title of a book on a card and another -- yes, often much harder -- to place that book just where it belongs among a myriad others, so that when wanted it can be at once discovered. A generation ago I praised his order “which gave each thing view.” When he brought me at once a volume I long hunted for in vain, I said: I am reminded of my visits in gigantic arsenals of the old world,

“Where warlike arms in magazines they place
All ranged in order and arrayed with grace,
Not thus alone the curious eye to please,
But to be found when need requires, with ease.”

From first to last Mr. Durrie endeavored to aid research in departments for which inquirers most betook themselves to the library. One of these related to the State of Wisconsin. Four years before the first volume of the catalogue went to the press he had prepared and published his Bibliography of Wisconsin,—or a notice of every work known to exist concerning this State, whether in the library or not. This publication is said to have been the earliest of its class from an American press.

Another department in which Mr. Durrie facilitated research in a yet higher degree, was that of genealogy. Whoever writes his father's name on his father's tombstone is an incipient genealogist. He shows the germ of a feeling which, if it could, would write indelibly the names

of all his progenitors even back to his first father. Most men at some crisis in their lives are possessed by a genealogical craze. But this passion is usually transient, because they know not how to piece out the little they know with the much that may be known, either regarding their own ancestors or other families with which their own have intermarried. Persons applying themselves to the search of their fathers have been saved by Mr. Durrie from spending their strength for naught. He taught the art of linealogical research, by examples. As early as 1859 he published a volume in which his mother's family, the Steeles, was portrayed in all its ramifications downward from the earliest eras of Massachusetts and Connecticut. A similar book published in 1864 was filled with his labors of love regarding the ancestry of his wife.

Many men would study their pedigrees more earnestly did they know how great the literature of lineage is, as well as that they can get more special help than they dream of from that literature,—and that from the annals of families known to have been connected with their own. Impressed with this truth, and the more since family history was from the first a specialty in the library under his charge, Mr. Durrie early began to elaborate his "*Bibliographia Genealogica Americana; an Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees, contained in state, county, and town histories, printed genealogies, and kindred works.*" For compiling this thesaurus, hundreds of volumes were examined in detail. When it was published in 1868, it was the first of its nature that had appeared in America. A second edition, enlarged, was issued twelve years afterward, and a third in 1886.

The *History of Madison, including the Four Lake Country*, was Mr. Durrie's largest work; he describes it as not so much history itself, as materials for history, derived from newspaper files, from pioneers, from city records, and from every reliable authority accessible. This volume of four hundred and twenty pages gathered up many a fragment of local annals that would otherwise have been lost. It

was published eighteen years ago,—and is not yet superseded. But it pleased no one so little as its author. In his last weeks of life he expressed to me his regret that his purpose to re-write it from fuller information, and bring it down to the present time, had never been fulfilled.

Among Mr. Durrie's minor publications were a plea for local history, another for genealogy, brief lives of George Gale and John Y. Smith, fifty pages on Capt. Jonathan Carver, monographs on the early outposts of Wisconsin,—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien,—and a well-studied chapter on the *Public Domain of Wisconsin*, describing the various authorities, savage and civilized, who have borne sway over the region now forming the State of Wisconsin.

A *Gazetteer of Wisconsin*, in six manuscript folios, was compiled by Mr. Durrie soon after 1860. It abounds in valuable statistics, but owing to the civil war was never put in print. It remains in the archives of the society, a monument of its author's indefatigable industry. He contributed articles in aid of historians of other states, as Tuttle in Iowa, and Davis in Missouri.

Mr Durrie and Secretary Draper were true yoke-fellows, and it was forever doubtful which of them owed the more to the other. For the first nine years of service Mr. Durrie was paid nothing whatever by the state. How then could he exist at all? Secretary Draper, whose own salary was only a thousand dollars, divided it with his librarian. The well-matched pair worked together with one heart and hand in many an endeavor,—in nothing perhaps so many hours as in detecting the deficiencies of the library and then supplying them as fully as their scanty funds would allow,—as soon as they could discover the rarities most desiderated. They made full proof of the maxim, "Prop the wall where it is weakest,"—till it became surprisingly strong at all points, like the tower of David builded for an armory, whereon there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men.

In many other ways Mr. Durrie was active in season and out of season for the advancement of the Historical Soci-

ety with which he was so long identified. His record is one of able, faithful, unpretending, but never-tiring service. It was mainly foundation work, which is necessarily out of sight but which ought never to be out of mind.

Mr. Durrie's zeal was the more intense and tireless from his view of the institution he helped build up. That institution to his mind was not for a day but for all time. It was a vast reservoir ever in filling but never full. It was destined to preserve history in all its branches — details that otherwise would be lost, and then lacked and lamented forever. It was to widen its scope with the growth of the state. This reservoir was never to know stagnation, but was to shoot out streams making glad thirsty pilgrims from every quarter. The Society was to be receptive of all improvements in its methods. It was to be enshrined in surroundings more and more suitable. Its officers and members must change, superannuate, and die,— but it was itself to know no change, no decay, no death, blooming forever in youth or rejuvenescence. Its emblem was to be a tree which in its latest growth embodies that of all former years. Or he would perhaps term it a pyramid longer in growing than the piles of Egypt, and destined to last as long as those “wild enormities of ancient magnanimity.”

In domestic relations Mr. Durrie's lot was enviable. His wife survived well-nigh up to her golden wedding, and of his six children only one died before him, and that one had been for a score of years his constant and congenial companion in bibliothecal toils. His last sickness was almost his first. Scarcely one day in a year was he unable to be at his post of duty.

Early in April, 1892, he was prostrated by paralysis. From this he rallied, but never enough to enter the library again. Two days before his death — which was on the last day of August — I saw him sitting in comfort on his porch. His only regret was that his right hand had lost its cunning in writing for the library. The Christian faith he had confessed in his youth sustained him in age, with its earthly consolations and its immortal hopes.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN WISCONSIN.¹

BY JOHN NELSON DAVIDSON, A. M.

"It is a free country. No slavery can be admitted here." Thus, in 1833, Rev. David Lowrey wrote of what was soon to be Wisconsin.² And at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Marietta, Ohio, April 7, 1888, Senator George F. Hear, speaking of the old Northwest Territory and the states that have succeeded it, used these words: "Here was the first human government under which absolute civil and religious liberty has always prevailed. Here no witch was ever hanged or burned. No heretic was ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older states or nations, where the chains of human bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast, 'With a great price I obtained this freedom!' each sister state of this imperial group, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, may lift up her queenly head with the yet prouder answer, 'But I was free born!'"

We could wish that these statements were entirely accurate. It is true that the witchcraft delusion, that has slain its hundreds of thousands of victims in Germany, France, Britain, and its twenty or more even in our own land, found none here.³ But negroes were actually held as slaves in Indiana, Illinois, and even in Wisconsin. Doubtless there were some also in Ohio.

¹ Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its fortieth annual meeting, December 8, 1892.

² See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., p. 405, for a sketch of David Lowrey, D. D., then in charge of the Winnebago school at Prairie du Chien.—R. G. THWAITES.

³ In 1779 there was a witchcraft panic among the French creoles at Cahokia, Ill. Two negro slaves were condemned to be hanged, and another to be burned alive while chained to a post, on the charge of practising sorcery; there is, however, no evidence that the sentence was carried out.—R. G. T.

It is from the lips of living witnesses that I have part of the story of negro slavery in Wisconsin. One of these is more than a witness; he is doubtless the only living man who held slaves in Wisconsin. It is to his credit that he became also their emancipator. I speak of George Wallace Jones, now of Dubuque, Iowa, the last delegate in congress from Michigan Territory. To write in full the biography of General Jones — he was brigadier in the Territorial militia under Governor Dodge — would be to write a great part of the early history of southwestern Wisconsin.

One of the landmarks in that part of the state is Sinsinawa Mound, almost on the dividing line between Wisconsin and Illinois, and about six miles east of Dubuque, Iowa. In 1827 Mr. Jones, by advice of his physician, left his Missouri home and came northward. In March of that year he made "claim," after the custom of those times, to a piece of land. This he afterwards secured by title from the United States government, being the first man to prove up pre-emption rights in the Mineral Point land-office, — opened about 1836, — and thus the first to enter therein a quarter-section of land.

The noble "mound" already named stands upon the tract of land to which Mr. Jones made this early claim. Here he established a trading-post, and here he held about a "dozen or fifteen" slaves, brought from Missouri.¹ At some date, not remembered by General Jones, now an octogenarian, one of his negro men whom he calls Sam brought suit against him for wages. The case was tried before Judge Dunn, so well known in our early history. According to General Jones's recollection the judge charged the jury that the negro's legal status was determined by the statute of the state whence he had been brought, and that

In 1822 Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, took a lead-mine lease from the national government, and under strong military protection encamped with a party of negro slaves where Galena now stands, and commenced operations on the most extensive scale yet known in the lead country. Several of the miners who followed on his heels into the Galena (or "Fever River" district) had slaves. In 1826, a careful annalist records that across the Mississippi river in Missouri there were fully two thousand men employed in lead-mining, "miners, teamsters and laborers of every kind (including slaves)." Some of these were farmers who, with their slaves, spent only their spare time in the mines. — R. G. T.

consequently he could not be party to a suit. Such a ruling does not seem consistent with the fact that a jury was summoned. It may be that the old gentleman's memory is at fault; and the suggestion of an eminent member of the Milwaukee bar has led to the thought that perhaps the judge held that General Jones's financial obligation to the negro was determined by the relation which in lieu of a contract had existed between them in the state whence they both came. Widely different as are these possible rulings of the court, the result to the unfortunate negro, as far as the immediate object of his suit was concerned, was practically the same. To adopt the language of a certain real or supposed country newspaper, "He succeeded in getting nothing." Probably he was already practically free; and about 1842 General Jones emancipated all whom he had held in slavery. Strictly speaking, this action on his part was but the recognition of a right which he knew they already possessed. Practically, it was very likely the breaking-up of an establishment which had been held together by the bonds of kindliness and mutual good will.

General Jones, who speaks with great frankness of his own holding of slaves in Wisconsin, tells us also of like action on the part of Governor Dodge. Yet the cases are not precisely alike, for Dodge, before removing to Wisconsin, called together his negroes and promised freedom after five years' service to such of them as would go with him to his proposed new home. This he established only a few miles from the site whereon was afterwards built the little city of Dodgeville. He more than fulfilled his promise, for at the appointed time he not only set his negroes free, but also gave each man forty acres of land and a yoke of oxen.

Another of the living witnesses to the fact of slavery in Wisconsin is ex-Judge Joseph Trotter Mills, of Lancaster. Among his early cases was one brought to compel a so-called master to set free a colored man held in Grant county as a slave. The deed of manumission executed on this occasion is, the honored judge thinks, the only document of the kind on record in our state. In 1834, when he became

one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian (now the Congregational) church of Prairie du Chien, young Mills protested against the sin of slavery, for one of the brotherhood, Andrew Cochrane, held slaves in Missouri. Of this church, David Lowrey was the first pastor.

But there was one case of the actual holding of a slave at Prairie du Chien itself. It was that of a mulatto named Day. He attracted the attention of the late Rev. Alfred Brunson, who, thinking that Day had a mind to be useful in pastoral or mission service, raised money and secured the mulatto's freedom. But he proved either to be unfit for the service desired of him, or unwilling to enter into it, and the investment from the missionary point of view proved to be a total loss. This event seems to have been a matter of intense mortification to Dr. Brunson and of keen delight to his enemies.

But Platteville has the unpleasant distinction of being the only place in Wisconsin where slaves were not only actually held, but whence they were also returned to slave soil and to legal bondage. The latter case was that of two girls held by the wife of Rev. James Mitchell, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. When it became unsafe to try to keep them as slaves any longer in Wisconsin, they were taken to St. Louis. Intense feeling was aroused in Platteville by this shameful and illegal deed. From the ecclesiastical point of view, Wisconsin was then embraced within the limits of the Rock River conference. Before this body, accordingly, Mr. Mitchell was tried for kidnaping. He pleaded that he was not the owner of the slaves. Whether on this ground or not I cannot say, but by a small majority he secured acquittal.

Green Bay has place in our narrative, for the venerable Jeremiah Porter, D. D., of Beloit, remembers distinctly a mulatto girl who was held there as a slave. In later years Dr. Porter met her as a free woman. According to his wish, no name save his own is given in connection with this case.

John Myers, of Platteville, who gave me most of the

facts I have mentioned concerning the two slave girls of that place, tells of another case in which it is best that no names be given; for the relation was probably that of voluntary rather than of enforced servitude. Yet Mr. Myers thinks that when the census of 1840 was taken, the person was reported as a slave.

With the single exception known to Dr. Porter, these slaves were all brought to Wisconsin in the first of the two great currents of early immigration that came hither. This was from the south, the older west,—Kentucky and Tennessee were then considered to be western rather than southern states,—and from Missouri. It was by way of the Mississippi that most of these emigrants reached Wisconsin. That a few of them brought slaves is not a matter of surprise. Many, like Rev. David Lowrey, Judge Mills, and a personal friend of the writer, the late Benjamin Kilbourn, of Jamestown,—a type of men less known but not less earnest,—came with an abhorrence of human bondage. Samuel Mitchell, first pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Platteville, who, though a native of Virginia, emancipated his slaves on becoming a Christian, certainly put to shame his less worthy son already named. Governor Dodge was another man who did better than his son. Both were in the United States senate, the former from Wisconsin, the latter from Iowa, when the Wilmot proviso came before that body. The son, Augustus C. Dodge, voted against it; the father in its favor.

The second of the two great streams of early immigration hither came by way of the Great Lakes, and for the most part from New England and New York. It was distinctively anti-slavery in sentiment. Among the men who formed part of this movement were many who in later years resisted manfully the abominable fugitive slave law. But against human slavery itself, and its more immediate effects, the abolitionists who came hither from the south made, here and elsewhere, an earlier fight, and against greater odds won victory.

JARED COMSTOCK GREGORY.¹

BY SILAS U. PINNEY.

During the year about to close, the state has sustained the loss by death of many of its eminent and prominent citizens, and among these losses this Society has to record the loss of useful and honored members. On the seventh day of February last, the Hon. Jared Comstock Gregory died at his residence in this city, aged sixty-nine years, thirty-four years of which were passed in this state and city, in the full activity of a useful and honorable life. The unexpected occurrence of his demise was a shock to his numerous friends throughout the northwest, and a public loss to the state in which he had been long deservedly held in high esteem, and known so favorably and so well.

Mr. Gregory was born January 13, 1823, in the town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York. The event took place at the home of his grandfather, on Gregory Hill, an elevation overlooking Gilbertsville, which still bears the family name. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of Ebenezer Gregory, Esq., and his wife Mille, daughter of James Maxwell, a soldier of the Revolution. Jared was educated at Gilbertsville academy, in the county of his birth, and studied law with Judge Noble, where he was admitted to practice in 1848, and commenced his professional career as a member of the bar of Cortland county, New York. He readily met with deserved success, and took prominent position as a lawyer and a public-spirited and useful citizen. He was a strict and consistent adherent from early manhood to honored age of the time-honored

¹ Address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at its fortieth annual meeting, December 8, 1892.

constitutional principles and policy of the Democratic party. In 1856 he was the candidate of his party for congress in the district in which he resided; and though unsuccessful, he ran far ahead of his ticket, attesting the public recognition of his merits, and his personal popularity. In the same year of his admission to the bar he was married to Miss Charlotte Camp, and they made their home at Unadilla, New York, until they settled in Madison, Wisconsin. Three children of this marriage—Stephen S. Gregory, Esq., one of the prominent attorneys of Chicago, Charles N. Gregory, Esq., a member of the Wisconsin bar and a gentleman of very considerable literary attainments and reputation, and an unmarried daughter, Cora W. Gregory,—with Mrs. Gregory survive him.

Upon his arrival in Wisconsin, Mr. Gregory formed a law partnership with the writer under the firm name of Gregory & Pinney, which continued for over twenty-one years,—other persons at different times being associated with them,—in which they secured a large practice in important litigation, and met with marked success. After July, 1879, he continued his practice with his son, Charles N. Gregory, under the firm name of Gregory & Gregory, until the time of his death, maintaining his former high position at the bar.

From almost the outset, on his arrival in Wisconsin, he took high rank as a lawyer and citizen, and soon formed extended business and social relations, and being a gentleman of much public spirit, he soon became a popular and highly useful member of society in his locality, and one of the more prominent citizens of the state. He took particular interest in educational affairs, and served with zeal and fidelity for twelve years as one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin; he was of signal service in that capacity, when it was a feeble institution of uncertain promise, and until it took acknowledged position and rank with the better educational institutions of the country. In 1873 he served with ability one term as mayor of the city; in 1881 he was the candidate of his party for member of congress in the Madison district,—the nominal majority of

the opposite party being nearly four thousand, but he was defeated by a majority of about one thousand. He was postmaster at Madison during the term of office of President Cleveland, and gave great satisfaction, administering the affairs of the office in the most creditable manner. He had often been mentioned in connection with other positions, and while taking an active interest in political affairs, he avoided rather than inclined to candidacy for office.

When Mr. Gregory settled in Wisconsin the condition of affairs in the west was unpromising, and full of difficulty and embarrassment. A great financial revulsion had recently swept over the country and prostrated its business interests. There had been failures, assignments, foreclosures, and all the difficulties and embarrassments that are inseparable from great business disturbances. Litigation was abundant, and more than usually unprofitable. Country towns and cities had created heavy corporate obligations in aid of railway schemes, that either utterly failed or had been temporarily prostrated, and the country seemed to have been buried under a crushing weight of public and private indebtedness. The storm had really spent its fury, and the question of re-organizing and reconstructing public and private interests on a better and surer basis was the problem of the hour. There was more experience than money to be obtained in practicing law; and yet it was at this juncture that the services of a lawyer of quick business perceptions and sound judgment were of great value, and so there was opened a field in which Mr. Gregory's learning and experience as a lawyer, and his excellent business qualifications, were peculiarly useful. He negotiated and completed an early, and therefore advantageous, compromise of our city debt, which was an enormous burden in the estimation of men of that day; he, with Gen. George B. Smith, Judge B. F. Hopkins, Gen. Simeon Mills, Gen. David Atwood, and others, was particularly active and useful in securing the location and building of railroads to and through Madison; he was prominent in the struggles before the legislature for many years, in

relation to railroad enterprises and the disposition of the land grants; and for a long series of years, and to the time of his death, he was the local attorney and adviser of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Madison, and enjoyed its confidence in a very high degree. During the greater portion of the time before he settled in Wisconsin, affairs were in the early formative condition, when there was a great deal to be accomplished and but limited resources, when prudence and wise discretion were indispensable to success. In the last few years of his life he was one of the few survivors of the stirring scenes and important events of the earlier days, quite forgotten by many, and known by but few of the present generation. In all this eventful and interesting period, Mr. Gregory acted a prominent and useful part, characterized by entire fidelity of purpose and integrity of action.

Mr. Gregory, as a lawyer, was a learned, wise, and prudent counsellor, and an efficient advocate in the trial of jury causes. He was an agreeable and entertaining speaker, and gifted with the ability to perceive almost intuitively the considerations and motives that influence human conduct, and the practical views upon which men usually form their conclusions. He did not devote himself particularly to the consideration of complicated litigation or the study of intricate legal problems, yet in all such cases his suggestions and general views were very valuable. He chose rather to adjust all such controversies, and to devote himself more particularly to the non-contentious departments of professional life. He was eminently of gentle and pacific disposition, disposed to settle and adjust controversies rather than to litigate them; but when he felt compelled to a different course, he was an antagonist one had need to beware of. With an experience of nearly twenty-two years, I found him at all times a pleasant, helpful, and agreeable partner, faithful and true to duty in every respect. Having been so intimately connected with him for a period of thirty-four years in daily life, I cannot express in suitable terms how much I miss him—how much I deplore his loss; and I am con-

scious that any attempt of mine to delineate his character and merits will be quite inadequate.

In my judgment, he belonged to that class of the profession who are extremely serviceable to their clients, and whose services do not always receive in public estimation the acknowledgment and recognition that fidelity, integrity, and ability deserve. The fame of a good and even a great lawyer is transitory, and soon becomes traditional. It does not long survive the memory of the contests and controversies and the professional exertions upon which it had its rather precarious and uncertain foundation. It is the fate of most lawyers to work hard, live fairly well, and die poor. Our friend left a fair competence, but he realized the other conditions of professional success. He was a diligent man and an industrious one.

He was a man of many friendships, and I think he had no enemies. Mr. Gregory was an agreeable and instructive conversationalist, and had mingled so extensively in social, business, and professional circles that he had a large fund of interesting anecdotes and experiences, which made his society attractive. He was fond of social life and its enjoyments, refinements, and friendships. His was a kindly, sympathetic nature; he adhered to his old friends and acquaintances with singular firmness, and was one of the truest of friends. Upon the great felicity and comfort of his home life and associations it is not proper to enlarge on this occasion. He sought to make men better, and all his influence was given in favor of that which was calculated to exalt and ennoble humanity. He was a member of Grace Episcopal church, and took an interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of Christian work. It may be truly said of him that the world is the better that he lived, and all men who knew him cannot but deplore his loss.

THE NORTHWEST IN THE NATION.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

I almost wish I had chosen as a title "The Heart of Our Country," for I am speaking of the old Northwest, not of the new Northwest in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Slope, but of what was the Northwest at the beginning of this century, of the states that have grown up around the Great Lakes and in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the states which are destined to be the greatest, the richest, the most prosperous of all the great, rich and prosperous commonwealths which go to make up the mightiest republic the world has ever seen. These states, among which Wisconsin stands as the proud equal of her proud peers, form the heart of the country geographically, and they will soon become the heart in population and in political and social importance. Favored by a combination of soil and climate hardly elsewhere to be found, seated on the headwaters of the most important of navigable rivers and by the shores of the greatest inland seas of all the world, and peopled already by millions upon millions of a peculiarly thrifty and enterprising population, the material prosperity of these States of the woodland and the prairie is assured beyond all peradventure. Although the sowing is little more than begun we are already reaping and garnering a golden harvest. Yet I should be sorry indeed to think that before these states there loomed a future of material prosperity merely. I regard this section of the country as the heart of true American sentiment; I believe that here our native art and our native literature will receive no small portion of their full development. And when I speak of the literary

¹ Biennial address delivered before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in the Assembly Chamber, Tuesday evening, January 24, 1893.

development I cannot forbear touching for a moment upon that kind of literary development which is promoted by just such an institution as that at the request of which I am here to-night. If the proper study of mankind is man, then the proper study of a Nation is its own history, and all true patriots should encourage in every way the associations which record the great deeds, and the successes and failures alike, of the forefathers of their people. Especially should such a society as the State Historical Society of Wisconsin be encouraged, for it is not only the father of all such societies in the West, but it may safely be said to have done more in the interests of American historical study than any other one society of the kind in any other state.

I hope to see you, my countrymen here, act as leaders of the American school of political thought, of the school native born and reared on our own principles, and in accordance with our own beliefs, the school which believes in fearlessly demanding one's own rights and instantly conceding the rights of others, which believes in justice to all, and frowns upon every species of civil or religious tyranny, whether the tyranny of the few or the tyranny of the many; in short, the school whose greatest exponent was the greatest American of the present century, Abraham Lincoln. I can speak to you to-night all the more freely because I know that deep in the hearts of every man in this Northwest is the belief that he is not only a citizen of his own state, but first of all a citizen of the entire United States; that he is an American first and above everything; and so I, your fellow American, have a right to glory, as you do, in every deed of your ancestors, in every feat performed by the people of your state as by the people of my own, precisely as I challenge as my own, and as all other Americans', every rood of land between the Atlantic and the Pacific, from the Red River of the North to the Rio Grande.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, the history of the Northwest enters but slightly and remotely into the history of the people who founded the United States. The Indians who roamed over the soil held relations, sometimes of

war, sometimes of peace, with the French voyageurs and fur traders, who formed little villages here and there in the wilderness; and small parties of troops, carrying sometimes the banner of Spain, more often the haughty standard of Britain, here and there erected stockaded forts, and exacted or coaxed a precarious allegiance from Indian and Frenchman alike. But the Northwest only became a part of our country as a consequence of the expedition of that adventurous hero, George Rogers Clark.

The first Continental Congress was a thing of the past; the second Continental Congress had been held, the Declaration of Independence signed, Lexington and Bunker Hill had been fought, the terrible sufferings of the winter at Valley Forge had been endured, Trenton had been won, Burgoyne's army had been captured, and the United States had definitely taken its position among the nations of the earth, and still the country between the Ohio and the Great Lakes remained unchanged in the hands of its former masters. Then, in the midst of the stress of the Revolutionary war, Clark, on his own motion, but with the co-operation of the great Virginians, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, raised a small force of some two hundred hardy frontiersmen, descended the Ohio, and falling unexpectedly upon the French towns of the Illinois wrested them from the control of Britain. Vincennes, too, fell into his hands. The British commandant, marching down with a large force of British regulars, French volunteers, and Indian auxiliaries from Detroit, retook the latter; but Clark, striking across country with a resolute band of picked riflemen, defying every species of fatigue and hardship, surprised and captured the British garrison. From that time on the flag of the United States floated without serious molestation in the country adjoining the Ohio; and by the treaty of 1783 the entire Northwest was awarded to the United States. Nevertheless, the British remained in possession for a dozen years longer, and a series of desperate wars was waged by the United States armies against the Northwestern Indians, who were supplied with arms and ammunition, and even with allies and leaders, from the

British trading and military posts of the Great Lakes; and it was not until after Mad Anthony Wayne won the battle of the Fallen Timbers from the Shawnese, Wyandottes, Delawares, and their confederates, and until Jay, with the approval of Washington, had negotiated his treaty with England, that the entire country passed under American control.

The Northwest was not won as was the Southwest. In the Southwest it was the individual initiative of the frontier settlers which added to our country state after state. This was true in the days when Daniel Boone crossed through the frowning Alleghany forests and wandered to and fro for months in the beautiful country of Kentucky without seeing a human face; in the years when the free settlers formed on their own motion the short-lived and well-nigh forgotten commonwealths of Wautauga, Transylvania, Franklin, and Cumberland, and out of them built the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; at the time that Andrew Jackson led his pioneer soldiery against the Creeks, and again when Austin brought his first colony to Texas, and Davy Crockett fell at the Alamo, and Houston won the battle of San Jacinto. The movements of the Southwesterners were in advance of governmental action.

In the Northwest, too, there was much movement of the same sort. The stark frontier fighters, the pioneer settlers, the backwoods hunters, men like Brady and McCullough, Weitzel and Mansker, of English, Scotch, Irish and German stock, with a few Huguenots and Hollanders mixed in (men of the kind immortalized in the works of Fennimore Cooper), were cast in the same mould, whether they dwelt in the valleys of the Monongahela and the Alleghany, or in those of the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

They were stout of body and strong of will, these our pioneer forefathers. They had the typically American capacity for self-help; they were self-reliant of spirit, and on the other hand they possessed also the power of organization and combination. Each man struck off into the wilderness by himself, provided with the two characteristic weapons and tools of the American backwoodsman, the

long rifle and the shapely light-headed axe. Each cleared a section of the forest for himself, built his own rude log cabin, tilled with his own hands the stump-dotted clearing, and protected himself by his own skill and prowess against the assaults of brute or human foes. But as rapidly as the settlers became at all numerous they united to form some kind of town, county, or village government, electing their own peace officers to supervise their domestic concerns, precisely as they elected their own military leaders in time of warfare against the savages. Each little community took as a matter of right a full measure of local self-government from the beginning, and at the same time accepted in an almost equal matter-of-course way the primary fact that all these communities were to be regarded as united in a national whole. This attitude of mind, this combination of individual liberty on the one hand, with on the other a strong sense of nationality and appreciation of that orderly government which can only come through the supremacy of law, and by the recognition of the headship of the federal authority, was highly typical. It marks the sharp contrast between the successful settlement of the country north of the Rio Grande by the men of our people, and the disintegration and bloody chaos through which the South American republics are passing in emerging from the condition of colonial vassalage into that of sovereign statehood.

It is very interesting to read of the ways of life and habits of thought of these old pioneers, especially in their own journals and records, couched in the vigorous, homely English which was the tongue of their ordinary household use. As we read these documents they bring before us the pictures of the pioneers themselves as they went about their various pursuits and duties. We can see the family or group of families journeying wearily through the wilderness, the laden pack animals driven in single file, with may be a gaunt cow or two and a yoke of oxen; the women ride, and the young children are carried in panniers on some quiet old horse, the boys drive the loose stock, and the older men slouch ahead, rifle on shoulder, ever alert for

ambush and sudden attack. Or, perhaps they drift down some broad river in huge flat-bottomed, square-ended scows, always in dread of the Indians when they have to land at night, or when the current sweeps them too near the impenetrable forests which line the banks. We can see the cabin with its walls of chinked, unhewn logs, its puncheon floor, great fire-place and rude furniture, the skins of bear, elk, or buffalo lying on the bed; and the block houses and stockaded hamlets in which the population gather for refuge during Indian forays; and the rude log school house and the rude log meeting house which are raised in each straggling frontier village as the children of the settlers grow up. We can see the stark husbandman wielding his ax or tilling the ground, while his wife indoors is busy with that woman's work which never ceases, whether getting ready the dinner to which the men are summoned from the fields by a blast from the conch shell, or working on the home-made garments with which her family are clothed. The hunters, the daring Indian fighters, stand out in their picturesque dress, with their fringed leggins and their tasseled hunting shirts belted in at the waist with the girdle from which hang tomahawk and hunting knife, and wearing on their heads caps of coon skin or wolf skin. Or again, brief records bring before us the magistrates of the little colony assembled in the improvised court house to deal out that justice which is in accordance with the spirit rather than in the letter of the law.

These frontiersmen lived a life which is now fast vanishing away; there is no longer any frontier; and yet even to-day their analogues can be seen in the farther west. There they are the heroes of rope and revolver, who wander their lives long over the great plains, guarding the innumerable herds of branded cattle and shaggy horses, or living as hunters and trappers in the innermost recesses of the Rockies. The grim hunters of the mountains and wild rough-riders of the plains are the true spiritual descendants and representatives of that hardy frontier folk which, daring the mystery of the unknown, plunged into the vast forests of the Ohio basin and into the regions lying around

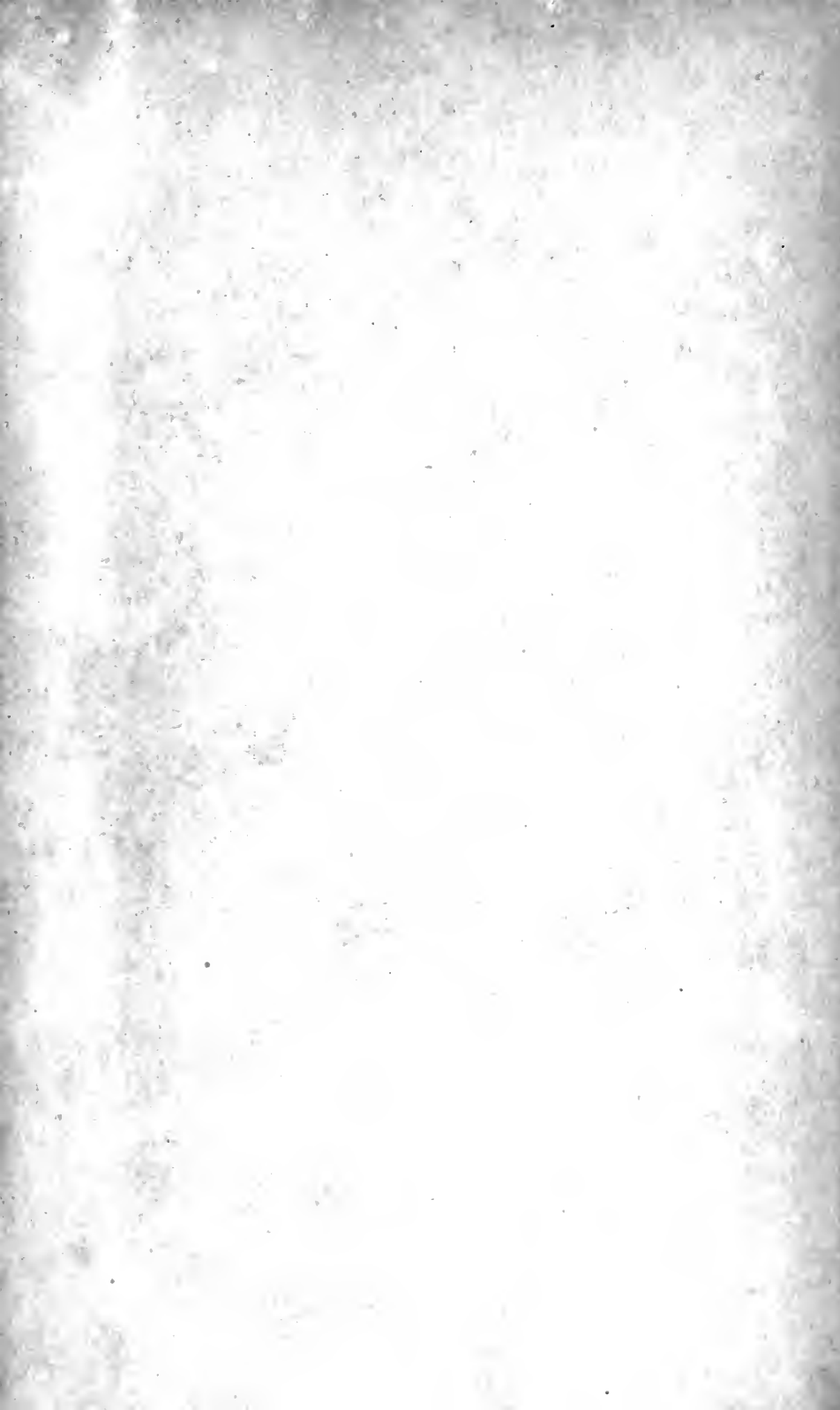
the Great Lakes, and in their blood and sweat laid the foundations of fair states.

Nevertheless, fully admitting the immense part played in the history of the Northwest by the essentially American spirit of individualism, which was so conspicuous in the southwest, another fact must be taken into account. The Northwest, unlike the Southwest, was essentially the child of the federal government; it was essentially the creature of the union, and it is right and fitting that it should now be the heart and head of the union. Whereas in most of the southwest the struggle against the original lord of the land, whether Indian or Spaniard, was made by the frontiersmen fighting for their own hand, in the Northwest the decisive and telling conflicts were those waged by federal armies commanded by federal generals — although of course in the ranks of these armies the sinewy pioneers themselves usually formed the bulk of the force. It was a national army, organized under the direction of Washington and led by that fine old Revolutionary hero, Mad Anthony Wayne, which won the fight of the Fallen Timbers from the warriors of the banded tribes of the Northwest, within sight and hearing of the British fort whence these Indians had drawn their supplies and arms. A few years later we were again plunged into war with the Indians and British for the possession of this region, and the British commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace at first insisted that there should be established here in the Northwest, including this very state, a great neutral zone of territory between the United States and Canada, to be allotted in perpetuity to the Indian tribes. That this was not done was due to the final outcome of the dreary campaigns which began with the triumph at Tippecanoe, were rendered memorable by such disasters as that of the River Raisin, and closed with the victorious fight on the River Thames, in Canadian territory; while the American commissioners at Ghent, acting for the whole nation, stood firmly for the western people; and the decisive battle was that won by Perry and the national squadron on Lake Erie. Thus here again we see the struggle for the Northwest

maintained by the federal armies under federal leadership, and backed by federal diplomacy.

It was thus with the affairs of peace quite as markedly as those of war. Whereas the Southwestern territories grew each as seemed right in its own eye, the states around the Great Lakes sprang into being under that famous ordinance, almost the last passed by the Continental Congress, which prohibited all slavery in the Northwestern Territory. Several times attempts were made by the Territorial legislatures to get congress to nullify this ordinance, but in each instance congress steadily refused. The far-reaching effects of this action of the national government upon the welfare and prosperity not only of the Northwest but of the whole union are incalculable and almost incredible; and this was a boon gained by the action of the federal government itself. In the same way the first permanent settlement of American citizens beyond the Ohio was undertaken with the direct aid and encouragement of the central authorities.

Thus the old Northwest, the middle or northern west of to day, was the true child of the federal government, and the states now composing it, the states lying around the Great Lakes and in the valley of the upper Mississippi, sprang into being owing to the direct action of the union founded by Washington. It was a striking instance of historic justice that in the second great crisis of this nation's history, the Northwest, the child of the union, should have saved the union, and should have developed in Abraham Lincoln the one American who has the right to stand along side of Washington; while it was from the Northwest that those great soldiers sprang, under whose victorious leadership the Northern armies fought to a finish, once and for all, the terrible civil war. It was the Northwest which preserved the union in the times that tried men's souls, and it is the Northwest which to-day typifies alike in inner life and in bodily prosperity those conditions which give us ground for the belief that our union will be perpetual, and that this great nation has before it a career such as in all the ages of the past has never been vouchsafed to any other.





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